No 61,173

THE TIMES

THURSDAY MARCH 4 1982

Price twenty pence



Kissinger's wife accused of assault

Mrs Nancy Kissinger, the wife of Dr Henry Kissinger, faces a charge of physically attacking a woman who allegedly insulted the former United States Secretary of State (Christopher Thomas writes from New York).

A warrant for Mrs Kissinger's arrest was issued on Tuesday when she failed to appear in court at Newark, New Jersey to answer charges filed by Mrs Ellen Kaplan, of New York.

Court authorities said the incident happened last month when the couple were waiting at Newark for a flight to Boston, where Dr Kissinger had heart surgery.

"Apparently some remarks were directed at the Kissingers—or, rather, there was a personal slur at Dr Kissinger—by a demonstrator in a nuclear group. Nancy Kissinger took offence and grabbed at the throat of the woman in the heat of the moment", an airport spokesman said.

Royal pictures condemned

The Press Council has condemned *The Sun* and the *Daily Star* for publishing photo*graphs of the Princess of* Wales sunbathing on a beach in the Bahamas. The council said the pictures were a "gross intrusion" into the personal privacy of the Princess.

Oil price rise accord urged

Professor Sir Douglas Hague, a senior economics adviser to the Prime Minister, said that the West should try to reach some understanding with OPEC to allow a steady annual increase in the real price of oil Page 15

Betting levy ruling today

The Home Secretary is expected to rule today on how much bookmakers must pay to the Horserace Betting Levy Board from April. He is likely to decide on a figure well below the £24.4m sought by the board, while increasing this year's £17.6m levy Page 2

Postal profits

Postal profits could show a profit of £80m this year, but Government cash curbs were threatening investment, Mr Ron Dearing, the Post Office chairman, told a Parliamentary Select Committee Page 15

Villa optimistic

Aston Villa have an excellent chance of reaching the semi-finals of the European Cup after holding Dynamo Kiev to a goalless draw at Simferopol in the quarter-final first leg Page 20

Bonn scandal

West Germany is facing its third public scandal in a month with the revelations of Bonn's former spymaster about the activities of BND, the intelligence service. Mr Richard Nixon is alleged to have been one of its targets Page 8

Kissinger and the oil crisis

The oil price rises in 1973 contributed directly to the energy crisis and caused irrevocable changes throughout the world. The postwar rise in prosperity was brought to a halt, virtually overnight. Henry Kissinger, the former American Secretary of State, recalls in detail what he calls "one of the most pivotal events of the century" Page 12

'Preview' goes to the fair

The Burlington House and Chelsea antiques fairs, which make next week an important one for collectors, are featured in tomorrow's *Preview*, the 16-page weekly guide to entertainment and the arts.

Home Guard revived with 4,500 volunteers

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

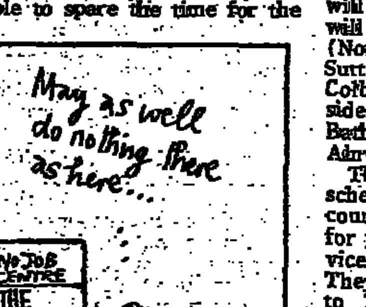
The Government is to create a new Home Guard to protect some of Britain's more vital parts from crack Russian troops in wartime. A pilot scheme will start in four areas of the country next September.

Details were disclosed yesterday by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, who also announced expansion plans for the Territorial *Army, including 12* new TA centres, and an adventure training scheme that will be run for young people by the Ministry of Defence.

The new reserve, foreshadowed last year in *The Times*, will be called the Home Service Force (HSF) and, if the pilot scheme is successful, will include about 4,500 volunteers.

The Army is looking for people aged between 18 and 59 who will probably have to assemble for four or five weekends a year. Because the training periods will be few it is hoping to attract former Ser*vicemen, regulars or reserves,* or policemen, who would already know something about "drill and teamwork".

Ideally the Army would like young men in their twenties who might not be able to spare the time for the



Territorials. They will be paid and will wear a khaki uniform, but the details have yet to be decided.

A senior officer said last night: "We have not yet decided what weapons they will carry, but they will have something better than pitchforks."

The need for such a force *was decided* on after a survey which listed about 1,000 key points, such as telephone exchanges, power stations, electrical transmitters, or even railway stations, that would need to be guarded in wartime.

The threat comes from the large Soviet special purpose forces, many of whose troops would be expected to be deployed against Britain in a future war. They could be parachuted into Britain or landed by ship, charged with the task of sabotaging communications and power supplies.

The new force would free regular and reserve troops for more mobile defence work. Sources said last night that the cost of the pilot scheme would be "peanuts".

The four pilot companies, each of which will have 95 members, will be centred on Perth, Birmingham, Bury St Edmunds, and on Reading, Portsmouth and Maidenhead in the South-east. They will use TA centres and facilities.

The TA expansion comes in the wake of last year's announcement of a phased increase in its strength from 70,000 to 86,000. Some units will be allowed to recruit above their establishment and the number of *training days* is being raised to 42.

New units will include the equivalent of two Royal Engineer regiments and one *extra company* for The Royal Irish Rangers, the 51st Highland Volunteers, and The Royal Regiment of Wales. The emphasis will be on home defence.

In some areas TA centres will be improved and new ones will be built at Bangor (Northern Ireland), Bedford, Sutton Coldfield, Telford, York, Colby Newham (south Teesside), Walsall, Colchester, Bath, Widnes, Aintree, and Alnwick.

The adventure training scheme will provide outdoor courses of two or three weeks for young people with the Services, starting next month. They will be available for up to 7,000 teenagers aged between 16 and 18 who can start applying to their local Service career *and information offices* from March 29. The scheme will cost £1.5m, funded from the defence budget.

The Army scheme will be run from Fort George in Scotland under Lieutenant1Colonel John Blashford-Snell; the Navy will take boys to HMS Raleigh, the junior training establishment at Plymouth; and the RAF will organize its contribution at Cosford in the West Midlands and at Catterick, North Yorkshire.

□ Mr Alexander Dickson, president of Community Service Volunteers, said yesterday that he thought the scheme for Outward Bound style courses was "*a gesture of kindness*, but not fulfilling any national need."

He added that he would prefer to see young NCOs and officers from the Royal Engineers offering their skills to the youngsters in aid of practical projects such as canal repairs or similar environmntal work, something that could be passed on to others.

Frank Johnson, back page

A cry in the wilderness



A vociferous young squatter is carried off from Hatzar Adar by an Israeli woman soldier. The pall of smoke in the background comes from a pile of tyres, set on fire by opponents of the Sinai withdrawal.

Israel drives out Sinai squatters

From Christopher Walker, Yamit, Sinai, March 3

The most testing stage of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai be*gan at dawn today when* several hundred troops moved into the illegal settlement of Hatzar Adar to begin the forced evacuation of Jewish militants who *have moved* in to the region to try to prevent its return to Egypt next month.

Using axes and crowbars, troops broke into the shacks and prefabs after the militants refused to leave. Overnight the settlers had frantically begun erecting makeshift fortifications but most of the resistance *was symbolic*, with no reports of casualties.

As the clearing operation took place, barricades of blazing tyres sent palls of black smoke high into the desert sky. A number of women soldiers were in tears as they joined the forcible removal of the 60 militants in the settlement, many of them followers of the extremist leader Rabbi Meir Kahane.

Despite the struggles, the emotional slogans and the frightened children, the Army succeeded in emptying the settlement within a few hours and began to dismantle it. The anti-withdrawal activists were hastily shipped back to Israel proper, while three of their number remained sadly behind by agreement to collect personal effects.

The order to begin the evacuation came directly from Mr Ariel Sharun, the Defence Minister, who has earned the wrath of many of his former Israeli supporters for his deter*mined approach to the with*drawal. It was announced today that he will be barred entrance to many of the West Bank settlements which he *helped to establish.*

By early evening the Army had restricted its action to the one illegal settlement while members of the Stop the Withdrawal Campaign continued to hold out in the main urban centre of Yamit and other parts of Sinai. But military sources made it clear that the evacuation of the remaining 1,400 non-residents would continue.

In the wake of Mr Sharon's *surprise* announcement, the diehards had appealed for thousands of their supporters to drive from Israel and the West Bank to help resist the *evacuation*. But it soon became evident that few Israelis were prepared to heed the call, indicating a widespread conviction that the cause is now lost.

In Yamit hundreds of the illegal squatters gathered in a synagogue for the stormy meeting at which there soon *appeared wide differences* of opinion about the type of resistance to be offered.

Despite tension caused by the Army operation; the Government has *lifted* its earlier ban preventing journalists visiting the area.

Mitterrand visit, page 6

Queen opens a show that hopes to run and run

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The Queen last night opened the £153m Barbican centre for arts and conferences, the largest of its kind in western Europe, amid spledid ceremony and entertainment appropriate to the occasion, mixed with relief that the project, begun in 1971 after 15 years of planning, had finally been completed.

Despite fears that no one would be able to find the centre, tucked away in five and a-half acres of Cripplegate, in the centre of the City of Lon*don*, 3,500 guests arrived to help launch its activities which are intended to fill 18 hours of every day, seven days a week.

The Queen said: "What has *been created here must have* some claim as one of the wonders of the modern world." She emphasized, however, that it was the use to which the complex would be put that would "justify the faith of those who conceived it, and the craft and skill of those who have designed and built it".

The Queen swiftly experienced samples of the varied programmes offered by the centre, after unveiling the simple plaque in the spacious foyer of the huge complex.

She first opened the two arts exhibitions—Aftermath, a retrospective of art in France since the 1939-45 war, and a contemporary Canadian tapestry *display*; *she then toured* the centre, including the Barbican library, and next, divided her time between the opening performances by the centre's two *resident companies*; the London Symphony Orchestra and the Royal Shakespeare Company.

The centre, financed by the Corporation of the City of London, will cost an estimated £6m a year to run, but its administrators hope that by the sixth year it will cease to be a burden on the taxpayer with 95 per cent of its costs covered by income.

Arts, page 11

Exports lead to 150,000 jobs

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

British companies have secured £5,000m of trade in the last 18 months in large contracts alone, creating at least 150,000 jobs.

This emerged yesterday from a largely optimistic report on Britain's export performance from Lord Limerick, chairman of the *British Overseas Trade* Board. More than half the value of the contracts won round the world meant work within the United Kingdom.

Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade, speaking at a conference in Hamilton, Lanarkshire on the impact of overseas aid programmes, said that every £17,000 of investment saved or created a job.

Lord Limerick treated with a touch of caution suggestions that Britain's trade surplus would go to a record £6,000m on current account for 1981. It would certainly exceed the 1980 level of £3,200m and there were signs it might be of the order of £6,000m, he said.

He was cheered by buoyant exports by manufacturers, particularly in the capital goods sector. "It looks as if we have re-established ourselves in the forefront of such international competition and this will undoubtedly have an effect in related areas," *he said.*

During the recession last year it looked as if the advantages had been reaped from a widespread drive to cut waste, *improve efficiency and* establish more competitive manning levels. The improvement in productivity was the vital factor even though there was *the negative side* of an unacceptably high level of unemployment, Lord Limerick said.

Western Europe now bought almost 60 per cent of Britain's total visible exports, with the United Kingdom share of European Community trade growing faster than any other member country. There was a small 1980 surplus in Britain's trade with EEC countries, *although he gave a warning* that the United Kingdom still had a long way to go to match the performance of the French and Germans.

Sterling exchange rates, particularly where the United States dollar was not involved, were not a big obstacle to exporters any longer, Lord Limerick said. With British factories hungry for work it was possible to give, and keep, good delivery dates.

But the coming year was not going to be an easy one. "It seems unlikely that this last years' exceptional trade figures can be repeated," he said.

There was already a surge in imports although that was a health sign in that Britain could afford to *do* this, Lord Limerick said. "We need to import more if we are to build up to economic prosperity," he added.

Spending on export promotion through the BOTB in the present year will be less in real terms, the BOTB annual report showed. Spending in 1981-82 *is expected to have* been £87m compared with £82.2m the previous year, an increase of 5.8 per cent, well below the level of inflation.

The biggest single decline in spending is on help to individual exporters where aid has been given more selectively.

S Africa ruling party expels 16 MPs

From Michael Horsnby, Johannesburg, March 3

Sixteen right-wing MPs, including Dr Andries Treurnicht, the high priest of apartheid, were today expelled from South Africa's ruling National Party and crossed the floor of the House of Assembly in Cape Town to join the Opposition.

The expulsion came exactly a week after Dr Treurnicht and 21 other party MPs had voted against a motion of confidence in Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, over "power-sharing" in central Government between whites, coloureds (those of mixed race) and Indians.

This led to a bitter battle for control of the dominant Transvaal wing of the National Party, of which Dr Treurnicht was chairman, a contest that Mr Botha won *decisively* last Saturday when Dr Treurnicht and his followers were crushingly outvoted at a meeting of the Transvaal party's head committee in Pretoria.

That victory enabled the Prime Minister to contain the revolt, which, had Dr Treurnicht been successful, could have almost halved the party strength in Parliament, conceivably forcing it into alliance with the small, anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and fundamentally rearranging the landscape of South African politics.

The show of strength for the Prime Minister made some of the rebels pause, and six of the 21 who had originally sided with Dr Treurnicht recanted.

Dr Treurnicht and his rebels now form the second biggest opposition group. The official Opposition remains the PFP, with 27 seats, led by Mr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert. The National Party retains a huge majority. Its share of the total 177 seats in Parliament dropping from 142 to 126. The only other party represented is the moderately reformist New Republican Party of Mr Vause Raw, which has 8 seats.

Although much *less* cataclysmic that it at first seemed, the split is nevertheless the biggest upheaval within National Party ranks since it came to power in *1948*. A fair number of party MPs are thought to sympathize with Dr Treurnlicht, and the existence for the first time of a paliamentary party to the right of the Government offers a natural home for future defectors.

Transvaal vote, page 6

'We are only here for the cricket'

From Eric Marsden
Pretoria, March 3

On the dot of eleven at the Northern Transvaal Ground in Berea Park two familiar figures, *bats swinging jauntily*, crossed the pavilion boundary, and perhaps the rubicon of their cricketing lives.

As Graham Gooch of Essex and Geoffrey Boycott of Yorkshire strode to the wicket to open the innings for the South African Breweries English XI *against* the national under 25 team, the great rebellion was on. Last-minute telephone appeals from London had been of no avail. Telegrams to individual players were on their way—not, presumably, via the British Embassy, although it is only a brisk walk away from here. So is Union Buildings, *seat of the Pretoria* Government where the policies were laid down which *have* kept South Africa out of international cricket since 1970.

Now, South Africans believe, the era of isolation is over. Today's match is the curtain-raiser for a tour which is to include three four-day Tests, the first at the Wanderers in Johannesburg next week.

What happened on the field was of secondary interest to the emotional fervour of the occasion. This was lucky for the South African Breweries English, who did not perform with great distinction.

Gooch, their *captain*, had a few lusty hits in his top scoring 33, but Boycott, perhaps still suffering from his Indian trauma, made 1 in half an hour, 3 *in an hour and* holed out for 13 after 95 minutes.

Modest contributions from Amis (31) Willey (23) and Knott (27) took the score to 152 for 7 in four and a half hours when Gooch declared, somewhat optimistically.

The South African Colts' openers then began to score at double the visitors' rate. They were slowed by Underwood's accuracy but finished the day on a comfortable 50 for 1 wicket. The outstanding player of the day was Adrian Kuiper, the Colts' captain, who destroyed the English innings with 5 for 22 in eight overs.

There were *no regrets on* either side over the internationla hullabaloo caused by the eour. Before play started Gooch said in a radio interview that he and his team mates were "Only here to play cricket and follow our profession".

□ **London**: Mrs Margaret Thatcher made a tougher statement against the tour yesterday as the players appeared to ignore a strong appeal from cricket authorities in London to return home and not jeopardize international cricket and the livelihoods of their county colleagues (a Staff Reporter writes).

Thatcher warning, page 21

Foot reselected

Mr Foot, Leader of the Opposition, has been reselected as Labour's candidate for Ebbw Vale at the next general election.

Teenagers die as gales sweep Britain

Gales of up to 80 mph which swept Britain yesterday could have caused the deaths of three teenagers.

Ellen Devenney, aged 16, of Bontine Avenue, Dumbarton, was *killed when the car in* which she was a passenger struck a tree brought down by the wind at Port Glasgow, Strathclyde.

A couple in their late teens also died when their car plunged into the Newry ship canal, Northern Ireland, in strong winds. They have not been named.

Ferry services from Northern Ireland and Scotland were disrupted and road and rail travellers faced delays around *Glasgow and Edinburgh*.

Thousands of homes in Scotland and the north of England were left without power.

Police sealed off part of the Galway coast as heavy *seas* swept containers off the stricken ship Craigantlet.

Forecast, back page

Corruption rumours linked with Kremlin power struggle

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, March 3

There is an extraordinary atmosphere of Byzantine intrigue and scandal in Moscow at the moment. As rumours of corruption at the highest level spread throughout the city, it seems evident that a Kremlin power struggle is going on behind the scenes which could *touch the* position of President Brezhnev himself.

The various elements in the imbroglio include the mysterious circumstances surrounding the death in December of the deputy head of the KGB security police, the jockeying for position that has *followed* the death of Mr Mikhail Suslov and the sudden rise of Mr Konstantin Chernyenko, a close Brezhnev protege.

The affair began two weeks ago with the arrest of a senior official in charge of the Soviet Union's many circuses. Police raided the flat of Mr Anatoly Kolevatov and found a cache of diamonds worth more than 1m roubles which he is said to have extorted from circus performers in return for permission to travel on overseas tours.

His arrest has been linked to a friend known as Boris Tsigan, or Boris the Gypsy, who has performed at the Bolshoi theatre and is a close friend of President Brezhnev's *daughter* Galina, aged 53.

A flamboyant character well known in artistic circles, Mr Tsigan's friendship with the President's daughter has long been a source of gossip. He was picked up by police on the day of Mr Suslov's funeral and found also to have had large amounts of foreign currency, antiques and diamonds in his home.

Ironically, the case is now being investigated by the *Ministry of Home Affairs*, whose deputy head is Miss Brezhnev's present husband, Lieutenant-General Yuri Churbanov.

The charges against Mr Kolevatov and Mr Tsigan are serious. Soviet citizens are strictly forbidden to deal in precious stones or to hold foreign currency. The Soviet press has recently revealed a scandal at one of Moscow's principal jewelry *stores*, and asked pointedly how Russians earning an average wage of 175 roubles a month could afford to buy diamonds costing 20,000 roubles.

No word of the arrests has been made public, though Mr Kolevatov's name has been removed from his office door and his deputy is also said to have been sacked. Police investigations have spread to the *Soviet visa office*, known as Ovir, where officials were also demanding bribes in return for permission to travel abroad.

All this appears to be part of the determined crackdown on corruption, launched six months ago and largely supervised by the late General Semyon Tsvigun, the deputy head of the KGB and a relative by marriage of Mr Brezhnev. A *secret* Central Committee letter was read to local party committees in November and since then there has been a wide ranging purge in which thousands of officials, managers and sales personnel have been dismissed, fined or reprimanded.

The significance of the present affair seems to be wider, however. Not only are senior officials involved but the detention of Mr Tsigan has clear political implications. More tellingly, news of his arrest, which may have been prompted only by jealosy of his *life* style, has spread throughout Moscow so fast and in such detail that there are strong suspicions it has been *deliberately* leaked at a high level.

The question naturally asked by Russians is: Who benefits *and who* loses from such disclosures? And here glimpses of a power struggle become apparent. Those who might be embarrassed are those most closely associated with President Brezhnev himself, in particular Mr Konstantin Chernyenko who is now making himself *very* visible.

Continued on back page, col 4

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Pay action question for nurses

More than half Britain's 450,000 nurses are to be asked what forms of industrial action they would be prepared to take if the Government next week makes a pay offer in line with its four per cent guidelines for public service workers (David Felton writes).

The National Union of Public Employees, which represents almost 100,000 nurses, has suggested a five-point programme of action which amounts to a work to rule but the Confederation of Health Service Employees, with 145,000 nursing members, is asking for suggestions from its members.

The Royal College of Nursing, with 190,000 members, has already said that it will not take industrial action. Nurses' leaders are due to hear the Government's offer on Tuesday and some union officials believe that they could be faced with an offer which gives preferential treatment to the higher grades.

Trade silence on milk fears

Neither the Milk Marketing Board nor the Dairy Trade Federation would comment yesterday on a recommendation which goes before Gloucestershire County Council's education committee later this month, to reject subsidized school milk on health grounds (John Young writes).

They may be reluctant to stimulate further controversy over the alleged risks from milk-drinking, notably obesity and coronary disease.

Under a scheme introduced last autumn education authorities get an EEC subsidy of 8.78p a pint if they contribute a quarter of the costs.

Dismissal of rail drivers upheld

Mr Max Wallace, aged 23, of Eastleigh, Hampshire, one of the train drivers at the centre of a dispute over alleged "fiddling" by his colleagues yesterday lost his appeal against dismissal.

Mr Wallace and Mr Geoffrey Leighson, also aged 23, of Bassett Green, Southampton, were dismissed after they admittetd charges including drinking on duty, absence from shifts and driving a passenger train in excess of a 90 mph speed limit.

Search for coal under N Sea

The National Coal Board is to search for more coal under the North Sea. Its £3.5m programme, starting next month, will plot forward reserves in the undersea coalfield that stretches from north Northumberland to south Durham.

Four boreholes will be drilled between four miles and seven miles off the coast from Wearmouth colliery. The pit's 2,345 men are already mining coal up to six miles out from the main shaft.

Unionist rivals in poll today

The voters of Belfast, South go to the polls today in a by-election which is seen as an important test of which of the two major parties represents unionist opinion (Richard Ford writes).

Both the Official Unionists and the brasher Democratic Unionists, led by the Rev Ian Paisley, argue that they are the rightful heirs to the Rev Robert Bradford, the former MP, who was murdered by the IRA last year.

Anger over dear Welsh water

The Government was told yesterday that the issue of water rates in Wales could cause political instability.

Mr Donald Anderson, Labour MP for Swansea, East, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Welsh Affairs, told Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales: "There is considerable anger in Wales over the fact that the average charge to domestic consumers is 14 per cent higher than any other authority, in spite of the high level of rainfall in Wales".

APT breaks down again

British Rail's 120 mph advanced passenger train, which will cut an hour off the journey from London to Glasgow when it comes into operation in May, broke down twice during a test run on the line on Monday night, British Rail revealed yesterday.

The problem was caused by a fault in the mechanism linking the train to overhead powerlines. The train broke down near Lancaster and then 60 miles away at Penrith, Cumbria.

Murder charge

Martin Edward Beale, aged 49, of no fixed address, was charged last night with the murder of Rowan Grace Emy Beale, aged two. The Devon and Cornwall police said he would appear before Kingsbridge magistrates today.

Gatwick-US link

The United States airline, TWA, is to operate a daily service to New York from Gatwick airport, London, from April 26. There are already three daily flights from Heathrow airport to New York.

Lawyer in birth drug case to be investigated

By Lucy Hodges

The lawyer acting for the health authority in the case of Mrs Carol Brown, who was left paralysed after being given a pain-killing injection in childbirth, is to be investigated, it was announced last night. He had been disciplined by the authority in another case.

Mr Anthony Driver, chairman of the South West Thames Regional Health Authority, which yesterday discussed a report into the handling of Mrs Brown's legal case, said: "We are extremely sorry about the great injustice done to Mrs Brown and the way in which she has been treated subsequently".

The report into the mistake on January 9, 1979, was commissioned after Mrs Brown was awarded damages of £414,563, the highest damages awarded by an English court for personal injuries. Giving judgment Mr Justice Taylor described the conduct of the authority or those acting for it as "nothing short of scandalous".

The two men conducting the inquiry, Judge Coplestone-Boughey, a circuit judge and member of the Sutton, Merton and Wandsworth area health authority, and Mr Peter Lambert, a member of the region, found that the system for informing senior officers and members about such cases was at fault.

Mr Driver said: "In the main we accept the judge's criticims. The report does record that there were serious delays in handling inquiries in correspondence by our solicitors. It also records that they did not keep officers informed about the case.

"The regional health authority is extremely disturbed about this and is making inquiries into the actions of the legal adviser in handling the case."

The legal adviser to the South West Thames regional health authority is Mr Neil Yates. It was disclosed last night that he had been disciplined by the authority in the case of Mrs Eileen Davy, who was awarded £95,000 damages in January, 1981.

Mr Justice Park commented then that the lawyers' handling of the case was "a shambles". Mrs Davy had had two brain operations an dher health subsequently declined. The authority failed to produce defence documents or reply to letters, and ignored court orders.

The health authorities said yesterday that it was still not clear how Mrs. Brown was paralysed but it happened in the "topping up" of the epidural injection. The Central Midwives Board is examining what happened because both midwives concerned, eneither of whom held the necessary certificate of competence, were found to have breahed the rules of procedure.

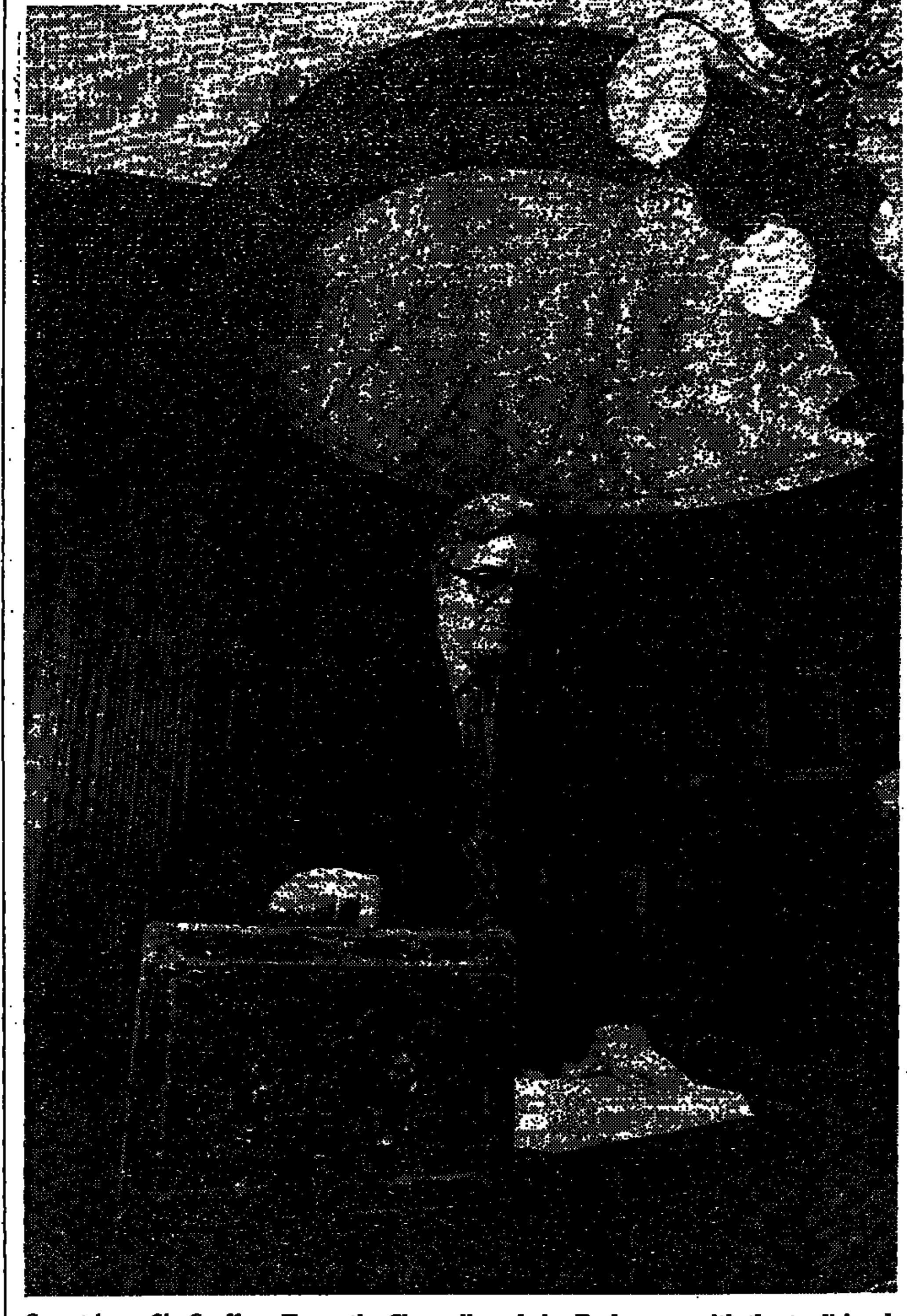
The trial judge said it took the authorities two and a half years to admit liability. All attempts to elicit humane reactions or minimum courtesies from the authority failed.

"The solicitor informed us more generally t hat it was not his practice and had not been the practice of his predecessor to consult client authorities about the conduct or progress of cases to which they were parties", said the report.



Mrs Carol Brown: Paralysed after epidural

Brian Harris



Secret box: Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the traditional case in which he will carry his Budget speech to the Commons on Tuesday. The wooden box, covered with scarlet leather, was first used in Gladstone's day

SDP Budget proposals, page 5

Anti-black bias is denied by CID chief

By David Nicholson-Lord

A senior police officer yesterday described as totally unfair allegations that police in south London had taken sides against blacks, failed to protect them and turned a blind eye to their complaints.

Det Chief Supt Raymond Crump told a jury at the Central Criminal Court that officers would be dismissed immediately if they ignored attacks on black people. He rejected a claim by Mr Rudy Narayan, for the defence, that police records of racial assault were "not worth the paper they are written on".

Mr Crump, CID head at Croydon, outlined to the jury special arrangements made to interview young black suspects after an alleged riot around a public house in Thornton Heath last June and the ensuing murder of Terence May, 19, a disabled white youth who died from stab-wounds.

He said there had been "tit for tat" violence between young gangs of blacks and whites on the two nights before Mr May's murder. After that night police were so worried about protecting blacks that "we had to call in the Special Patrol Group

Seven of the 15 accused deny murdering Mr May and deny riot and affray. Four deny riot and affray and four deny riot.

The defence has alleged that the Wilton Arms, in Thornton Heath, was a base from which white skinheads mounted attacks on blacks. Earlier a black prosecution witness alleged he had told "lies and rubbish" to police about the disturbances and Mr May's death because they had threatened to charge him with murder.

Mr Orden Simpson, aged 17, of Kensington Avenue, Thornton Heath, was the third witness to deny his police statements and to be treated as hostile by the Crown. He was admonished by the judge for "impertinence" in the witness box. He said he made up rubbish because he wanted to go home and because police had told him he would "swing."

He agreed that his solicitor had been with him throughout the police interview and that he had signed the statement

Mr Crump told the jury that arrangements at the police station included daily liaison with community leaders.

The trial was adjourned until today.

Science report

Taking the heat out of a chilli

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The columns of *The Lancet* are not for the layman. However, occasionally the forbidding letters to the editor about unknown virus infections, treatments for ulcers and trials of some new cancer therapy are leavened with something of lighter weight.

In the latest issue this is provided by Dr Richard Roberts, a specialist in genetic screening in Texas. His contribution to the progress of medical science is to report an effective treatment for some culinary misfortunes with the powerful pods of the genus Capsicum, more commonly recognized by most of us as chillies.

Dr Roberts recounts his dilemma of working in West Africa. After a year of progressively losing weight due to avoiding highly spiced food, he had to find a remedy. His adjustment came when the Togolese taught him their way of dousing the flames kindled by chilli. This was to take a quick bite of banana, a treatment which, he says, is little known in the United States.

But Dr Roberts' dilemma did not end there. Rather more, it was the beginning. For an aversion to spiced foods became an addiction and on returning to the United States he adapted American cuisine to the more fiery type he had been used to in Togo by the addition of pickled jalapeno pepper, a variety of the chilli family that has migrated across the Mexican border.

A legacy of this assault on the taste buds is that recently Dr Roberts has been afflicted by one of the more unromantic illnesses referred to generally as "irritable bowel syndrome". Barium studies, duodenal biopsy and sigmoidoscopy were endured—first, however, before he reluctantly stopped eating jalapenos.

The symptoms promptly disappeared. Twelve times he has tried reintroducing them and every time an attack has followed. Now he is seeking a remedy, other than abstinence.

MP angry over cuts for police

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

As the West Midlands Police Authority decided to cut police overtime to save money yesterday, Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston, condemned "plummeting standards of law and order".

A reduction of £1.5m next year in overtime spending is expected to mean fewer officers outside football grounds to prevent rowdyism, and to police the 60 marches and demonstrations a year in the West Midlands.

The reduction is part of a £2.2m cuts package which the West Midlands County Council is likely to approve on Monday.

Mrs Knight said yesterday she had asked the police how the cuts would affect standards of policing on the streets. "If, as I suspect or fear, this will lead to a fall in the standard, I shall apply to see the Home Secretary".

Mr Edwin Shore, Labour chairman of the police authority, said last night: "Perhaps she will have more luck than I did with Mr Whitelaw and Mr Heseltine".

The cuts are bound to fuel criticism of the Government's law and order policies. Already Mrs Knight, who sits on the influential home affairs select committee, has spoken out about a dismal failure to restore standards of law and order.

She told local Conservatives on Friday that although the Government had built up the strongest police force ever and could not be held solely to blame for the high crime rate: "I am convinced that far far more has to be done".

Chairman chosen for liaison group

☐ A Roman Catholic priest was yesterday elected chairman of Britain's first police and community liaison group for the sensitive area of Lambeth, south London (Richard Evans writes).

Father Charles Walker, aged 58, the Archbishop of Southwark's chaplain to the West Indian community in south London for eight years, was unopposed after two potential candidates declined to be nominated.

The formation of the group, which will attempt to deal with police relations in Brixton, is a direct result of a recommendation contained in Lord Scarman's report into last April's riots and follows two recent preparatory meetings at the Home Office.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, has been anxious to get one of the new committees established quickly before the first anniversary of the Brixton troubles. He is under increasing pressure to introduce a statutory system of consultation as proposed by Lord Scarman.

Father Walker is likely to remain chairman until October while the group attempts to establish itself. He told the 50 people who elected him: "I hope we all feel we are comrades in this undertaking. I am a bit fearful of the weight of this task."

Afterwards, he added: "We want to bring the police and the community much closer together.

Cash blow for racing chiefs

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, will today announce his adjudication on the dispute between bookmakers and the Horserace Betting Levy Board over the size of the levy for the year beginning April 1.

Mr Whitelaw is expected to tell Sir Timothy Kitson, chairman of the all-party Commons racing committee, that next year's levy will be considerably less than the £24.4m sought by the board. But he will announce some increase on this year's £17.6m, which the bookmakers say should be unchanged.

The disagreement between the board and the bookmakers was referred to Mr Whitelaw last autumn. The board's original request for a levy scheme which would have yielded £26.5m was rejected outright by the bookmakers' committee. The board then revised its requirements to £24.4m, but the bookmakers still insisted that the rates should be unchanged.

Mr Whitelaw appointed independent assessors to examine racing's finances, including bookmakers' turnover and profits, and has just completed his study of their report. He is expected to announce his decision in a parliamentary written reply.

There is much sympathy for the board in the all-party racing committee. Sir Timothy yesterday tabled a Commons motion drawing attention to the fact that the board had been asked to pay £40,000 for the preparation of the bookmakers' case to be submitted to Mr Whitelaw.

Sir Timothy said he hoped the board would get something close to what it was asking for, because it was seeking to provide a secure future for the sport.

He said the 1 per cent increase in off-course deductions from punters would yield the bookmakers about £30m after the Government had received its share. The board was seeking only an extra £6m on the levy.

The board says it needs more money to boost efforts to safeguard the Grand National at Aintree. That issue was discussed at a racing committee meeting, attended by Lord Plummer, the levy board chairman, at the Commons on Tuesday.

Members agreed to ask the National Heritage Memorial Fund to consider helping to save the National. Sir Timothy said: "One usually associates the fund with works of art and the like, but we felt one could reasonably claim that the Grand National is an important part of the heritage".

☐ In view of the bookmakers' recent comments that the 10 per cent deduction on off-course betting had reduced turnover, it is not surprising that the Home Secretary has felt unable to grant the full increase demanded by the levy board (Michael Seely writes).

Mr Whitelaw probably feels that if the levy were increased too much, the law of diminishing returns would continue to operate with detrimental effect on all sides of the industry. The increase is likely to be in the region of £2.5m.

There is no doubt that the racing industry will be disappointed. The 1982 prize money scheme will probably go ahead as planned, but there will be doubts over increases for 1983.

The levy board and the Jockey Club will also have to take a hard look at their future projects for improving courses. Fortunately, the redevelopment of Cheltenham is complete and the rebuilding of the Haydock Park stands is already underway.

The authorities were also eager to devote more funds to veterinary research into virus infections, but until full details of Mr Whitelaw's decision are available, it is impossible to say how much these projects will be affected.

Union chief optimistic over 'Times'

By Donald Macintyre

The executive of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa), the union most affected by Mr Rupert Murdoch's planned cuts in manning at *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* yesterday gave its senior national officers full authority to intervene directly in the negotiations if necessary.

Mr Owen O'Brien, the union's general secretary, said last night that he would step in only in the event of a deadlock in negotiations, which are being carried out at branch and chapel (union office branch) level. These talks are to continue later today on company proposals for cuts in clerical areas, where 210 employees have been sent compulsory redundancy notices.

Although the decision authorizing intervention by national officers could be seen as increasing pressure on local union representatives, it was apparently approved at yesterday's meeting without serious challenge from lay members of the executive, including Mr Barry Fitzpatrick, father shop steward of *The Sunday Times* clerical chapel. Mr O'Brien said after the morning session of the 23-man executive that support for the move had been "overwhelming".

Mr O'Brien added that he remained optimistic of an agreement and indicated that it could come before the end of the week.

It was nevertheless clear last night in both union and management indications that tough and detailed negotiations remain before the two sides can be sure of an agreement in clerical departments. It was here that management had set out to seek about 330 out of the total planned cuts in full-time jobs of 600. The management have refused to confirm chapel claims that the clerical cuts now being sought total 225.

Mr O'Brien explained that the executive decision meant that the union would not now have to call a special executive before he and senior colleagues intervened.

Representatives of *The Sunday Times* night machine chapel and Times Newspapers day machine chapel will today explain to the executive their agreement reached last week with management providing for the ending of 168 shifts. The London machine branch committee of Natsopa is understood not to have approved the deal earlier this week.

Mr David Astor, nephew of the former editor of *The Observer*, announced yesterday that a consortium had been formed to set up a new publishing company "to ensure the survival of a publication that continues the traditions, editorial independence and the integrity of *The Times* in the event of Mr Murdoch closing that newspaper".

Among its members are Mr David Dimbleby, the broadcaster and newspaper publisher; Mr Peter Jay, chairman of TVAM, former British Ambassador to the United States and former economics editor of *The Times*; Mr Jack Jones, the former general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union and Mr Robert Loder, vice-chairman of Ezperanza Ltd.

MI5 computer 'may link to personal records'

By Stewart Tendler

A secret computer system capable of holding records on every individual in Britain has been bought by MI5, according to the latest edition of *Computing* magazine published today. The magazine also claims the system may have links with computers used by other Government departments such as the Department of Inland Revenue and the Department of Health and Social Security.

MI5's computers, two of the largest models made by International Computers Limited in Britain, are believed to have cost £20m and have been installed over the past four years in Mount Row in Mayfair, close to MI5's headquarters in the old Department of Education building in Curzon Street.

Yesterday Mr Richard Sharpe, editor of *Computing*, said the computers, both ICL model 2980s, were able to store sizable records on each adult and child in the country. "We have some evidence that the computers are linked to the other ministries", he said.

Although the Government, he said, had always denied that records were passed between different departments, the ministerial brief for MI5 did specify that the security service should collect comprehensive records on security matters.

The Ministry of Defence said: "These computers are in use in the intelligence field and we cannot say any more".

MP's security quiz

☐ Mr Walter Harrison, Labour's deputy chief whip, yesterday sent a questionnaire to about 100 Labour MPs asking for details about secretaries and research assistants appointed since the start of this year (Anthony Bevins writes).

He suggests that the growing employment of research assistants poses a security threat. That comes after a report that foreign spymasters might be using research assistants for intelligence activities at Westminster.

But in spite of the fact that there seems to be no security vetting of such employees, Mr Harrison's letter had not been cleared by the security committee.

Papers are condemned over Princess photographs

The Press Council condemns The Sun and the Daily Star today for bringing discredit on the press by publishing pictures of the Princess of Wales sunbathing in a bikini on a beach in the Bahamas.

The council says that the surreptitious taking of the long-range pictures of the Princess when she was five months pregnant was a gross intrusion into her personal privacy. It adds: "There was no legitimate public interest to excuse that intrusion".

A leading article in today's issue of The Sun repeats an apology for causing distress to the Royal Family, but says the Princess saw nothing wrong in being seen by other holidaymakers on the beach.

The council said it will inquire into the potential breach of its declaration on privacy when the pictures were published on February 18. It invited the editors of both newspapers to defend their conduct.

The council says in the statement that it was told by Mr Kelvin Mackenzie, editor of *The Sun*, that he rested on the editorial comment published by his newspaper the next day.

Mr Lloyd Turner, editor of the *Daily Star*, submitted a detailed explanation of his and his staff's conduct with statements by the photographer and reporter who provided the photographs and the report.

Both editors and their reporters and photographers declined invitations to attend the complaints committee meeting which considered the matter.

The Press Council says that its declaration on privacy lays down that "publication of information about people's private lives or concerns without their consent is only permissible if a legitimate public interest overrides their right to privacy.

"The public interest is not synonymous with 'of interest to the public'. To justify intrusion in the privacy of any individual the public interest relied on must be legitimate and proper.

"On December 8, last year, national newspaper and television editors were invited to Buckingham Palace where they were specifically asked not to intrude on the privacy of the Princess of Wales.

"The appeal was sympathetically received and widely reported by editors. The *Daily Star* said the Queen and Prince Charles were concerned at the pressure being put on the Princess by photographers and were anxious she should be free to enjoy some private life.

"*The Sun*, whose editor, Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, was the only national newspaper editor who did not accept the Palace invitation, headed its report 'Leave our Princess Di alone saye the Palace'. It quoted the Queen's press secretary, Mr Michael Shea, as saying the Princess felt totally beleaguered.

"In the Press Council's view, the surreptitious taking and the publishing of these long-range pictures of the Princess of Wales on a beach when she was five months pregnant and wearing a bikini was a gross intrusion into her personal privacy.

The Press Council says that *The Sun* said in its leading article the day after the photographs were published that it was deeply sorry if it had offended the Royal Family.

"The council considers that 'apology' was made worthless and *The Sun's* offence seriously aggravated by two matters: Firstly *The Sun* republished the offending pictures alongside its 'apology', and secondly, it sold the pictures to the foreign press."

FIVE ON HIJACKING CHARGE

By Michael Horsnell

Five Tanzanians appeared in court yesterday as the victims of the Air Tanzania Boeing 737 hijacking flew home from Stansted Airport, Essex, to an official reception.

The five men, who remained silent throughout the five minute hearing at Chelmsford Magistrates' Court, Essex, were remanded in custody for eight days.

Police said later that no one else would be charged in connexion with the incident, which happened during an internal flight in Tanzania last Friday and ended with the release of the hostages on Sunday.

The charge against the men, who include two pairs of brothers, accused them of seizing control of an Air Tanzania Boeing 737 by threatening to injure passengers and crew.

The five, all from Dar es Salaam, who arrived at court from Essex police headquarters with blankets over their heads, were: Yassin Membar, aged 21, unemployed; Moses Lee Membar, aged 24, a taxi driver; Mohamed Ali Abdallah, aged 25, a tyre fitter; Abdallah Ali Abdallah, aged 21, a student, and Mohammed Tahir Ahmed, aged 21, also a student.

Mr Wanume Kibdi, for the defendants made no objection to the remand in custody of the five men. Mr James Sabine, chairman of the magistrates, granted legal aid subject to documentation.

The men, who were wearing anoraks and running shoes had the charges translated for them.

All but the aircraft's co-pilot, who was wounded during the hijack, and 14 passengers who have been granted permission to stay temporarily with relatives in England, returned home yesterday.

ANOTHER WAY TO BAN LEAD

By Our Science Editor

A government ban on lead in petrol might come eventually, but not for the reasons that lie behind efforts of the recently formed Campaign for Lead-Free Air. Action is more likely to be based on the introduction of stricter standards on other exhaust gases from cars which can cause smog, for those form one of the few increasing sources of air pollution.

The rise in emissions is due simply to the increase in the car population. The pollution can be cut by inserting a catalyst in the exhaust pipe to break down the gaseous compounds into a harmless form, as is done in the United States. However, petrol must be unleaded, or the metallic particles quickly destroy the catalyst.

The steady rise of polluting gases over the past 10 years from cars in Britain is recorded in new information published by the Government today in *Digest of Environmental Pollution and Water Statistics*. The digest shows a steady improvement in many aspects of air pollution, water quality, radioactive discharges, oil pollution, and waste disposal in Britain.

On air pollution, the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide from urban and industrial chimneys is gradually declining. But the emissions of nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons from motor cars has increased in direct proportion to the rise in fuel consumption.

Although there was an increase of 13 per cent in petrol consumption since 1973, lead emissions have fallen by 11 per cent, following the reduction in the maximum amount of lead permitted in petrol.

Letters, page 13

TEACHERS TO FIGHT OVER PAY

By a Staff Reporter

A teachers' union leader last night threatened industrial action after pay talks broke down.

The management side of the Burnham Committee refused to improve a 3.4 per cent wage offer to 450,000 teachers in England and Wales. It also refused a union request for the dispute to go to arbitration.

Mr Terence Casey, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, said the union executive would be asked on Friday to approve industrial action.

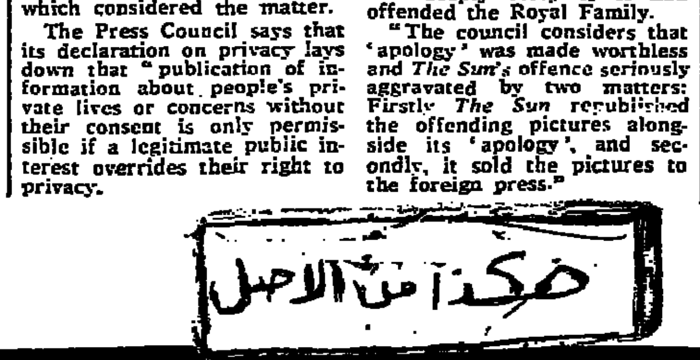
The National Union of Teachers' executive also meets on Friday. Mr Fred Jarvis, its general secretary said: "The management must now face the prospect of a very rapid deterioration in the relationship between teachers and their employers".

It is understood that the employers wanted further talks within the Burnham Committee. The unions were seeking between 11 and 12 per cent pay rises to keep up with inflation.

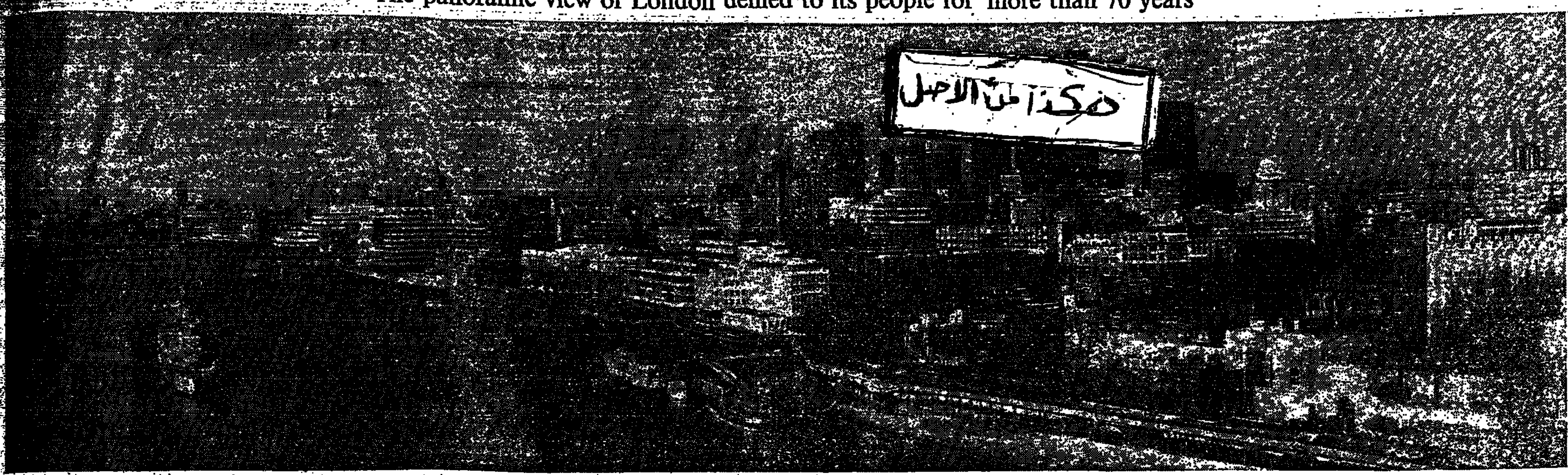
Industrial action could involvea ban on cooperation with school meals and out-of-school activities.

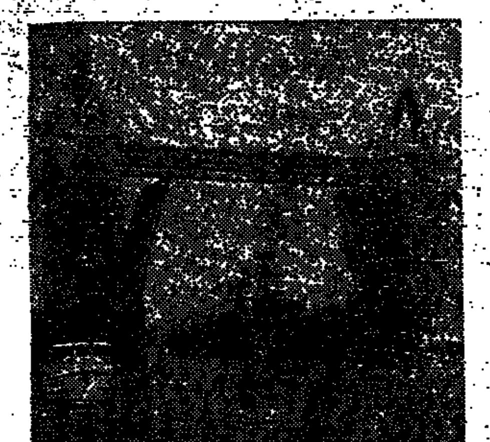


Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50



The panoramic view of London denied to its people for more than 70 years





The bastions of the City are falling. Last night the Queen opened the Barbican Arts Centre, introducing the public to new and splendid views of the Square Mile which *The Times* featured earlier this week. (David Hewson writes). Today M Jacques Chirac, the French opposition leader, will stand 140ft above the dark and churning waters of the Thames and see this panorama. It is a sight which has been barred to the public for 71 years, but the privacy of the eyrie, from which Bill Warhurst took this photograph will soon be a thing of the past.

HMS Belfast, on the left, points a battery at the Isle of Dogs. A little farther along, the Post Office Tower peers above its lesser neighbours and across to St Paul's Cathedral. On the right, the NatWest tower dwarfs all. A gathering of tourists contemplate Traitors Gate, with the Tower itself beyond. The vantage point is one of the two iron walkways of Tower Bridge, built on the orders of a Parliament which demanded that the busy Victorian should be able to proceed across the river unimpeded when the bridge is raised for shipping.

But the bridge mechanism worked so quikly and efficiently that as soon as the 1,000-ton bascule leaves started to rise, crowds preferred to watch the spectacle, and shunned the quicker route. In 1911 an ungrateful public was relegated to the footpaths across the bridge and entry to the structure's vast inner workings has been restricted to its employees ever since.

On June 30 all that will change. The bridge has been renovated for £5m, five times its original cost, and the masses will be welcomed back with open arms (£1.60 at the door please, half price for children and pensioners). The City Corporation expects between 500,000 and 750,000 visitors a year, which would put the bridge behind the Tower itself and Westminster Abbey in the league table of the capital's most popular attractions open to tourists.

A few creature comforts have been installed for the visitor of the 1980s. The walkways have been enclosed in glass, with portholes for photographers, and centrally heated. Modern lifts have been installed. After taking in the views and accompanying exhibitions, the public will be led to a museum which houses the great steam engines and accumulators which once powered the bridge.

Today the bridge rises and falls by courtesy of the London Electricity Board, its staff has fallen to 15, and dull blue electrical apparatus sits in its belly. Unlike its predecessor, the machinery has been known to break down.

When the public returns to the bridge on June 30, it will be greeted by two China clippers, a Royal Navy minesweeper, a band and other motley festivities.

Crash driver 'sent home mate and ignored signal'

By Nicholas Timmins

The driver of a maintenance train who sent home his assistant driver had exceeded the speed limit and gone through a red light before crashing into the back of a mail train at East Croydon in January, a Department of Transport inquiry into the crash was told yesterday.

Mr Stephen Walton, aged 28, the driver, whose lower left leg had to be amputated seven haours after the crash to free him from the wreckage, is still intensive care six weeks later. His condition is improving and he is expected to give evidence to the inquiry later.

Mr Nicholas Rowles, aged 23, his assistant driver, has been disciplined by British Rail for not being on the train. He was suspended for five days with loss of pay.

He told the inquiry at Fairfield Halls, Croydon that after they had clocked on Mr Walton told him to go home. "I remember saying something about what happens if the train is cancelled," Mr Rowles said, but the driver had told him that it would be all right. "I think he was just trying to be friendly."

Mr Rowles, who said he had never before simply clocked on and gone home, said he had sat in his car for 10 minutes wondering what to do then driven home. He was woken at 5am and told about the crash.

Other witnesses said that the maintenance train, the 00.22 from Three Bridges to New Cross Gate, had been travelling fast.

Mr Michael Wenham, aged 60, the guard, who was briefly trapped in his cab at the back of the locomotive when rails and the wagon behind it came through the wall as the train crashed, said the train, while keeping within its 45 mph speed limit, had been travelling "pretty steady". It had left Three Bridges late. "I thought we were trying to make up some time."

As it approached East Croydon station, he said, he estimated the speed at about 35mph. The inquiry heard that a 20mph temporary speed limit was in force on the approach to the station.

Mr Kenneth Bradley, aged 35, a signalman at South Croydon, said the train had been travelling "faster than one would have expected" as it passed his signal box.

Mr Richard Budgen, aged 39, an operating depot supervisor at Croydon, who passed the maintenance train during its approach to East Croydon station, said the driver of his locomotive said to him: "That ballast train is moving".

Mr Donald Stewart, aged 47, the East Croydon signalman, said the approach signal before the station was at red because the Brighton to London Bridge mail train had just passed it and had stopped at the station.

His indicators showed the signal to be red, with warning signals further down the line. He would have expected Mr Walton to stop at the red signal and telephone him. Instead, the train continued into the station and smashed into the back of the mail train.

British Rail technical experts told the inquiry that tests had shown there was no fault with the signals and no apparent defects in the locomotive.

Major Anthony King, chairman of the inquiry, said he had now to interview Mr Walton. "What we do not know are the circumstances which may have led driver Walton to lose control of the locomotive or to cause the accident."

A British Rail official said that as far as British Rail was concerned Mr Rowles had "no responsibility whatsoever for the accident".

Communion by woman defended

By Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Anglican Bishop of Newark, New Jersey, has rejected criticism by the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, of a Holy Communion service celebrated by a woman priest in St Paul's Deanery, London.

The Rt Rev John Spong, a bishop of the Episcopal Church of America, told his congregation in Trinity Cathedral, Newark, that Dr Leonard was stretching the concept of the established church to breaking point.

The Church of England has declined to ordain women, and does not allow women ordained elsewhere to officiate as priests in England.

The Rev Elizabeth Canham was licensed to officiate in the United States by Bishop Spong in December.

She then came to England and celebrated the eucharist at the deanery of St Paul's, in private. Dr Leonard deplored this, saying that the service was illegal.

The Very Rev Alan Webster, Dean of St Paul's, said the service had taken place with his consent, and he did not accept that it was illegal.

Bishop Spong's statement claims that there were deeper issues behind the event than the Dean's consent to it, including "legalistic arguments" produced to criticize it. He went on to criticize the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, for supporting Dr Leonard.

The Movement for the Ordination of Women is believed to be planning a private communion service conducted by a woman priest from overseas to be attended by a diocesan bishop.

A private member's motion has been tabled in the General Synod of the Church of England which would lift the ban on women priests from overseas officiating in England.

Lawyers oppose new powers for courts

By Frances Gibb

The Government's new powers for judges and magistrates to suspend part of a prison sentence, to relieve prison overcrowding, are being opposed by the Law Society, the solicitors' professional body.

The powers, which the Government intends to introduce on March 29, will be debated by MPs examining the Criminal Justice Bill in committee today. The Law Society has written to all members of the committee setting out its opposition to the measure which, it believes, will increase the number of offenders in already "grossly overcrowded" prisons.

More offenders will be sentenced to immediate imprisonment because courts which might have imposed suspended sentences will now be tempted to give offenders a taste of prison, the society says and *many offenders* who would have been given a short immediate prison term will be given a term, part of which will be suspended and activated if the offender commits another offence.

The society adds that in the opinion of its criminal law committee, it is "wrong in principle for an offender to leave prison with a suspended sentence hanging over his or her head".

Initially, the new powers will apply only to offenders aged 21 and over who are sentenced to not less than six months and not more than two years in prison. Courts will be able to suspend between one quarter and three quarters of the sentence.

Provisions in the Criminal Justice Bill are intended to make the use of partly-suspended sentences more flexible.

The society has also expressed concern over another measure in the Bill which has aroused opposition from, among others, the Legal Action Group, the laywers' pressure group: the measure to relax the eight-day remand rule so that it will no longer be necessary to bring prisoners on remand before courts every eight days.

□ The Magistrates' Association yesterday criticized a measure in the Bill which empowers the Home Secretary, in an emergency, to release prisoners. Lady Ralphs, chairman, said: "There are principles deeply valued in our system of justice which should not be undermined in a time of crisis. This measure allows the executive to set aside a decision of the judiciary and a number of magistrates are very concerned about it."

The decision should be submitted to Parliament, she said. "Law and order is established by the attitude of the public and the Home Secretary should not, at a stroke, be able to undermine the practice of the law."

Sir Nicholas Bonsor, Conservative MP for Nantwich, is expected to table an amendment to meet the association's objections when the clause is debated in committee today.

'Straight' report call

□ A monthly government publication containing reports of Scottish crime and court cases is needed to counterbalance the media's highly selective reporting of the subject, a report from Glasgow University's Department of Sociology said yesterday (David Hewson writes).

The authors of the report, said that crimes involving sex and violence appeared more frequently in newspapers than their occurrence would justify.

They recommend that the Scottish Home and Health Department implement an independent channel of information on the "true picture" of crime in Scotland.

Bias in Newspapers Crime Reports (Jason Ditton and James Duffy, Glasgow University).

'Times' interview

Sir William wears all the caps that fit

By Bryan Appleyard

To those who know him almost anything Sir William Rees-Mogg took on would be unsurprising. His reputation as a polymath is well established on the basis of his disconcerting habit of displaying profound knowledge in unexpected areas. Yet it has to be said that his impending chairmanship of the Arts Council, announced *last Thursday*, has raised a few eyebrows. With the exception of eighteenth century literature, an interest in the arts is something he has generally left to others to cultivate.

Combine that with the fact that Mr Paul Channon, the Arts Minister, was known to have been looking for a businessman to fill the post and, in spite of Sir William's recent experience as a director of GEC, and his unsuitability would appear to be absolute. With typical elegant diffidence he is the first to admit to his shortcomings: "I am less of a businessman than a pure businessman might be and less of an arts man than a pure arts man might be."

The rationale, however, follows with equally typical conviction: "But I am involved in both areas and would add to that the third leg of what the Arts Council has to do; it has to be able to establish public relations with the sponsoring departments and with the press and the media."

Sir William was speaking seated in a battered, bentwood rocking chair which would be familiar to *Times* men of more than a year's standing. It is now housed in the offices of Pickering & Chatto, the Bloomsbury antiquarian book dealer of which he is proprietor. Again, disconcertingly, this is not set in an elegant Georgian *terrace* but in the brutal concrete structure known as the Brunswick Centre.

Along with GEC and the bookshop there is also his role as deputy chairman of the BBC which, together with this new post, will result in him "working slightly harder than I did when I was editing a daily newspaper."

Last week a rival publication inferred that this variety of roles was too much for one man, but it had reckoned without the distinctly eighteenth century bent of Sir William's mind which can unite the disparate and envisions the world as a seamless web, an ultimately intelligible system.

Cultural side of the BBC

"I am fascinated by the way things interact, for instance through GEC I have tried to get an understanding of what is happening in electronics. That very much fits in with questions of how electronics are going to develop for the future of the BBC. Through the BBC I am very interested in the cultural side of the BBC'S output. This fits directly into the work I shall be doing at the Arts Council. Of the things that the Arts Council does I regard literature, though not one of the things which is likely at any point to get the biggest funding, as very important.

"So, although I do wear a considerable number of hats actually they do interact in a way which I think does bring knowledge and experience from one to the other. There is room in our system for people that act as links between different bits of the system that help them to relate to each other."

For the Arts Council this neo-Augustan mandarin is unlikely to be the calming experience they may at first expect. At the BBC he has already established himself as a governor with the unique qualification of actually knowing people's names and even what they do.

But for the time being, he is offering few clues as to his intentions. *He is discreet* about the past work of the Arts Council; but the one area of his future activities which he does discuss reveals a perception of one of its most significant deficiencies.

"Without making any comments about the past I would hope to establish a very open relationship with the press. Most of my experience of dealing with the press — mostly over crises at *The Times* actually — tells me that far more harm is done by people who will not talk frankly than by the mistakes you make if you do talk frankly.."

But as for the faintly fantastic mixture of Sir William and the wilder left-wing extravagancies financed by the Arts Council, his position appears to be one of traditional Tory tolerance, though with some regrets.



"There is the same problem at the BBC, the liveliest playwrights for television belong to the left and some to the far-left. I would be perfectly willing to have the BBC put on pretty right-wing plays if pretty right-wing plays come up. I should very much like it, for instance, if somebody came up with a play which saw the police as a heroic body battling against the forces of disorder and corruption within our society. I think it is about time somebody did write such a play."

As for the various arts are more likely to fare under his chairmanship, there is first, of course, literature, although: "I do not find that the novels that Auberon Waugh reviews are novels which I rush out and buy." Ballet had better look out: 'Dance I am not good at." Opera and music should be safe, and theatre is fine. As for painting, he has learnt *much from* his sister who teaches art.

Finally his general strategy is clear enough: "I think all the time we must try to broaden the appreciation of equality. Not to broaden audiences in the simplest way, which is known as going down market, but to strive to do a more difficult thing which is to bring people into work of highest quality."

Compensation reform sought

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

A delegation from the National Farmers' Union, the Country Landowners Association and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors is to meet Mr J A Christopher, the Inland Revenue's chief valuer, on March 15 to press for changes in the compensation procedures when land is compulsorily purchased.

Dr Malcolm Bell, principl secretary in the NFU's parliamentary division, says there are hundreds of cases like that of Mr John Allen-Stevens who, as reported in *The Times* last Monday, has been waiting nearly four years for settlement of his claim after a new bypass was built across his farm.

The NFU and the CLA agree on most of the criticisms. The first and most important is the sheer time it takes to agree a figure with the district valuer who, according to Dr Bell, usually begins by suggesting a sum which is about half the market value of the land.

Months or years of argument then ensue. Often, it is said, small landowners are forced to settle for sums lower than they might eventually have recieved because they cannot afford to wait any longer.

There is provisions for arbitration by the Land Tribunal, but many landowners are deterred by the potential expense.

One suggested reform is the establishment of a special small claims court to hear compensation cases. Another is to restrict the power of government departments and local authorities to challenge arbitration awards in the High Court, the Court of Appeal and even the House of Lords.

Another grievance is the inadequacy of awards to cover the cost of maintaining fences. At present the Department of Transport has responsibility only for fencing off motorways.

Both the department and local authorities, as well as such statutory undertakings as gas and electricity boards, usually disclaim any responsibility for damage cauced by contractors. That can involve landowners in expensive litigation against an elusive quarry.

Dr Bell also questions the fairness of the Land Compensation Act, 1961, which states that land acquired by compulsory purchase must be valued as though it were bought from a willing seller. In fact, he points out, sellers are usually very unwilling.

A little more generosity to landowners would not, it is said, hurt the taxpayer unduly.

Nature trails from rubbish tips

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Ecologists believe that rubbish tips may have a more promising future as nature trails than as cornfields or housing estates. "I think we can argue that it can be the cheapest and most convenient solution", Mr David Parker, an officer with the environmintal advisory unit at Liverpool University, said yesterday.

Speaking at a conference of the Institution of Municipal Dngineers in London, he offered an alluring vision in which butterflies fluttered over the remains of countless cans and toothpaste tubes while warblers nested over the shredded remains of office memoranda.

"The bramble is a valuable plant for insects, and the flowers can support substantial numbers", Mr Parker said. "The bramble will also attract people to pick blackberries in the autumn".

A *rubbish tip or disused* gravel pit could be restored to provide gently-sloping woodland walks interspersed with open glades. The variegated landscape would be necessary because trees would not grow on those parts of the tip where explosive methane gas was close to the surface.

Mr Alan Parker, of the waste research unit at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, Oxfordshire, told the conference that the gas sometimes caused explosions in buildings on rubbish sites.

Dr Graham Parry, director *of the Liverpool unit*, explained that slow underground decomposition could produce methane which would kill farm crops on the surface by starving their roots of oxygen. "It is a nice idea to consider the reclamation of landfill sites for agriculture, but it is not without its problems."

BLACKMAIL CLAIM IN FRAUD CASE

From Our Correspondent Manchester

Julie Goodyear, the *Coronation Street* actress, was blackmailed by a former boy friend, a jury was told yesterday.

Mr William Clarke made the allegation at Manchester Crown Court where the actress and two other women deny conspiracy to defraud the public over a charity competition.

Clarke, who has already admitted fraud, was being questioned about a piece of paper which he said contained the name and address in Weston-Super-Mare of the actress's former boy friend.

Clarke handed the paper to Judge Gerrard, saying that it was in Miss Goodyear's handwriting and that she had asked him to visit the address.

When asked if it was the name of a man to whom Miss Goodyear had been engaged he replied "Yes, and he was blackmailing her". Mr Harold Singer, counsel for Miss Goodyear, alleged Clarke was trying to "Get in another dig" at the actress. "You are forcing me to do that", Clarke replied.

The prosecution alleges that Miss Goodyear, aged 39, of Rochdale Road East, Heywood, Manchester, Janet Ross, aged 28, of Berwick Road, Blackpool, and Victoria Montague, aged 24, of Gloucester Street, Atherton, Lancashire, were part of a conspiracy to defaud the public,

It has been claimed that a competition to raise cash for a cancer research fund did not sell enough tickets to pay for the prize car. The winner of the car was fixed and the vehicle then sold with the money being put back into the fund, it was alleged.

The trial was adjourned until today.

Adventure training for 7,000 youngsters

RESERVE FORCES

Up to 7,000 young people are to be offered Outward Bound type courses with the armed forces, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, announced in a statement in the Commons. The courses would be between two and three weeks and would be free.

Mr Nott also gave details of his proposals to expand the reserve forces.

Mr Nott said: In the White Paper in June setting out the conclusions of my defence review, I said that the Government was determined to give greater emphasis to the reserve forces, and that we intended to expand the strength of the Territorial Army steadily from 70,000 to 86,000 men and women.

Our first priority must be to improve the operational efficiency, equipment, accommodation and structure of the present Territorial Army. As the House know, in the coming financial year we are providing for an increase in the average number of man training days to 42 for independent units and if this increase is used effectively it will enable the TA to achieve a higher standard of training overall. We shall also be allowing selected units to recruit up to 3,500 above their establishment — "overbear" where they can make good use of the extra numbers.

We shall be raising new units. These will include the equivalent of two new regiments of Royal Engineers for home defence tasks and isix squadrons in all. One extra company each will be raised for the Royal Irish Rangers, the 51st Highland Volunteers and the Royal Regiment of Wales. Reconnaissance platoons will be formed for 15 of the Infantry battalions with Nato role and signals rear link detachments will be provided to those Nato battalions which require them.

In addition, better use will be made of existing units through reorganization. The infantry division based in Britain which will reinforce BAOR on mobilisation will include two brigades formed largely from TA combat units. This division will also rely for its logistic support on a regiment's worth of TA logistic units based in Scotland and the North of England. For home defence, the pressing need for improved reconnaissance will be met by re-roling three yeomanry regiments.

The expanded Territorial Army must have suitable accommodation and equipment for its very demanding task. Twelve new Territorial Army centres will be started this year and existing accommodation will be modernised and improved. Issues of Milan anti-tank weapons and Clansman rakios are proceeding well and that of the eight tonne truck has just started. The Law anti-armour wiapon and the new small arms for the 1990s will be issued early to TA units assigned to BAOR.

I would also like to announce the creation of a new home service force which we plan to start by early September as a pilot scheme. It will be linked to the TA and will consist largely of men with considerable regular service experience. The Force will provide assistance to the regular forces in time of tension and war particularly in the guarding of vital United Kingdom installations.

A total of four trial companies will be raised in Scotland and Eastern, Western and South Eastern Districts. If the scheme is successful I envisage that the strength of the force could reach some 4,500.

We must be able to mobilise our reservists rapidly. The new computer-based individual reinforcement plan halves the time needed to mobilise our regular reservists. In last year's exercise more than 90 per cent of reservists reported and we shall build on this major success so that the scheme will eventually cover more than 50,000 men and women.

We shall go ahead with re-equipping the Royal Naval reserve. Two of its three highly effective mine-hunters have already undergone major refits and the third is currently doing so. We aim to replace the RNR's mine-sweepers by new vessels — Fleet mine-sweepers — at the earliest opportunity; and I can confirm to the House that we are now taking fresh tender action and that orders for the first batch of four will be placed this year.

In the case of the Royal Air Force the House will be aware that three Royal Auxiliary Air Force Regiment squadrons for the ground defence of operational airfields were set up on a trial basis in July, 1979, at Honington, Lossiemouth and Scampton. I intend to form further squadrons at St Mawgan, Brize Norton and Marham in the course of the next two years.

Finally, there are the cadet forces which have an important role in youth community service and as a source of recruiting to the regular services. We plan to provide some additional support for them in 1982-83, including an increase in expenditure on essential work services and new huts.

The significance of reserve service lies not just in the extra military capability which it gives, vital though this is. Just as important is the demonstration which it provides of the British people's commitment to their own security. The defence of our nation must be seen to depend not only on the quality of our elite professional armed services but also on a widespread of popular commitment to our national defence. Most important here are our young people who have little opportunity to come into contact with our regular armed services — a high proportion of whom serve in Her Majesty's ships or abroad.

Due to the very low numbers leaving the armed services at present and the consequential reduction in recruit intakes, there is currently some spare capacity in the training establishments of all three services.

I have, therefore, examined a number of possibilities for temporarily filling our excess capacity and have decided on the following scheme. My intention is to offer up to 7,000 young people a short two or three week period with each of the armed services starting from the middle of April this year. The courses and all travelling will be free.

Young men and women would apply through recruiting offices and would undertake courses with service instructors covering a range of activities

The courses will be short but I hope that a period of mixing with service instructors will give the young people concerned an *insight into service life.*

The expansion of the TA and the RAF reserves, the creation of a pilot scheme for a new home service force, the continuing success of the Royal Naval and Royal Marine reserves who are fully up to strength, and the more rapid system for the assembly of our regular reservists will combine, I believe, to form a useful strengthening of our defences.

The modest, wholly voluntary, scheme that I have announced for young people will I hope prove to be a success.

Mr John Silkin, Chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, said the "modest, wholly voluntary scheme" for young people was not as ambitious as they had been led to believe by the leaks in the press.

This was a reserve forces statement, not very revolutionary, not very large, and it was surprising to note that it had been made by the Secretary of State himself and not by a junior minister.

There was a reason for this — the realization on both sides of the House that there is alarm and fear and worry about the cost of the Trident programme and its effect upon the conventional defence of this island.

In Mr Nott's press release on February 25, it was shown that total recruitment for the armed forces was down by 54 per cent in the last half of 1981, against the last half of 1980. The recruitment of Royal Naval officers had decreased in number by 50 per cent in the same period. Royal Naval ratings had decreased by 87 per cent. The Army was down by 55 per cent and the RAF down by 25 per cent.

The whole of the statement was a smokescreen to prevent the House from understanding what is being done to the conventional forces of this country?

Mr Nott: I decided to give the statement myself because in the Defence White Paper which we published last June we laid considerable emphasis on the need to extend our reserve forces.

When Mr Silkin had said the scheme for young people was not as ambitious as some newspapers

Nott: Modest scheme



Silkin: Alarm and fear

had predicted, it was not clear whether he would have liked it to be more or less ambitious.

I was hoping at one time (he went on) that we could have a more ambitious scheme. One of the ideas we considered was for using it as part of the youth employment arrangements but this was met by opposition of the Manpower Services Commission and so we did not proceed with that more ambitious scheme.

The services now contained far greater number than they did when Labour left office. The last quarterly figures showed the outflow from the services — numbers leaving — was lower than at any time since conscription, and that was something one should be pleased about, because it indicated there was a highly trained professional service.

It was because out-flow from the services was so low that recruiting this year would be about 23,000 for all three services rather than a higher figure that would be expected if retentions had not been so high.

Sir Philip Goodhart (Bromley, Beckenham, C): Is there any intention to increase the number of regular officers and NCOs attached to TA units?

Mr Nott: We are creating specialist training teams and recruitin teams which will be composed of regular soldiers, NCOs and officers, to try to help improve the training, recruitment and efficiency of the existing TA.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L): We welcome the strengthening of the TA. The youth scheme can only be described as an adventure holiday scheme. There can be nothing to which anyone can take exception, but for the fact that the Government is unable to tackle the major problem of three million unemployed.

Mr Nott: I called it a modest scheme and I am not making huge claims for it. If it is popular among young people it will prove to be useful. I do not put it any higher than that.

Sir Hector Monro (Dumfries, C), a former member of the auxiliary air force, said: All auxiliaries will be delighted at their expanding role in the future defence of this country, in view of the great success of the Auwiliary squadrons in the last war is there any hope of a flying role?

Mr Nott: There is not at present a plan to use the auxiliary air force in a flying role.

Mr Patrick Duffy (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab): Since at least 50 per cent of the combat forces available to Allied Command Europe in time of conflict will come from reserves, is it not imperative that Britain's contributions to those reserves are credible? Will he say a word about the retention rate in the second year of the TA? Is he satisfied with the quality of the current training and equipment of the volunteer reserve — both crucial?

Mr Nott: Exercise Crusader, involving many thousands of our reservists for the reinforcement of our regular divisions on the Rhine, was an enormous success. It was thought by all our Nato allies to have gone remarkably well and has greatly increased the confidence of Nato in our ability to reinforce and reinforce rapidly.

Mr Robert Brown (Newcastle upon Tyne, West, Lab): The short course for young people is a measure of the utter bankruptcy of this Government's policies. Why not think about spending some money to improve the efficiency of the TA?

Mr Nott: That is exactly what we are doing. We will be spending an additional £12m in the next financial year on the TA, over and above what had originally been intended, and over the next three or four years we are increasing expenditure on the TA by about £50m.

Mr Frank Allan (Salford, East, Lab): Is the ministry spending money on the youth scheme out of the goodness of its heart or is it because this is a prelude to compulsory national service for the unemployed?

Mr Nott: It is nothing to do with national service or conscription. It is voluntary. It is likely to generate quite a lot of interest particularly in his part of the country.

Mr Nott: said later that the youth scheme probably cost about £1,500,000.

Deep concern about Falklands

FOREIGN

Statements in Argentina about the future of the Falkland Islands have caused Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and other ministers deep concern, Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during question time. He also said that the statements reported today (Wednesday) from Argentina had not been helpful to the solution of the dispute over the Falkland Islands.

Mr Luce said that he and the Argentine Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs had agreed in New York on February 26 and 27 on the need to resolve the dispute, but he had made clear that the British Government had no doubts about British sovereignty and that no solution could be agreed which was not acceptable to the islanders and to the House of Commons.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab): Will Mr Luce give an undertaking that *under no circumstances whatever* will the Government countenance the transfer of sovereignty to a country which denies human rights, imprisons trade unionists, denies free elections, and in every way acts against traditions which the people of the Falkland Islands hold dear.

Mr Luce: Without a shadow of doubt, there can be no contemplation of any transfer of sovereignty without consulting the wishes of the islanders, nor without the consent of this House.

The statement reported to have been issued by the Argentine Government yesterday is not very helpful to the process we all *want, to see the resolution of* that dispute.

Mr Julian Amery Brighton, Pavilion, C): Has the Minister's attention been drawn to the rather aggressive statement in the Argentine press — I think yesterday? Can he assure us that all the necessary steps are in hand to ensure the protection of the islands against unexpected attack?

Mr Luce: *We have no doubts* whatever about our sovereignty in the Falkland Islands and no doubts whatever about our duty to the islands.

The statements Mr Amery refers to causes me and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, deep concern, that discussions last week in a friendly and cordial atmosphere should have been followed by a statement which is most unhelpful.

It causes me deep anxiety and is not helpful to finding a solution to the problem.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, L): It would be most persuasive if the Government was willing to embark on an economic aid programme for the islands.

Mr Luce: The Minister for Overseas Development (Mr Neil Marten) is here and is answerable for that, but the per capita assistance there is very substantial. We propose to continue in that way.

Poland shows no sign of change

The communique issued yesterday (Tuesday) *following the talks* between President Brezhnev and the Polish Prime Minister General Jaruzelski, showed there had been no change of heart by the Polish authorities Mr Humphrey Atkins. Lord Privy Seal and principal Foreign Office spokesman in the Commons, said during questions.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab) asked for a statement on the most recent discussions between the Foreign Office and the Polish Government with regard to human rights.

Mr Atkins: The Government has made it clear to the Polish authorities that we deplore the massive violation of human and civil rights in Poland. We expect the Polish Government to lift martial law, release those detained without trial, and resume a dialogue with the Church and Solidarity as soon as possible.

Mr Douglas: Has he had contact with the International Committee of the Red Cross and received their views as to the number of people in internment and indicated the Government's anxiety regarding Mr Lech Walsea? His continued internment should be deplored by all who want to see human rights restored.

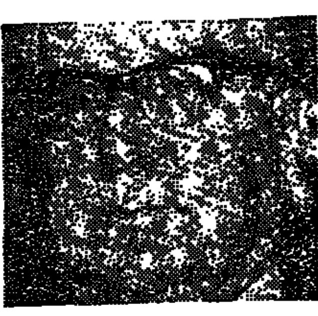
Mr Atkins: We have been in close touch with the International Committee of the Red Cross. Regarding Mr Walesa, we deplore his continued detention without trial just as we would deplore the detention of anyone else. While in detention he was recently visited by a Polish priest and he appears to be in good health.

Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler (North-West Norfolk SDP): *Has he seen reports in the* newspapers today of a speech by Mr Heath expressing criticism of sanctions against Poland and does he agree with the assertion that the West can only influence the situation by pursuing a policy of detente in the long term?

Mr Atkins: I have seen newspaper reports of what Mr Heath said in the United States yesterday, but I am too oıo a hand to rely entirely on newspaper reports.

Sir Frederic Bennett (Torbay, C): We must not fall into the trap of thinking the situation will necessarily be ameliorated by the lifting of martial law and that this will lead to the release of *political prisoners and a return* of human rights. There is no martial law in the Soviet Union and there are no human rights there.

Mr Atkins: Yes. I think he may have noticed the communique issued following the discussions in Russia yesterday between Mr Brezhnev and *General Jaruzelski* which stated that any attempts at changing socio-political situation will be cut short in a most *resolute manner.*



Bennett: *Do not fall into trap*

It is clear from that communique there is no change of heart so far on the part of the Polish authorities.

Sir Patrick Wall (Haltemprice, C): Is he satisfied with the steps the 15 Nato nations have taken to formulate an agreed policy of response to any further unfavourale developments in Poland?

Mr Atkins: *The response of* the Government and its Nato allies to the situation in Poland was set out in the ministerial declaration of January 11. The declaration also outlined measures which might be taken if the situation in Poland showed no improvement.

A number of measures have been taken. Should the situation in Poland deteriorate further, Nato will certainly respond as indicated.

Mr John Townend (Bridlington, C): If the situation in Poland does deteriorate, one option which could be considered by the Government and its Nato allies is that the sporting relationship between the West and the Communist block be put on the same basis as the sporting relations with South Africa.

Mr Atkins: There are no sporting relationships between ourselves and the Soviet Union at the moment; there are no events arranged.

Mr Timothy Renton (Mid Sussex, C) asked later: Is it not a matter of deep regret that despite the horror felt in the whole of the western world that martial law has been imposed, none of the measures so far taken by the EEC have had any effect?

Is it not clear that the military regime in Poland, supported by Russia, will in the end only be influenced by a total embargo on grain exports to the eastern block?

Mr Atkins: The answer to the first question is Yes. The restrictions on credit which the Community has embarked upon in relation to Poland are having their effect.

Mr Eric Heffer opposition spokesman on European and EEC affairs (Liverpool, Walton, Lab): Some of us believe that the sanctions proposed are cosmetic. The idea of 2 per cent of imports, about £140m, in relation to luxury goods is not the way to proceed.

Is it not far better for the Ten to enter into talks with the Polish Government about releasing prisoners and getting rid of martial law than having some pretence of action which adds up to nothing?

Mr Atkins: We are un touch with representatives of the Polish Government and have made precisely the points he suggests, but with, so far, No effect.

Reconciling paramount interests

Genuine differences of view *existed between* the Government and the government of Israel but there had also been a lot of unnecessary misunderstandings though these were beginning to be cleared away, **Mr Douglas Hurd,** Minister of State for Foreign and *Commonwealth* Affairs, said when he was asked about relations between the two countries.

Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C) had said: As relations are poor and *the fault is not all on one* side, will he confirm that when Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, goes to Israel he will not only be putting over western perceptions and policies but listening to the views of the people and *the* government of Israel, too?

Mr Hurd said Britain certainly aimed to maintain excellent *relations* with Israel and that Lord Carrington hoped his visit would help.

Mr David Watkins (Consett. Lab): Will Lord Carrington make clear to the Israeli government that it *can do much to improve relations* with us by ending what seems to be their policy of illegal annexation, colonization and even armed attacks against other countries?

Mr Hurd: *We have made clear at* the United Nations and elsewhere our *rejection* of the Israeli actions, especially as regards East Jerusalem and, more recently, the Golan Heights, so there is no misunderstanding.

Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton, C): The best single approach which the Foreign Secretary can pursue is to give encouragement and support for the furtherance of the autonomy talks and negotiations which are a continuation of the Camp David settlement to which Egypt and the United States agreed.

Mr Hurd: We wish these talks well. But the Egyptian president has repeatedly made the point publicly that there is a stage beyond which one cannot discuss the future of Palestinian lands without the Palestinians.

Dr Maurice Miller (East Kilbride, Lab): The security of the Israeli people is paramount in their minds though we may think they are pursuing it in a way with which we do not agree. Will Lord Carrington make clear to the *Israeli leaders his own views and* those of the British Government which will allay Israeli fears on security?

Mr Hurd: Security is obviously paramount in Israeli minds just as Palestinian *self-determination* is paramount in Arab minds. We have to find a way to reconcile these two.

Service charge fiddles in hotels

HEAD

The addition of an obligatory *service charge to hotel and* restaurant bills resulted in a multi-million pound fiddle which robbed staff and conned customers, **Mr George Robertson** (Hamilton, Lab) said.

He was given leave to introduce the Hotels and Restaurants (Control of Service Charge) which would regulate the administration of service charges in hotels and restaurants and for connected purposes.

He said it was a simple, uncontroversial measure designed to produce justice for both customers and staff. The service charge of between 10 and 15 per cent which was commonly added to bills had to be paid by law, but it was remarkable that although it had taken the place of the tip, it was not the property of the staff but of the management.

It could be used in any way the management desired, including the padding out of the disgracefully *low wage laid down by the* wages council.

This was outrageous skimming off of cash as it affected both customers and staff and the staff had no right to know how much *had been collected of how it had* been distributed.

What was to stop the management adding to the bill a charge for rates, for gas price increases or even a management holiday in the Bahamas? It was a scandal that money due to the lowest wage earners should be handled in this way.

His Bill woulld mean that customers would know where their money was going

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Agriculture; Prime Minister. Coal Industry Bill, remaining stages. Orders relating to mineworkers. *Lords (3): Mental Health Bill,* third reading. Antiquities Bill, committee.

Labour MP ordered to leave

CANADA BILL

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab) was ordered to leave the Commons chamber at the beginning of the committee stage of the Canada Bill, by **Mr Bernard Weatherill,** the Deputy Speaker, for persisting in asking for *his amendment relating to* abortion in Canada to be considered.

Mr Campbell-Savours rose numerous times, *on several points* of order, to maintain that by the passage of the Bill as it stood, the Commons were legislating for abortion in Canada. He said he was trying to prevent this situation.

He repeatedly asked the Deputy Speaker to reconsider his decision not to select his amendment that "nothing in this charter affects the authority of Parliament to legislate in respect of abortion".

He said he was not trying to provoke a debate on abortion, just trying to prevent the Commons legislating on the issue for Canada. He was supported by **Mr Kevin McNamara** (Kingston upon Hull Central, Lab), who also raised points of order on the same subject.

Arguments about the issue were raging in Canada, **Mr Campbell-Savours** said. MPs should vote on the subject or at least debate it. The House of Commons was being held over a barrel. MPs had been told they could not amend the Bill because the Canadians would take exception to it. The House of Commons was being used by Canadians to include in the Bill provisions which, when reflected in the Supreme Court of Canada, would lead to a legislative change.

Mr Weatherill said that he had considered *the issue carefully* and had decided not to select the amendment. He refused to accept Mr Campbell-Savours's request for a manuscript amendment on the same subject. He told the MP he could raise the issue on clause stand part.

Newspaper a misuse of GLC funds

LONDON

The provision of funds by the Greater London Council towards the cost of publishing *The Londoner* newspaper was a scandalous waste of ratepayers' money at a time when the GLC was bleating that it had *insufficient money for essential* services, **Lord Ellenborough (C)** said at question time in the House of Lords.

He asked the Government to confirm that the annual cost of publishing the paper was about £500,000 a year.

Lord Ellenborough went on: Will this blatant misuse of funds be looked into by the district auditor? Will the minister condemn loudly and clearly this practice of using ratepayers' money for what is only thinly disguised political propoganda at a time when many ratepayers are still awaiting repayment of the supplementary rates extorted from them illegally by the *Marxist controlled GLC?*

Lord Bellwin, Under Secretary of State for Environment: The district auditor is already aware of this issue and the disquiet felt by many Londoners about their money being used in this way. (Conservative cheers) If the district auditor considers the expenditure illegal or unreasonable, it is open to him to initiate surcharge action at any time.

He understood the cost of *printing and distributing the* paper was reported to be of the order of £80,000.

Lord Bellwin added: It makes a mockery of protestations of any authority that they are short of funds to carry out essential services if they are willing to pour tham away in matters of this kind. (Conservative cheers)

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) asked if the minister's remarks about the district auditor applied also to the *full page advertisements in* the press, containing nothing but straight political propaganda, which had been issued by the GLC.

Lord Bellwin: The amounts of money involved in this are not inconsiderable. If the district auditor is not aware of them they will certainly be drawn to his attention to consider.

Lord Bruce of Donington, for the Opposition: It is dangerous that the district auditor should be cast in the role of some kind of political censor to make judgements as to the political content or otherwise of a particular journal. That goes will outside the role of normal auditing. *(Labour cheers).*

Lord Bellwin: Anyone may refer to the district auditor at any time anything they may feel ought to be investigated as an abuse or misuse of ratepayers' money. The district auditor will decide whether or not that is so.

New peer

Lord Bancroft, formerly Sir Ian Bancroft, former head of the Home Civil Service, was introduced.

Peers press for third world aid

OVERSEAS AID

Britain could not solve its own economic *problems* unless it did all it could to solve the economic problems of the third world, **Lord Oram,** for the Opposition, said in opening a debate on the deteriorating situation of less *developed countries, the Brandt* report and the Government's response.

He said that by calling attention to the need for accommodation in oil matters, the Brandt report was simply asking for international common sense. One day, either common sense would need to prevail or disaster would.

There should be a package of proposals such as the Brandt *Commission put forward* — better access to Western markets for commodities from third world countries, a more generous aid programme, increased provision of special drawing rights from the IMF, and recycling to the developing countries surpluses from oil which the Opec countries earned.

Lord Banks (L) said that in spite of the new hope the Brandt report *had given*, the deterioration continued. The gap got wider and the mountain of debt of the poorest countries increased. Those countries faced possible financial collapse.

The Bishop of Derby (The Rt Rev Cyril Bowles) said that government and voluntary agencies *must work together to help* the world overcome the vast problems facing least developed countries.

Lord Holderness (C) said that the United Kingdom's ability and willingness to import finished goods and commodities at a remunerative price to the producers would ultimately be of far more value to developing countries than an expansion of the aid programme.

Lord Vernon (SDP) said that if, as the Brandt Commission stated, 800 million people were living in poverty today, he wondered what things would be like in 20 years *when the population in many of* those countries would have doubled.

Lord Hatch of Lusby (Lab) said the state of indebtedness of the third world towards the banks of *the western world was on the* verge of crisis proportions and could easily begin to undermine the international financial system.

Lord Harris of High Cross (Ind) said the fatal flaw of foreign aid was that money was handed over to incompetent politicians who pursued ambitious but inappropriate policies which impoverished their subjects and were not redeemed by enriching favoured minorities with, often, corrupt political connexions.

Lord Pitt of Hampstead (Lab) said the Government should urge the EEC to join the International Sugar Agreement and to support policies to stop the EEC's overproduction of beet sugar.

Progress towards reform is slow

EUROPE

The EEC was no more beyond reform than any other body, including the Labour Party, **Mr Humphrey Atkins,** the Lord Privy Seal, said during questions. Changes were needed and Britain *would continue* to seek them until successful.

Mr Eric Heffer Chief Opposition spokesman on European and Community affairs said: Some of us warned before entry of the devastating effects on employment, but we were told by those advocating entry that unless we went in we would have millions unemployed. We entered and we have millions unemployed.

Negotiations in relation to budget proposals are causing sourness. *This is understandable* so long as we have these sort of problems facing us. So long as the Rome treaty cuts across the interests of the British people, such sourness will continue.

It is better to accept the decision of the Labour Party that we should get out, rather than continue the type of sourness that exists.

Mr Atkins: If he thinks we could leave the common Market without damage I suggest he consults his colleagues in the TUC.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab): There have been no reforms with the CAP which remains inviolate. *The structure cannot be changed* without a unanimous vote and this is clearly impossible. In 1980, Britain had a deficit of £2,500m and is helping to prop up the EEC.

Mr Atkins: As always there are *none so* blind as *those who will* not see. He should read the documents and see for himself what strides have been made during the last few years.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C): One of the reforms not *forthcoming has been the elimin*ation of the national trade practices of countries such as Italy, France and Belgium which have worked against the best interests of manufacturers in this country.

Britain has been a soft option and soft touch since we joined. When is he going to stand up for our best national interests?

Mr Atkins: I do not think he will find our partners regard us in that way. There have been *many* improvements in the way the Community works — *many* brought about by our own initiatives. We are seeking further improvements but I do not pretend all the problems have been ironed out. They have not.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab): The only way Britain will get a decent deal, if that is possible from the EEC, is by the ending of the CAP. But if it was, France would break up the EEC.

Mr Atkins: It is not the ending of the CAP, but the changing of it we are seeking. The heads of governments agreed in May 1980 that it should be *reconsidered*. This is the process on which we *are engaged and I hope it will* be successful.

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newham, North-East, Lab): How long can we decently continue the charade of pretending there is any way of reforming the CAP. He mentioned a mandate was given almost a year ago, and had assured us these problems would be solved at the November meeting under the British presidency, but this ended in a fiasco.

Mr Atkins: I cannot say precisely *how long it will take to solve this* problem. It remains the Government's determination to solve it

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport, Lab): It is time even this Government concluded the EEC is beyond reform regarding British interests.

Mr Atkins: I do not agree the EEC is beyond reform any more than any other body, even the Labour Party.

Mr Atkins, answering further *questions*, said: We are making slow progress. It is slower than any of us would want but as long *as it is progress, it is* our business to pursue the ends which we all want.

Mr Heffer: *Over* the years there has been atempt after attempt to get reform of the CAP and reform in other directions. Up to now it has not been brought about. Surely we can ask him for a clear declaration that if we do not get reform the Government will make a clear stand, bring it back to the House and let the British people have a clear decision?

Mr Atkins: No. We had a clear decision *under the auspices of* the Labour Government in 1975. This Government is not prepared to give up so easily as apprarently he is.

Duties test to be review

The Government has under review the "normal household duties" test used to establish *eligibility for the award of the* housewife's non-contributory invalidity pension, **Lord Elton,** Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said in reply to **Lady Lane-Fox (C).**

She had asked what complaints the Government had received about the injustice of the test.

Lord Elton replied that the Government had received representations from groups and individuals, most of them asking *that the test be either modified* or abolished.

Sex shops in Scotland

The Government intends to licence sex shops in Scotland under the Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, the Earl of *Mansfield Minister of State* for Scotland said during the Bill's report stage in the House of Lords yesterday (Tuesday).

He said the Government fully shared the general concern at the lack of local authority control over the opening of sex shops and had been giving full and detailed consideration to this problem.

I can give an undertaking (he said) that we propose to introduce amendments to the Bill at committee state in the Commons to provide for a scheme which will require any person who seeks to operate premises as a sex shop to obtain a licence from the relevant local authority before he can open for business.

He was speaking to an amendment proposed by **Lord Ross of Marnock,** for the Opposition, to require sex establishments to be licensed. He said the amendment was prompted by the concern of Scottish local authorities about their lack of powers to control the establishment of sex shops. More of them were appearing in different parts of the country.

The amendment was withdrawn.

SDP support slips as the Jenkins campaign opens

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A marked fall in support for the Social Democrat and Liberal Alliance in the past month, indicated in opinion polls, is confirmed by an analysis published today of voters behaviour in local by-elections.

The downturn in the fortunes of the alliance coincides with the effective opening of the campaign for the parliamentary seat of Glasgow Hillhead, for which the writ was issued yesterday. Mr Roy Jenkins, the most prominent of the founder-leaders of the SDP and the only one who is not an MP, is contesting the seat for the alliance; the Social Democrats and the Liberals both see his success in overturning a Conservative majority of 2,002 (or 6.6 per cent) as crucial to their future.

But whereas before Christmas the alliance was winning two out of every three local by-elections that ratio fell to ten out of 20 in January, and to four out of 19 in the three weeks to February 25.

The analysis, published in this week's *New Statesmen*, is the work of the paper's political editor, Mr Peter Kellner. Comparing the votes cast in February in 16 elections where there were three-party contests with the results in 16 similar seats in November, Mr Kellner has recorded an eleven-point drop from 49 per cent to 38 per cent, in support for

Gains and losses in local by-elections January-February:

	Before	Net Gain/Loss	Now
C	22	-8	14
Lab	8	-1	7
Lib	3	+4	7
SDP	0	+7	7
Others	6	-2	4

alliance candidates in the course of the three-month period.

☐ Although new figures suggest that the Social Democratic Party is slipping in popularity against the established Labour and Conservative parties, SDP managers reported yesterday about 400 new members are still coming in each week. That is taken by them as a more reliable guide to the state of public opinion. (our political staff writes).

Total membership is now abou 79,000, a year after the launching of the new party. What is crucial is the rate of membership renewals at the end of a year's political activity. The SDP leader would like it to be 100 per cent, but they accept that 75 per cent would be more realistic taking into account the first rush of support

£4,000m plan to cut unemployment

☐ The SDP yesterday proposed a £4,000m injection into the economy in next week's Budget and said it would have the same effect on reducing unemployment as the Labour Party's suggested £9,000m boost. (Philip Webster writes).

Mr John Horam, the SDP's economic spokesman, described the package put forward on Tuesday by Mr Peter Shore, the Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, as wildly inflationary and said that the main measures being pressed on Sir Geoffrey Howe by his own backbenchers would have a minimal impact on reducing unemployment.

The SDP Budget package, whose effect, Mr Horam said, would be to restart economic expansion, is aimed at taking one million people out of the dole queues in two years, a similar objective to that set by Mr Shore.

In terms of adding to public borrowing it is notably more cautious than the budget package put forward by Mr David Steel; the Liberal leader, which envisaged a £6,000m boost. The difference is largely accounted for by the views of the two parties on the national insurance surcharge which the Liberals want to abolish, and the SDP wants to cut to 1.5 per cent.

The SDP proposes substantial public investment to reduce unemployment by 300,000 over two years and four measures to create jobs. Those are a £70 a week subsidy to employers for each additional worker employed, who had previously been unemployed for six months; a crash house-improvement and insulation scheme; a youth employment subsidy of £30 a week.





Scotland Yard, Interpol and port and airport authorities have been alerted in an attempt to stop Mrs Shulamit Martin, aged 31, (above) from leaving Britain with her son, Gil, aged five, (right). It is believed she may be heading for Israel where her family lives.

A High Court judge in London has ruled that the boy should be returned immediately to his father, Mr Arnold Martin, (above) who raised the alarm when his wife and son went missing from the family home in Epping Upland, Essex, on Saturday.

Mr Martin, aged 35, an aircraft broker, said: "I haven't a clue why she has done this. I had no indication that she had intended to leave. We had some problems about two years ago. She took Gil to Israel on that occasion. But we have been back together for some time

The judge lifted reporting restrictions in the hope that publicity would help trace the missing mother and son.

Violence in schools: 3

Children bored to disruption

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

About one million children in England and Wales, or one in 10 pupils, have marked emotional or behavioural problems, according to research by the Schools Council. A tiny, but growing, minority are considered sufficietly disturbed or disruptive to need special treament away from "normal" children. The great majority remain in ordinary schools. Who are they?

A recent survey by HM Inspectorate for Schools (HMI) of short-term special behavioural units for disruptive pupils found a wide variety of children. Some were violent towards their teachers, their peers or both; others were quiet and withdrawn.

Some were clsearly emotionally disturbed, others clearly not. Many had histories of petty delinquency and anit-social behaviour in and out of school, but a fair proportion had been in trouble only when in school.

The most common features found among the pupils in the units were that they had experienced serious difficulties in their relationships with adults, particularly teachers; they tended to have unsatisfactory home backgrounds; and they were overwhelmingly boys between the ages of 14 and 16.

In general, they were not among the least able. They tended rather to be just below average in ability, but not so limited as to be singled out for special help in remedial groups.

That was the group of pupils that the HMI identified in its secondary school survey as often giving the greatest cause for concern, not because they were the most troublesome but often did nothing to stimulate or develop them.

Mr Eric Bolton, the senior inspector for educational disadvantage, believes most disruptive children may not be very different from their peers. "Perhaps they represent the vociferous and rebellious tip of a much larger iceberg of bored and unmotivated pupils who as they get older find themselves less and less engaged by what schools offer", he says.

Mr Rom Harrè, Fellow of Linacre College, Oxford, who has recently completed four years research into classroom violence and football hooliganism, believes there is a common factor underlying both forms of anti-social behaviour, an attempt by a child who feels devalued and humiliated to win back respect and dignity.

"I and my fellow researchers believe that a very large proportion of these incidents are ritualistic", he says. "In school, seriously disruptive pupils are by and large those that think the school system has devalued them.

"Children believe that one way a school shows its respect for a particular class is to give them a strong teacher. They regard a weak, ineffective teacher as a deadly insult. Their first move is therefore to test the teacher with some relatively trivial disturbance to see how he or she reacts.

"The kind of teacher they respect most is an almost comic-book character — grey hair, tweed jacket, pipe-smoking, rather old-fashioned. It's pretty dangerous to appear dressed more or less as one of the kids."

Dr Willian Parry-Jones, consultant psychiatrist in charge of the Highfield family and adolescent unit at the Warneford Hospital, Oxford, who has been conducting research in the way teachers handle disruptive pupils, also believe that pupils prefer firm directive teachers.

"We found that the teacher who you or I may think is democratic, understanding and sympathetic in his dealings with children may not be seen as such by the pupil. At home and at school, children want adults who mean business, who do not try to blur the generation gap, who lay down explicit rules, and who explain what they are doing. I am not for a moment advocating old-fashioned, authoritarion discipline but children see lack of control as offensive."

Dr Parry-Jones is reluctant to provide a profile of "the disruptive child". Many factors are involved, he says, and much more research is required to discover how inportant each is. But of one thing he, like so many others, is increasingly convinced: that schools and teachers can have a great influence for better of for worse on a child's behaviour, whatever that child's home background.

Toll of winter

Roads falling into ruin, motor lobby says

By Michael Baily Transport Correspondent

Thousands of miles of roads are crumbling after one of the worst winters this century, according to a study out today.

Unless councils' maintenance spending is allowed to rise many minor roads will fall into complete disrepair and will have to be closed. Others will become more dangerous, especially to pedestrians and cyclists, the British Road Federation says in a report to the Government.

Road maintenance has been cut by 19 per cent in real terms over a decade in which traffic has grown by 14 per cent and there is now an unacceptable level of neglect and risk, the federation says. It adds that to return to standards of the early 1970s, which were regarded as inadequate then, an extra £100m needs to be spent both this year and next, the equivalent of less than 3 per cent of this year's £6,000m "surplus" of road tax over road expenditure.

In the height of this winter's snow and frost, some counties spent £500,000 a week on gritting and clearance: money from severely pruned budgets which was not therefore available for road improvement.

The federation is even more concerned about the undermining of roads by frost and ice that breaks up

Local road maintenance and traffic: Britain

	Maintenance £m	Maintenance index	traffic vehicle km.	traffic Index
1973	820	100	184	100
1975	770	94	181	98
1979	705	86	202	110
1980	695	85	208	113
1981	665	81	(210)	(114)

the surface and allows water into the sub-structure. This damage is estimated to cost tens of millions of pounds.

"No one needs to be told of the visibility of spending restraints", the report says. "The potholes, overgrown verges and unrepaired crash barriers are plain to see. More serious are the problems invisible to the ordinary road user: the underlying structure of the country's roads is at risk."

Grass cutting is now so minimal that drains get blocked and saplings start to grow in culverts, preventing the road draining properly and leading to structural damage. Road signs are becoming obscured.

The federation says local authorities should be encouraged to reinstate their planned programmes of cyclic maintenance, making the most effective use of resources. The alternative is to allow minor roads to fall into complete disrepair, become unusable except by the most robust traffic, and eventually close as some have already done.

Criticism of private beds trend

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

The encouragement being given to private medicine by the Government was criticized yesterday by Sir Douglas Black, president of the Royal College of Physicians.

Sir Douglas said that had been opposed to the partial phasing out of pay beds in the health service because it took doctors away from their main hospital: "But I view with misgiving the opposite phenomenon of giving positive encouragement to a great expansion of the private sector, which is bound to lessen determination to make the health service work efficiently."

He agreed with the general judgment of the Royal Commission on the National Health Service that in the sixties and early seventies there was a reasonable balance between public and private provisio of health services.

Sir Douglas, who was giving the Dame Juliet Rhys-Williams memorial lecture at the Royal College of Obstetrics and Gynaecologists in London, said that the encouragement of the private sector was a serious concern for the future of the health service.

Working party on test-tube ethics

☐ The British Medical Association's council yesterday accepted the recommendation of its ethical committee and agreed to set up a working party to consider the ethical implications of work on "test-tube" babies.

The association's central ethical committee and board of science is to decide its membership and terms of reference, and will report back to the next council meeting at the beginning of May.

£1m appeal to save woodlands

By Ronald Faux

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) yesterday launched a £1m appeal to protect woodlands. Birds depend on woodland and the RSPB said that about half Britain's ancient forests had disappeared since the war with serious repercussions for the birds living in them.

According to the most elegant logic, if things go on as they are, the last British hardwood will thud to the ground in the year 2020. If that projection has a ring of the eighteenth century fears that the growth of horse-drawn traffic in London could lead to the city disappearing under a heap of manure, Mr John Davy, deputy chief reserve officer for the society, said that as much woodland had been lost in the last 40 years as was felled in the previous 400.

"It is a very serious position", he said. "About half of the 204 species breeding in Britain depend on woodland".

The RSPB hopes that its Woodland Birds Survival Campaign will raise money to buy tracts of natural woodland that can be protected as nature reserves where rarer species can breed safely. The society is negotiating to acquire 400 acres of the finest oak forest in Southeast England, which supports a fine community of nightingales, hawfinches, redstarts and sparrowhawks.

All types of old woodland are at risk. Birchwoods have disappeared as fuel for log burning stoves. The ancient caledonian pine forest has dwindled to about 22,000 acres. Oak woodland on the hillsides of the West Country, Wales Cumbria and the Pennines has been greatly reduced because grazing sheep were allowed to eat the seedling trees.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Sadat trial evidence cut short

Cairo.—the military court trying 24 Muslims accused of assassinating President Sadat ordered the termination of defence evidence and said there would be a verdict on Saturday. The move was bitterly condemned by Defence lawyers as the prelude to a "mass slaughter", (Our Correspondent writes).

The trial started on November 21 amid official comments that it would end in one month. But the defence said recently it was attempting to put Sadat's policies on trial to justify his assassination. Lawyers claimed they had completed the defence of only 10 accused.

Mr Abdel Ramadan, head of the 35-man defence team appeared agitated and angry after the court ruling. "The 24 are human beings entitled *to a fair and legal trial. We* needed at least 40 more sessions to complete our defence," he added.

Senators deal blow to busing

Washington. — The Senate has approved by 57 votes to 37 the most far-reaching anti-busing legislation ever to be put before either house of *Congress. The Bill would* virtually outlaw busing as a means of desegregating public schools by prohibiting federal courts from ordering students to be bused more than five miles or 15 minutes from their homes (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Conservatives have hailed the vote as a big victory. However, the legislation still has to be approved by the House of Representatives where it is expected to meet tough opposition.

Yugoslavs shot in Brussels

Brussels. — Two Yugoslavs were killed and three injured in a shooting at a Yugoslav community centre here. One of the injured was seriously ill.

According to witnesses, a man entered the centre armed with a sub-machine gun and opened fire before escaping.

Stalking upsets Mrs Onassis



New York. — Mrs Jacqueline Onassis, who has complained to a federal judge about the "relentless stalking and constant surveillance" of her and her children by a celebrity photographer.

In 1975, a judge ordered the photographer, Mr Ronald Galella, to stay 25ft away from Mrs Onassis and 30ft from her children. Ruling that Galella was getting too close, the court decided yesterday on another hearing to determine penalties.

UN gets yellow rain evidence

New York. — The United *States has submitted to the* United Nations a detailed account of independent medical analysis of blood samples taken from victims of an alleged yellow rain onslaught in Cambodia (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes). It admits, however, that the evidence is largely circumstantial.

In its letter, Washington appears more interested in providing information that could benefit its own investigation than with passing categorical judgment.

Token strike by French doctors

Paris. — For the second time in three months, several associations of hospital doctors called their members out on strike in protest against the plans of *M Jack Palite*, the Communist Minister of Health, to abolish private hospital beds (Charles Hargrove writes).

The "strike" was mostly a token one. Doctors cared for in-patients and emergencies but not out-patients. About 1,000 doctors in white coats marched on the Ministry of Health and handed in a petition.

Guerrillas raze health clinics

Guatemala City. — Clinics in western Guatemala have been burnt down by guerrillas fighting to overthrow the Government, Señor Roquelino Recinos, the Health Minister, said yesterday.

Police said only four of the 31 health centres in Huehuetenango province had not been attacked by guerrillas.

Poles to reduce trade links with the West

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, March 3

Poland is preparing a radical shift in its trading pattern to minimize its economic dependence on the West, according to an official who accompanied General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, to Moscow.

The official, who wanted to remain anonymous, said three levels of economic aid had been discussed in Moscow. First, there was Soviet assistance to relieve the immediate effects of the West's limited sanctions against Warsaw. Second, there would be Comecon asistance to increase the use of industrial capacity in Poland and ease unemployment there. Finally, long-term plans for completely changing the focus of Poland's trade with the world were discussed in the talks with President Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

This last point, the official said, represented "a turning point", indicating that it meant a much deeper relationship with the Eastern block. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union was giving assistance in hard currency to help Poland "through these troubled times". He refused to say, however, whether detailed questions of financing Poland's $28,000m (£15,000m) debt with the West were discussed at the summit.

Asked whether the Soviet Union would help to pay off outstanding interest on its 1981 debts to the West, the official would say only: "Poland is going to pay off its debts. The methods and dates of this repayment are dependent on outside factors determined by the compli*cated political and inter*national conditions."

The official, an officer in the Polish Army, emphasized parts of the final communiqué that acknowledged Poland's right to settle its own problems without foreign interference and recognized that Poland's borders were just and internationally guaranteed.

Although these comments were intended to demonstrate that the United States has no right to interfere in Polish affairs, a long standing complaint since martial law, they are also significant when made in the context of a trip to Moscow, underlining the Soviet willingness to allow Poland time to find its own way out of the crisis without direct intervention.

On the face of it, the final communiqué gives little encouragement to the reform-minded members of the Polish Communist Party. They were hoping that if the Soviet Union gave explicit backing to the "moderate" policies of General Jaruzelski, the chances of pushing through limited changes would be increased.

But the reformists have found two sources of consolation. The first, though it is scant encouragement, is a favourable reference to the ninth emergency party congress last summer. This congress attempted to trim away the extremes of party policy, edging out radical reformers who sympathized with the Solidarity, the free trade union organization, and the more extreme hardliners.

Secondly, the emphasis on economic aid during the summit meeting with Mr Brezhnev is an indirect vote of confidence in the Government's economic programme which incorporates some elements of reform and grants some scope for initiative to individual managers.

The net result in terms of the balance of power between "hardliners" and "moderates" is that little has been changed by General Jaruzelski's visit. The Soviet Union appears to give the general full backing but seems keener to back one half of his policies — cracking down on dissidents — rather than the other half which endorses gradual reform. But the general appears to have bought himself time.

□ **Moscow:** Reflecting evident Soviet satisfaction at the outcome of the two-day visit here of General Jaruzelski, newspapers today gave great prominence to his meetings with Mr Brezhnev and the lengthy communiqué in which he gave an undertaking to suppress any future challenge to Poland's communist system (Michael Binyon writes).

The joint communiqué said the Polish side had emphasized that "any attempts to resume actions aimed at causing economic disarray, the resumption of anarchy, disturbances, or changing the social and political system will be cut short most resolutely".

The Polish leader also promised that the Communist Party would be strengthened *and that Poland would* remain a socialist state.

Suggesting one area of disagreement, however, it said nothing about Poland's internal problems, the release of detainees or any future role for a trade union movement.

□ **Washington:** Reacting to sharp European criticism, the Reagan Administration has decided to avoid for the moment a confrontation with its allies over the controversial pipeline which would bring Russian natural gas to western Europe, White House officials have disclosed (Bailey Morris writes).

Mr David Gergen, the White House Director of Communications, said President Reagan would not take any action on the pipeline until after a special American team was sent to Europe in the next two weeks to consult senior government officals.

□ **Madrid:** The Polish Government is planning the imminent release of hundreds of arrested citizens, Mr Wodzimerz Konarski, a Polish Foreign Ministry official, said here today (Harry Debelius writes).

Mr Konarski, who heads his country's delegation at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe revealed the impending releases at a mass conference in connexion with the Madrid conference. He said more than 3,000 Poles were still detained.

Muzzle on the press

Journalists resort to oblique attacks

From Our Own Correspondent, Warsaw, March 3

Although critical Polish journalists are being weeded out of the country's newspapers (the process is known as "verification") some reporters and columnists have found ways of slipping through oblique attacks on the martial law authorities.

The latest example comes in a copy of the Gdansk daily *Dziennik Baltycki* that has just reached the capital. One article reviews a pop record by the British singer Amanda Lear, employing exactly the terms used to justify martial law in the political columns. Thus Miss Lear's record is described as an antidote to extremism, a way of bringing the population back to reality and so on.

All good clean fun. But the first letter of each paragraph spells out the words *WRONA Skona* — literally, "the crow will die". But the first four lettrs are the initials for the Military Council for National Salvation, meaning that the writer's intent is to say the "the Military Council shall perish", an unpopular sentiment with the authorities.

Editors on the newspaper say that the writer, a freelance reviewer, claimed that the effect was an accidental one. But no, he was no longer reviewing for *Dziennik Baltycki*.

The use of the press for political purposes is becom*ing more and more important* as the Government increasingly commits itself to "public consultation" on such matters as price rises and trade union reform. However, the control of newspapers and especially television is such that little critical information can appear.

Mr Janusz Zablocki, head of the Neo-Znak Catholic grouping in Parliament, *hopes that he will be able to* allow some of the columns of his group's newspaper to be used by Solidarity members, expressing their views on the future of the trade union movement. But the Neo-Znak newspaper is still suspended whereas the rival and more pro-Government Catholics in the Pax group have been given back their press by the martial law authorities.

Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the deputy Prime Minister, wants to give up the editorship of his newspaper *Polityka*, once a forum for reform-minded journalists and politicians. Now it is a very straitlaced weekly, tentative in its judgments about the internal crisis. There is currently a certain amount of jostling for the editorial chair with names like Mr Jerzy Urban, the Government spokesman, being mentioned as successors to Mr Rakowski.

Meanwhile it is understood that a new hardline weekly, to be called *Salvation* is being planned. The most likely *candidate for editor is a* tough party member whose one previous claim to fame was to write a children's book called *Four Tankmen and a Dog*.

In the absence of reasonable access to the press, the underground bulletins are multiplying. And so are the graffiti, though they fall somewhat short of reasoned argument.

In one Warsaw suburb, a *wall was set aside for graffiti* (during the Soliarity era) to discourage children from scrawling on buildings. Last week *Wrona skona* appeared in metre-high letters on the wall. Police arrived within the hour and the following morning the wall was painted black.

Two days ago, this time in white paint, the slogan reappeared: *Wrona itak skona*: The Military Council will *perish in any case. Now a* police lorry is parked next to the wall, day and night.



President Mitterrand arriving at Ben-Gurion airport where he was met by President Yitzhak Navon and wheelchair bound Mr Begin, the prime minister.

Israel hails Mitterrand as true friend

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 3

The unfamiliar tones of the *Marseillaise ringing from* radio and television sets throughout Israel today heralded a new era in Franco-Israeli relations as François Mitterrand became the first French president to pay an official visit since the founding of the state in 1948.

M Mitterrand quickly displayed his reluctance to be swayed by Arab and French criticism of his twice-postponed visit. Speaking briefly at the airport, he forcefully expressed the hope that his 48-hour visit would revive the friendship between the French and Israeli people, and render it both durable and irreversible.

His greetings were echoed by President Yitzhak Navon, who was on the airport to welcome him, together with Mr Menashem Begin, the Prime Minister, still confined to a wheelchair by his three-month-old hip injury. Mr Navon called the French President a "true friend, faithful to his word, faithful to his principles".

For Israeli ministers, gath*ered uncomfortably in the* airport drizzle, the arrival of the French entourage was the fulfilment of hopes initially raised by M Mitterrand's election last year. Since then his arrival has been delayed first by Israel's attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, and then by the annexation of the Golan Heights.

As was made clear at the *airport ceremony*, M Mitterrand is no stranger to Israel. He has made five previous visits either in a private capacity or as leader of Socialist delegations.

"It is perhaps no coincidence that Francois Mitterrand should be the first head of the French republic to visit Israel," the *Jerusalem Post* said. "For, of all recent French presidents he has undoubtedly shown the keenest interest in the history of the Jewish people and the deepest sympathy for the state the Jews have established in their ancestral homeland" the paper said.

Without exception, the *Israeli press has reacted* enthusiastically to the visit, which is viewed as a welcomne respite from the dipolomatic isolation suffered by Israel in recent years. Although there is little anticipation of returning to what one commentator dubbed "the golden days" of the early 1960s, there are high hopes for a marked improvement in day-to-day relationships.

Some leading figures from the occupied West Bank have criticized the visit. But four elected Arab mayors will hold *talks* tomorrow with *M* Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister. They are expected to seek his support for having Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, invited to Jerusalem. No doubt they will *also* detail their allegations of Israel's "creeping annexation" of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The French visit has proved popular among ordinary Israelis. M Mitterrand seems a particular favourite with *French-speaking* Sephardic Jews, who came here from North Africa.

After today's airport ceremonial, troop review, and 21-gun salute, M Mitterrand and his wife drove to Jerusalem. Israel's French language radio pointed out that he was obliged to cross in and out of the occupied West Bank — as that is how the road has been built — despite his strict determination to keep out of occupied territory during his stay. On Friday helicopters flying him north to visit a kibbutz and the old crusader port of Acre will make a long detour to avoid flying over the West Bank.

Late this afternoon, the French President began the forst in his hectic round of political talks with a meeting *at Mr Begin's office. This* was followed by an official dinner at the Knesset, where M Mitterrand will tomorrow make the public address which most observers regard as the key-point of his trip.

EEC takes France to court

From Ian Murray Brussels, March 3

The European Commission today decided to take France to the European Court over its plans to introduce a series of national aids for farmers, worth about £364m. They were announced by the French Government shortly before Christmas.

They included aid for young farmers. About a third of the package announced at the time, involving disaster help for areas hit by bad weather, has been allowed by the Commission.

It was the first package for farmers put together by the Socialist Government and it had a strong emphasis on helping smaller farmers and narrowing the income gap between large and small produces. This was opposed by the main French farming union at the time.

It was also attacked by Mr Peter Walker, the British Agricultural Minister, who told last month's Council meeting that it represented "a ridiculous perversion of the whole trading position" of the Community. The aid meant that French farmers wer subsidized nationally in a way which led to unfair competition with British farmers.

It was one of the argumentds he used in objecting to the 9 per cent farm price increase proposed by the European Commission.

The European Commission last year failed to bring *France before the court in* time to stop it paying aids worth about £400m. This time the Commission has acted more promptly in an attempt to stop distribution of the money, due to begin at the end of this month.

□ **London:** Mr Walker said tonight that the Commission's decision to take France to court would be warmly welcomed throughout the Community (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

"Since the announcement of a massive injection of national aids was made last December, I, with the support of other ministers, have pressed the Commission to take action."

It was vital in 1982 that the Commission showed that it would be effective in preventing the unfair disruption of competition and trade within *the community*. "It is imperative that we press for action and not words."

Soviet space advance

Laser gun feared by 1990

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 3

The Pentagon has inadvertently revealed that the Soviet Union will have an orbital space complex capable of launching laser beam attacks on ground, sea and air targets operational by 1990.

This prediction was first made by Mr Richard Delauer, the Defence Under-Secretary for Research and Engineering, during testimony at a closed-door session of the House Armed Services Committee last week. It was then repeated by Mr Ken Kramer, a member of the House of Representatives, during a public committee hearing soon afterwards where it was recorded by a reporter from the *Army Times*, an unofficial publication dealing with military news.

According to Mr Kramer's statement, as published in the journal, Mr Delauer told the committee: "We expect a large, permanent, manned Soviet orbital space complex to be operational around 1990 ... capable of effectively attacking ground, sea and air targets."

This forecast represents a substantial advance over previous official assements of Soviet preparations for space warfare. Until now it was widely believed that Soviet efforts were mainly concentrated on developing space-based lasers to attack American satellites rather tthan ground targets.

There was no immediate comment from the Pentagon on Mr Delauer's reported statement. However, the United States is known to be working on space-based laser and particle-beam weapons as an anti-ballistic missile defence and as satellite killers.

However, only $218.3m (£110m) — less than 1 per cent of the defence budget — is earmarked for space defence in the fiscal year 1983. There has been speculation that Mr Delauer's forecast was deliberatley leaked to gain support for a bigger space warfare programme.

America and the Soviet Union agreed in 1967 not to use outer space for nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction. But both nations have been working for years on space-based weapons which could be used to destroy nuclear-armed missiles before they reach their target or destroy the other side's communications and detection satellites.

The Soviet Union is understood to have made particu*larly big strides in this field* in recent years.

□ Brussels: *Soviet defence* expenditure, increasing at the rate of 4 per cent annually, will reach 15 per cent of the gross domestic product by 1985 (Frederick Bonnart writes).

This is the conclusion of Nato experts who have made a detailed analysis of the Soviet defence effort which, while it had remained in proportion to the gross domestic product at the beginning of the 1970s, rose to a rate of 12 to 14 per cent by the end of the decade.

Approximately one-fifth of the expenditure was on research, development, trials and evaluation, while over one-third was devoted to procurement and construction of military installations. In 1980, this latter figure amounted to almost one-half of the total expenditure, while only one-third went on operating expenses such as personnel costs, use and maintenance.

Research and development showed the highest rate of increase, closely followed by procurement of new equipment. This, the experts point out, is confirmed by the qualitative improvement of the Soviet armed forces.

Intercontinental rocket forces accounted for more than 10 per cent of the total Soviet military expenditure.

A reduction of military expenditure may appear desirable in the long run, the experts conclude, but they consider it unlikely that any savings would have an appreciable influence on the continued growth before the end of the 1980s. The level of expenditure continues to be very high and allows for ample modernization programmes in the Soviet armed forces.

The Reagan wagons defended in Cheyenne

From Michael Hamlyn Los Angeles, March 3

A child gave President Reagan a cowboy hat in Cheyenne, Wyoning, yesterday and he put it on. I was an appropriate gesture. He had come to the old Western frontier to lead the defence of the belagured wagons of his budget.

Presidents do not often come to Cheyenne. The last to do so was Kennedy in September, 1963, and before that Truman in 1948. So Cheyenne was flattered. Albuquerque, New Mexico, another Western frontier town, was given a flying visit and a presidential budget speech.

The wagon that the President was most concerned to defend was labelled "fundamentals". He said "My commitment to cutting taxes and rebuilding our defences is every bit as strong today as it was the day I took office. There will be no retreat in these areas."

He noted that many legislators are attempting (after his Mid-Western challenge to his critics to "put up or shut up") to devise alternate programmes to his own.

But he declared: "This Adminstraton is willing to consider anyu comprehensive programme *as long as it does* not compromise the fundamentals of our tax cut programme.

"The American peoples have been promised tax relief. Last year the Congress passed tax relief, and as long as I have any in the matter no one is going to take it away. Incentive must be returned to those who work, save and invest."

Speaking at a rally in support of Senator Harrison Schmitt of New Mexico, a former astronaut, the President also set himself against cutting back on another fundamental — his defence programme. "We can't afford to compromise on national defence needs".

Mr Reagan warned his Cheyenne audience: "We dare not reduce our defence budget. The bulk of the increase is not going for fancy new planes or elaborate weapons systems. Most of the money is going for basic essentials now in dangerously short supply.

"I don't think Americans want their armed forces held together with chewing gum and baling wire, unable to move for want of spare parts."

The President's budget includes an increase of defence spending of $34,000m (£18,000m). At the same time he is proposing to maintain tax cuts passed last year which in the next 12 months will amount to $91,400m. The resulting budget deficit is being seized on by both Republican and Democratic *critics of the President*, anxious to parade their financial responsibility. He derided particularly the Democrats as "kind of like hearing a mugger in Central Park complain about crime in the streets".

He pointed out to his Wyoming audience: "We don't have a budget deficit because we don't tax enough. We have a budget deficit because we spend too much". He liked the remark so much — he repeated it in Albuquerque. But he was quite firm in asserting: "As much as I detest the idea of deficits, as President I must accept a large deficit if that is what it takes to buy peace for the rest of the century".

The President's stunning success last year in forcing his budget through a sometimes reluctant Congress was in no small part due to the strength of his appeal over the heads of the legislature to the American people. Yesterday's speeches marked a similar attempt to claim the support of the West, the outdoors, self-reliant part of the country where he himself feels most at home.

He derided the "hand wringers" who paralysed Washington.

"You don't have to spend much time in *Washington* to appreciate the prophetic vision of the man who designed the streets", *he said* "they go round in circles".

"I have a message for the pessimists of the Potomac. The rest of the country still believes in America and in tomorrow."

JAPAN TOLD CHOICE IS CHAOS

From Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, March 3

Japan must play a greater political role in world affairs and strengthen her ties with the European Community, Mr Leo Tindemans, the President of the European Council of Ministers, said today.

At the same time Mr Tindemans warned Japanese leaders that the world could face a dangerous recession unless the United States, Japan and the EEC worked out a new monetary system which would instil more confidened

"The alternative is chaos. Unless such a dialogue is established the industrialized nations will find themselves near t o economic collapse

Polls test mood of white reform

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg, March 5

Nearly one million voters in the Transvaal went to the polls today to elect 100 new town and rural councils in what is widely seen here as an unofficial plebiscite on the willingness of South Africa's whites to tolerate further relaxation of apartheid.

The racial issue has been sharpened by the real possibility that the small anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party, which is very much in the minority in the national Parliament in Cape Town, will gain control of Johannesburg, South Africa's biggest city, for the first time.

The PFP already holds 22 of Johannesburg's 47 wards, and needs to capture only two more seats to win outright majority over the National Party of Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, which rules the city council in alliance with a group calling itself the Independent Ratepayers' Association. The adjoining municipalities of Sandton and Randburg could also fall to the PFP.

At the other end of the white political spectrum — in local as in national elections no blacks have the vote — the extreme right-wing Hersigte Nasionale (reconstituted national) Party (HNP) of Mr Jaap Marais, which broke away from the National Party 1969, has a good chance of winning seats on some councils for the first time. This is *a feat it has never achieved at* the nationl level.

The powers of town councils are fairly limited, and even if the PFP took over Johannesburg it would not be able to change the basic legislation underpinning apartheid, such as the Group Areas Act, which prohibits people of different race from occupying the same residential area.

The councils have a degree of autonomy, however, in determining how public amenities are to be used.

A strong showing by the PFP today could be used by Opposition MPs as evidence that white opinion is ready for the bolder reforms of the apartheid system which the Government, haveing shed its right wing, is now in theory free to pursue. *This* argument will lose some of its force, however, if the HNP also does well.

The hardest part of a business trip should be the business. Not the trip.



If you've ever landed in America feeling like you just swam the Atlantic, it's time you flew Pan Am Clipper® Class.

Because no-one does more than Pan Am to deliver the business traveller in great shape to do business.

Pan Am Privileges.

At Heathrow we quickly relieve you of your baggage (First Class allowance, by the way) at our special Clipper Class check in. We board you separately with the First Class passengers.

We put you in your own separate section of the 747 on generously reclining seats that are scientifically designed for long distance comfort. Set in pairs, so you are never more than one seat away from the aisle.

Pan Am Service.

We treat you to complimentary cocktails and comfortable cushioned headsets, the better to appreciate our stereo music programme and feature films. And we serve you from what must be the choicest menu across the Atlantic.

Little wonder then that by the time the movie comes round, many passengers are so relaxed that their eyelids close with the opening titles. A process which our seat, we admit, does nothing to discourage.

What is truly remarkable is that Clipper Class fares are often actually lower than business class fares on other airlines.

Pan Am's Destinations.

You can fly Clipper Class non-stop from London to no less than seven US cities. To New York, Washington D.C., Miami, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle. At the Pan Am Worldport® in New York, you can catch same-day, non-stop connections to another 12 US destinations. Including Dallas/Fort Worth, New Orleans and Detroit.

If your onward flight doesn't have Clipper Class Service, your Clipper Class ticket automatically entitles you to travel First Class.

So next time business takes you to the States, take Pan Am Clipper Class.

You may sleep through the movie, but you'll be wide awake when you arrive.

PAN AM.
Clipper Class

FOR DETAILS, CONTACT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR PHONE LONDON: 01-409 0688. BIRMINGHAM: 021-236 9561. MANCHESTER: 061-832 7626. GLASGOW: 041-248 5744. PRESTEL: 215747.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Assault on jail sets 230 free

Lima. — Terrorists freed 230 inmates from a prison in the southern city of Ayacucho in a bloody attack in which 10 people were killed and several injured, the Peruvian Government said.

General José Gagliardi, the Interior Minister, said the dead included three policeman and seven of the attackers. He added that dynamite and machine guns were used in the main assault and in a series of diversionary attacks on three police stations and a hospital.

A state of emergency was declared in Ayacucho, an Andean city of 100,000 inhabitants and 210 police reinforcements were sent from Lima.

Turkish line on Cyprus backed

Ankara. — In the first official Turkish comment on the recent visit to Cyprus by Mr Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Ilter Turkmen, the Foreign Minister, insisted that intercommunal talks between the two Cypriot communities — and not internationalization — represented the only viable means of reaching a settlement.

Mr Robert Strausz-Hupe, the American Ambassador, told a press conference that he backed that view and that Washington's attitude had not changed.

Referee flees field twice

Valdeobispo, Spain.— A referee ran a mile to a Civil Guards barracks to seek protection from angry football fans after ordering the local goalkeeper off the field in this southern Spanish town.

When the game resumed later, he gave a penalty against the visiting team, Cabezuela, and again had to run off the field as their fans turned on him. The match was abandoned.

Strike stops papers

Amsterdam.—Some 40 Dutch newspapers failed to appear because of a strike by printers over the Government's plans to cut sickness benefits. Only two provincial papers appeared.

Bonn faces its third scandal in one month

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, March 3

West Germany today faced its third scandal in a month as the federal prosecutor opened treason investigations against Bavaria's top security chief for allegedly divulging dubious avtivities by the West German intelligence service.

Herr Hans Langemann, aged 57, is suspected of revealing state secrets to the left-wing monthly *Konkret*. He is alleged to have divulged among other things, that BND the country's intelligence service, had placed an agent close to the then President Nixon in 1969 to influence him in favour of West Germany.

He was also quoted as saying that the BND had placed another agent close to Cardinal Franz König, the Archbishop of Vienna, and one of the Catholic Church's leading authorities on Eastern Europe. The agent's task was the archbishop's sources of information about Eastern Europe.

Top officials of the BND — the report claims — persuaded the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington to take inaccessible to the public captured Nazi-era documents in American archives linking a former Federal Chancellor Herr Georg Kiesinger, with the Nazi regime.

Konkret based its report on what it claimed were eight hours of tape-recorded reminiscences by Herr Langemann about his years as a BND agent and spymaster between 1957 and 1970. It also claims to have spoken to Herr Langemann himself and checked the mass of corroborating documents, many marked secret or top secret, which it published along with the article.

Herr Langemann, *konkrete* claimed, had written a manuscript about his experiences and had asked a journalist to rewrite it in "marketable form". He had followed it up with long conversations. His revelations, the fiercely anti-establishment monthly declared, showed how the secret service had become "completely out of control" and was conducting politics independently of the Government.

Herr Langemann, who is now a top official responsible for security in the Bavarian Interior Ministry, has been suspended and subjected to disciplinary proceedings at his own request. The federal prosecutor has opened investigations against him on suspicion of treason, and against Herr Jürgen Saupe, the *konkrete* journalist who wrote the sory, for disclosing state secrets.

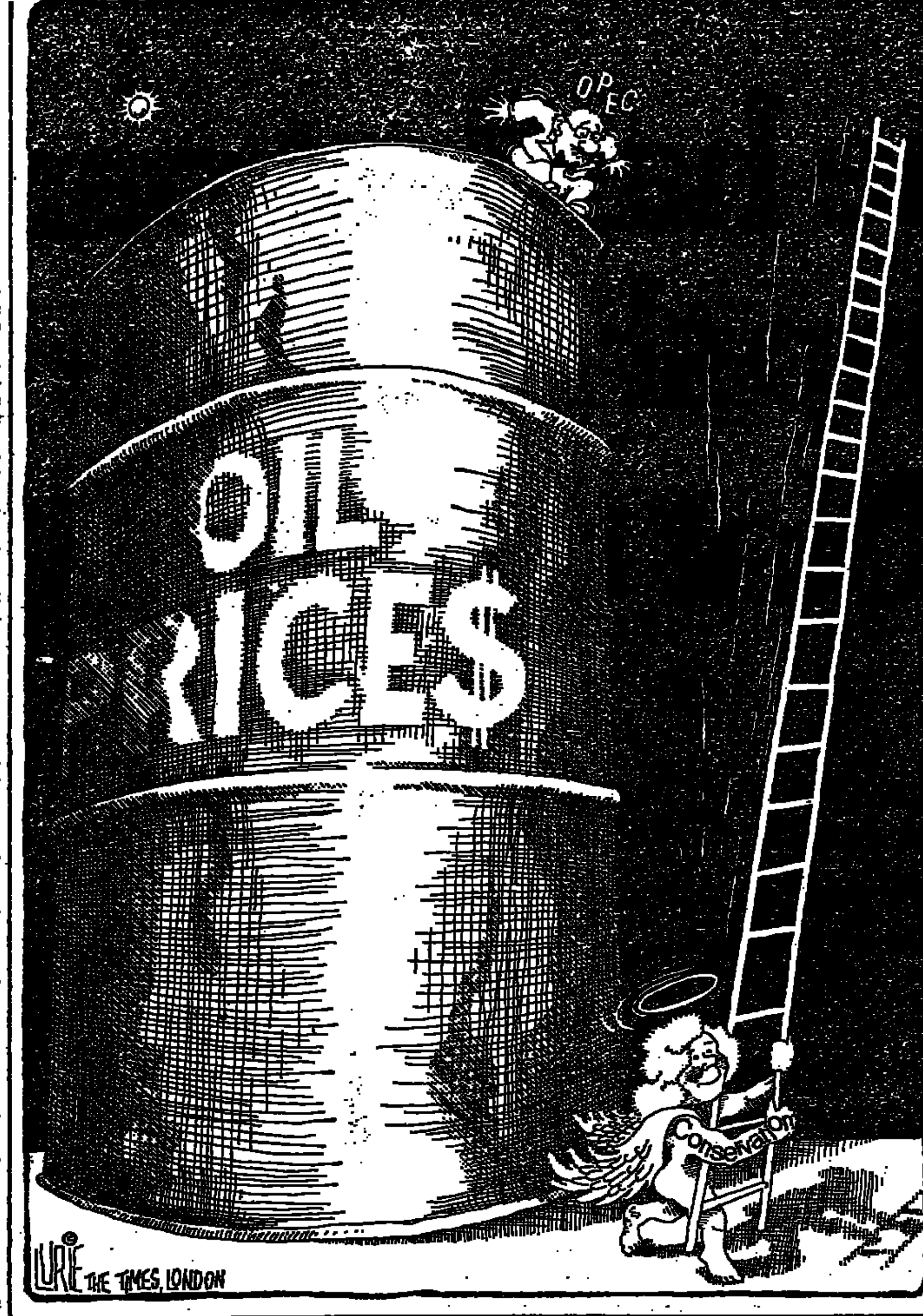
The episode comes less than a month after disclosures of self-enrichment and tax evasion by top executives of Neue Heimat, the huge trade union-owned housing concern, and less than a week after investigations against two senior Cabinet ministers for alleged bribery. It is, however, less important politically because the alleged events happened several years ago under the Christian Democratic government.

The colourful article tells of priests, ladies of doubtful virtue, aristocrats, politicians and diplomats who worked for, or were involved with, the intelligence service. It alleged that the "*Spiegel* affair", which led to the fall of Herr Frans-Josef Strauss, the then Defence Minister, was partly the work of the BND.

The secret report which *Der Spiegel* published on the poor state of the Bundeswehr provoking Herr Strauss to have the magazine's offices searched and its publisher arrested for suspected treason, had been sold them by officials of the BND, the monthly alleged. Herr Langemann was quoted as saying that he personaly filched documents which proved this from the seized *Der Spiegel* files under the eyes of the investigating prosecutor.

About the agent close to Mr Nixon, Herr Langemann is quoted as saying: "We didn't want any information from him... We wanted — that was the point of the operation — to let Nixon have German views from a close friend with whom he also financially involved."

Franz-Josef Strauss: Fresh light on "Spiegel affair".



Britain parries Argentine sabre

By David Cross

The British Government yesterday expressed deep concern about the latest sabre rattling statements from Argentina on the future of the Falkland Islands.

Answering questions in the House of Commons, Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said that the statements, which were made after a meeting between British and Argentine officials in New York last weekend, had not been helpful towards a resolution of the long-standing dispute over the sovereignty of the British colony.

The Falkland Islands, which lie 300 miles off the Argentine coast in the south Atlantic, have been British since 1833 when British troops landed and expelled the Argentine govesnor.

Mr Luce reiterated successive British Governments' policy over the islands, namely that they will not be handed over to Argentina without the express approval of the Falkland Islanders and the British Parliament.

In a statement issued in Buenos Aires earlier this week, the Argentine Government said it would terminate negotiations with Britain this and seek other means of resolving the dispute unless there was a speedy settlement.

Officials in the Argentine capital said that the "other means" included recourse to the United Nations, a break in economic or political relations with Britain or a total rupture in diplomatic relations.

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Atlantic Alliance in need of a policy

The state of the Atlantic Alliance is unsatisfactory, although the member governments have managed so far to adjust and combine their different perceptions of the world situation after Poland.

Compromises between the divergent policies suggested by various governments (on economic and financial links with Eastern Europe, on tactics at the Madrid conference, on the conduct of military negotiations with the Soviet Union) have been produced with some difficulty, thanks to a deliberate effort to maintain a united front at a time of uncertainty and danger. But the, so far, successful efforts of many worthy diplomats and political leaders have not wiped out a widespread fear that, when the time comes for hard decisions, the alliance may split wide open.

This may seem strange and even paradoxical, if one considers that the basic values of Western civilization, as well as the guiding principles and *raisons-d'être* of the alliance, have never seemed to be so necessary and valuable as they are at the present time.

Military repression in Poland, coming after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, at a time when the military balance of power between East and West is endangered by heavy Soviet rearmament, ought to increase the importance of the Atlantic Alliance for all democratic nations. The tensions which keep growing inside the Soviet block, and the fact that the Soviet leaders seem able to react to these tensions only by using force, is a clear threat to us all.

But while there is no fundamental disagreement in the West on principles and values, there are deeply diverging views on matters of policy. Would a firm Western warning and clear indication that we are ready to go back to a cold war relation, if need be, help the Polish dissidents and remaining reformers more than a weak continuation of détente and cooperation?

Which policy — looking further ahead — would better help the rise of a new Khrushchev in the Kremlin, after the coming end of the Brezhnev era? One that emphasizes the costs of a continuation of the present Soviet aggressive and repressive policies? Or one that makes it easier for the future Soviet leaders to solve their domestic economic difficulties thanks to Western cooperation?

Discussion of these policy alternatives is still in its initial stages at government level, while it has already produced a flood of words by political experts in the American and European press. Opinions vary as much as they possibly could.

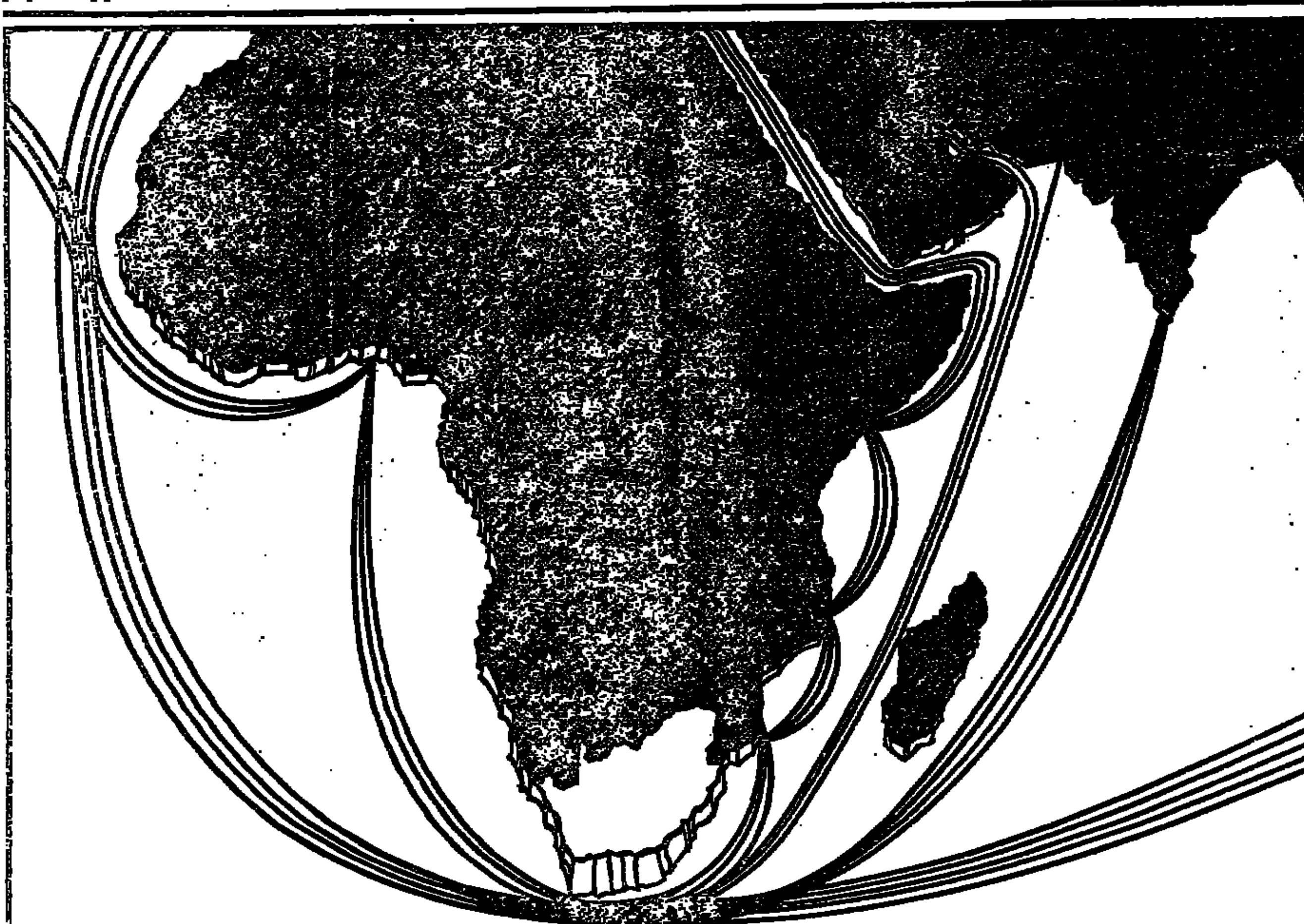
But we do not only face a problem of defining long-term Atlantic policy: agreement on day-to-day tactics may be even more difficult to achieve. Since everybody genuinely agrees that a split in the alliance would be a disaster which must be avoided at all costs, a common statement on principles may be put together in time for President Reagan's visit to Europe next June.

But even if the Paris summit of the Seven and the Atlantic meeting which follows in Bonn produce the clearest of all possible documents (and one can doubt that they will), such documents will not provide all the answers to the practical problems which will later arise. We are facing a changing situation, and one loaded with dangers, which will demand a continuous adaptation of tactics.

The general raising of tempers, due to the most unfortunate coincidence of a crisis in Central America which deeply splits the alliance (and American public opinion: but is it really a coincidence?), will put all transatlantic institutions under great stress.

No wonder that attention is again being given to the problem of strengthening these institutions. A "European-American act of friendship" has now been suggested by Signor Emilio Colombo, the Italian Foreign Minister, in a speech in Washington.

This "act" (a counterpart to the "European act" proposed by Signor Colombo and Herr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister) should deal not only with principles and good intentions: it should also provide for periodic meetings between the foreign ministers of the Atlantic alliance and become an extension to America of Europe's political cooperation.



Getty funds will go to museum

From Ivor Davis Los Angeles, March 3

After being tied up in litigation for almost six years the J. Paul Getty bequest to his Californian museum in Malibu is being turned over to the seaside institution. The bequest will probably make it the richest museum in the world.

When the oil tycoon died in June, 1976, he left four million shares of Getty Oil Company stock, worth at the time $700m (about £3.6m) to the museum he had built in southern California, but had never visited, although he is buried in the grounds.

After long delays because of lawsuits and tax disputes the funds now are worth in excess of $1,000m because of a four to one stock split and two stock sales and the current high interest rates.

The transfer of funds, however, began this week and will continue for the next few days. Under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, Mr J. Patrick Whaley, the museum attorney, said the museum would be required to distribute 4.5 per cent of its endowment three out of every four years. It is, therefore, expected to spend nearly $50m a year.

Last year the museum spent only $4.5m, so the increased revenue is enormous. New York's much larger Metropolitan Museum of Art has a budget of $27m.

Bulgaria purges officials for embezzlement

From Dessa Trevisan Belgrade, March 3

High-ranking members of the Bulgarian Central Committee have been dismissed in an embezzlement scandal connected with lavish festivities last year for the country's thirteen hundredth anniversary.

Among them is Mr Zhivko Popov, the former Ambassador in Prague and until his ambassadorial appointment the second man in the Foreign Ministry. He has also been expelled from the Communist Party, indicating that his offence was particularly grave.

Mr Popov had owed his spectacular rise to power to Ljudmila Zhivkova, President Zhivkov's daughter, who died last July after organizing the spectacular anniversary celebrations. Her death obviously precipitated the fall from grace of her protégés and raised questions about the vast sums she had spent on the festival.

The anniversary, which was celebrated all over Europe, culminated last October with a jubilee in Sofia attended by 4,000 dignitaries. About 50 jubilee committees were set up abroad to popularize Bulgaria, past and present.

A fund was opened for assembling papers and objects of historical value. Private persons and state organizations were asked to give financial support and vast sums were being spent on expensive publications which were distributed freely throughout the world. Mrs Zhivkova chaired the operation and was the initiator and the spirit behind the worldwide publicity campaign. But since her death there have been reports of embezzlement and misuse of the funds and inquiries into festivities abroad organized by Bulgarian enbassies.

Another Central Committee member, Mr Mirco Spasov, who lost his post, is also believed to have been connected with the scandal. However, the Politburo member, Mr Peko Takov, was said to have been relieved of his post at his own request for reasons of ill health.

☐ **Economic reform:** Compared with neighbouring Romania or trouble-ridden Poland, Bulgaria has been doing well economically but it has obviously reached the point where economic reforms have become imperative. Since the beginning of this year reforms have started in earnest to achieve greater efficiency through incentives and rational use of resources.

The most important change is to link wages and salaries to performance — the first recognition of the profit motive on the lines which Hungary has been practising successfully for more than a decade.

From now on, Bulgarian enterprises will be able to obtain fund only after they have *marketed* their output. Hitherto they were often producing unsaleable goods fit only for the storehouses.

French fuel price cut likely today

From Charles Hargrove Paris, March 3

For the first time in 17 years, the price of petrol in France will probably be reduced tomorrow, by at least five centimes (about ½p) a litre.

The decision, which everyone expected the Cabinet to take yesterday, has been left to the government committee on prices so as not to give it too obvious a political flavour. But the proximity of the local elections on March 14, the first national test of the Government's popularity, will obviously be a main consideration.

This is confirmed by the fact that a new system of calculating the price of energy, to bring it more into line with fluctuations in the world oil market, is still under negotiation between the government and oil importers.

Previously, the price of oil products was fixed on the basis of a number of factors, including the dollar exchange rate. This system was suspended last summer. If it had not been, petrol prices calculated on a dollar exchage rate of 5.46 francs should have been raised by 20 centimes a litre now that the dollar is worth more than 6 francs.

The loss to the oil industry, which suffers from surplus refining capacity and rising costs, will be practically cancelled by an increase in the price of diesel oil and domestic fuel, which is hardly likely to be popular with farmers and road hauliers.

The Government also has economic reasons for its decision. In France petrol costs some 50 francs more a ton than the European average, while the price of diesel and fuel oil is about 50 francs lower. The Government can also argue that the fall in world prices should have repercussions on the price of petrol.

Against this is the argument that the price cut could have waited a few weeks until the new system of calculating prices had been agreed with refiners, as some ministers argued; and that cutting petrol prices is an encouragement to use cars rather than public transport and therefore hardly consistent with the energy saving policy.

But the Frenchman and his sacrosanct car, for which he is ready to sacrifice other items of his budget, like food, has won against all economic argument, the more so as the petrol price cut will compensate the adverse psychological effects of other increases. These include rises in gas and electricity rates.

Duke follows a fresh trail

From Our Correspondent, Colombo, March 3

This week's visit — concerned with elephant preservation — to Sri Lanka by the Duke of Edinburgh, the president of the World Wildlife Fund, makes a thorough contrast to royal visits of yesteryear when elephant hunts were the first item on the programme of visiting British royalty.

William Howard Russell, remembered for his dispatches on the Indian Mutiny and the Crimean War, accompanied the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) on a visit to Ceylon in 1877 and gave readers of *The Times* a bullet by bullet description of how the Prince shot an elephant and "according to custom, cut off the tail. As soon as his back was turned, the Cingalese (sic) took pieces from the ears as trophies of the day."

Elephants from Ceylon were used by Hannibal in his campaign in the Alps, and exports continued until the last century. British sportsmen and officials shot elephants like stray dogs. Major William Rogers killed 1,400; Sir Samuel Baker bagged around 1,000; and Major Thomas Skinner's score was 600.

Today, the Asian elephant faces extinction. There are only between 2,500 to 3,000 left in Sri Lanka, and between 20,000 to 30,000 in the whole of Asia.

The greatest danger to the survival of elephants is from slaughter for the manufacture of curios for sale to tourists

Mr Lyn de Alwis, the director of Wild Life Conservation, has shown the Duke 50 ivory bangles and two carved ivory elephants which are all that now remains of a magnificent tusker killed by poachers who had sold the tusks for 150,000 rupees (about £4,000).

The bangles and carved elephants which were seized by officials will be preserved in a special museum as a reminder of the danger to one of the country's greatest natural assets.

About half of the Sri Lanka elephant population is concentrated on one million acres of land that are being developed under the multipurpose Mahaveli river diversion scheme. During his visit the Duke will watch an elephant drive in which hundreds of tuskers will be driven from areas scheduled for development under the Mahaveli scheme to the safety of the Wilpattu Park, which is 65 miles away.

Sri Lanka was chosen as the headquarters for the Asian Elephant Secretariate last year after a conference organised by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Reagan told to insist on Salvador talks

From Moshin Ali, Washington, March 3

The House of Representatives has overwhelmingly approved a non-binding resolution urging President Reagan to press for "unconditional Discussions" among the main political factions in El Salvador. The House vote yesterday was 396 in favour and three against.

The resolution said that the discussions were necessary in order to guarantee a safe and stable environment for free and open democratic elections."

Meanwhile, Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, yesterday in testimony to the House foreign affairs committee declared that there was irrefutable evidence that leftist guerrillas in El Salvador were under external control.

He did not give details of the evidence but said it had been ptesented to congressional intelligence committees within the past week. Answering questions, Mr Haig said: "The operations of guerrilla forces inside Salvador are controlled from external command control."

The Reagan Administration has privionslyu said that Caribbean countries were confronted by a growing threat from Cuba and its new-found ally Nicaragua into El Salvador was again aproaching high levels.

But Mr Hig's statement yesterday was one of the strongest official allegations yet that the insurgency aginsnt the American-backed Government of President Duarte "is not controlled by Salvadorans."

Mr Haig, however, assured the committee that no plans to introduce American combata troops were being considered even if the March 28 elections for an assembly in El Salvador had "the worst outcome."

On the question of negotiations, Mr Haig had told the committee: "We must not be misled by the myth that the Duarate Government has refused to negotiate an end to the trouble in El Salvador with the Guerrillas."

Mr Haig added: "President Duarte has offered to negotiate on the electoral process, so that elections can proceed peacefully and the people of El Salvador can choose their own leaders without fear. The United States supports this call."

He noted that the Council of Bishops of El Salvador supported the electoral process, too, and had echoed the Government's call for all groups to desist from using violence to block the elections. The guerrillas have repeatedly refused to take part in the elections.

Mr Haig also said he expected increased guerrilla activities between now and the March 28 elections as part of a campaign to disrupt that process.

Leading article, page 13

Tragedy in El Salvador

Weeping nun tells of mutilations in the field

From Paul Ellman
San Francisco Gotera,
El Salvador, March 3

When Mr Deane Hinton, the United States Ambassador to El Salvador, visited this beleaguered provincial capital recently, he was confronted by a weeping British nun who begged him to intervene to halt the slaughter of local civilians by the security forces.

Mr Hinton, who has attracted criticism from opponents of United States policy in El Salvador, has publicly stated that he believes that the human rights situation in the country is improving. He advised President Reagan last month to certify that this was the case, as demanded by Congress as a condition for continuing aid.

However, the nun's account of her meeting with the envoy suggests that Mr Hinton in private is pessimistic about prospects of bringing about a real improvement in the behaviour of the Salvadorean security forces towards civilians.

"I think we made it abundantly clear that there's been no progress around here", said Sister Anselm, a Swansea-born member of the Order of the Sisters of St Clare, who has worked in El Salvador for almost 10 years.

She requested a meeting with Mr Hinton after discovering the bodies of three women parishioners who had been detained by the National Guard after attending Ash Wednesday Mass.

Mr Hinton had come to San Francisco Gotera, the capital of Marazan province, for talks with local military commanders on the situation in this region, which had seen some of the most bitter fighting of the war.

Sister Anselm asked to see the ambassador on her return from the town of Cacaopera, nine miles north of here, where the three women's bodies were found in a field. Two of them were the wife and sister of a catechist, Señor Andres Perez. To attend Mass they walked 10 miles along mountain trails from their home in a village deep inside territory controlled by gurerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

Señor Perez managed to escope from the National Guard outpost and, dressed only in his underwear, made his way back to his three children. "The body of his wife had been hideously mutilated. I knelt down by it to say a prayer but I just burst into tears," Sister Anselm said.

She said that she and the other two other nuns from the convent — Sister Jean, from Port Talbot, Wales, and Sister Phyllis, from Florida — had been invited, with three Irish Franciscan priests, to meet Mr Hinton, but had declined originally because they did not want to be associated with what they regarded as a public relations exercise.

"But, I decided, in view of what happened, that it would be better to talk with the ambassador and ask him if the United States couldn't do something. It really was a concrete example to present to him of something that goes on all the time here," Sister Anselm said. Accompanied by Sister Phyllis, she spent five minutes with Mr Hinton in a small room in the convent. "Mr Hinton said this was the sort of thing he was hearing all the time but that it was difficult for him. He reminded us that it had taken a year before the alleged killers of four American nuns were charged.



Class favourite: President Duarte with schoolchildren in La Libertad during the campaign.



"He told us he was putting pressure on the Salvadoran military all the time, but that these people think differently," the nun said, adding that she had wept throughout the interview.

Asked to comment on this account of the meeting and the ambassador's apparently pessimistic assessment of prospects for ending excesses against the civilian population, a spokesman for the United States embasst in San Salvador said that the ambassador regarded the meeting as private.

Mr Hinton was appointed ambassador to El Salvador by President Reagan last year after the dismissal of his predecessor, Mr Robert White.

☐San Salvador: The ruling junta has launched a campaign to persuade people that parliamentary elections this month could help to end the war (Reuter reports).

President Duarte last night dismissed left-wing opposition charges that the present state of siege and continuing violence meant that fair elections for a constituent assembly could not be held as scheduled on March 28.

Go-between role denied by general

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, March 3

Lieutenant-General Peter Walls, the former Zimbabwe Army Commander, today flatly denied through his lawyers here that he had arranged meetings between represenmtatives of the South African Government and Mr Joshua Nkomo, the former coalition partner.

The statement comes after recent allegations in Salisbury that General Walls had arranged meetings while Mr Nkomo was allegedly plotting a coup to overthrow Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

The former commander said that he had only met Mr Nkomo in connexion with the integration of his guerrilla supporters in the Army. He added: "These were at the instance of Mr Mugabe in his capacity of Minister of Defence", to whom he had reported back.

In the past fortnight, Mr Mugabe and a senior minister have claimed that General Walls had organized two meetings between Mr Nkomo and South African military men who had dismissed his appeals for help from Pretoria in staging a coup. The minster also claimed that the general was recruiting saboteurs in South Africa for activities here.

General Walls has lived in South Africa since being barred from Zimbabwe after admitting in an interview that he had considered leading a coup to oust Mr Mugabe.

In his statement he denied planning or taking part in any activities detrimental to the Government of Zimbabwe

Carrington speaks for five nations

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, March 3

The Western contact group is working to overcome what it regards as a misunderstanding of its proposals for a Namibian constitution, Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, said here today at the end of his African tour.

Addresing a press conference afer meeting Presicent Moi, the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, he said the five-nation contact group was doing its best to make sure that its proposals — including a double-vote system — were properly understood.

He felt the proposals, which resemble the present West German electoral system, had been wrongly criticized as over complicated. A paper was now being prepared to answer the objections of African states.

Besides being entertained to lunch today by President Moi, Lord Carrington attended a ceremony at which the Kenyan President opened new premises for the British Council here. The Queen sent a message of good wishes on an occasion which, she said, symbolized the warm and friendly relationship between Britain and Kenya.

Earlier Lord Carrington had signed an exchange of letters with Mr Arthur Magugu, the Kenyan Finance Minister, for the supply of 5,000 tons of wheat under the British food aid programme. It will be sold on the Kenyan market and the proceeds will be used to finance agreed development projects.

Soaring crime is blamed on American affluence

From Christopher Thomas, New York, March 3

Every city in the United States has experienced a surge in crime in the past 30 years, according to a study conducted for the Department of Justice.

It points to a surprising similarity in the rate of increase in cities that are different in location, size and minority population, and plays down the role of race and poverty in crime rates.

The North-Western University's Centre for Urban Affairs and Policy Research near Chicago spent three and a half years studying crime trends between 1948 and 1978 in every city with a population of more than 50,000, a total of 396 cities.

Dr Herbert Jacob and Dr Robert Lineberry wrote: "The growth of crime appears to be the result of fundamental changes in the lifestyles of Americans. It is the result of greater affluence which made more valuable goods available for theft, a condition aggravated by the greater propensity of Americans to leave goods unguarded in empty homes and expose themselves to dangerous situations in travelling around their cities."

They added that it was also the consequence of the existence of a larger pool of potential offenders for reasons not well understood by criminologists. They concluded that crime had surged everywhere in the United States regardless of local efforts to stem the tide. "Whether local officials engaged in Herculean efforts or none at all, the crime wave affected their community", they said.

The report said that cities bearing no resemblance to each other had a remarkably similar rise in crime. "Both the Newarks and the Houstons of the United States experienced substantial rises in their reported crime rates.

Ten cities were studied in depth. Newark, New Jersey, which has a declining population, suffered the most with a sevenfold rise in property crime and an elevenfold increase in violent crime. Property crime doubled and violent crime quadrupled in the thriving cities, of San Jose and Phoenix.

Savak torture 'revived'

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, March 3

Tortures developed by Savak, the Iranian secret police of the Shah's regime, are being used on detainees in Evin prison, Tehran, according to a report submitted today to the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

"Three years ago ... no one expected the old Savak apparatus would be revived so soon or that the Pahlavi dungeons would become Islamic torture chambers", the report said. It was prepared by the International Solidarity Front for Defence of the Iranian People's Democratic Rights.

"The number of Iranians killed by the Khomeini regime in the second half of last year is much higher than the official figure of 2,596", the report said. An investigation of rights violations was called for.

Yates: romantic Twenties snob



Dornford Yates
By A. J. Smithers
(Hodder and Stoughton, £8.95)

"The wanton breeze", wrote the author of *Berry and Co* in 1920,

caught in the maze of tufted pinnacles, filtered its chastened way, a pensive organist, learned to draw grave litanies from the boughs and reverently voice the air of sanctity. The fresh familiar scent hung for a smokeless incense, breathing high ritual and redolent of pious mystery. No circumstance of worship was unobserved. With one consent birds, beasts and insects made not a sound. The precious pall of silence lay like a phantom cloud, unruffled. Nature was on her knees.
The car fled on.

There is something very gamey about the prose-poems of Cecil William Mercer, alias Dornford Yates (1885-1960). They were inserted regularly *inside the racy and exciting* comic stories he wrote for the *Windsor* magazine, and were composed, his first biographer now tells us, with infinite care and love for the language of William Shakespeare. It is true that every syllable takes its place within the whole, but it is undeniable that the fresh familiar scent of 1920 (characteristically undefined by Yates, who preferred the *frisson* to the specific) smells distinctly well-hung today. Landscape, religion and sex are inspirationally locked in foetid embrace.

A. J. Smithers, military biographer and historian, Yates-addict and collector for many years, seems to think that this kind of thing has not dated, and that only the *presence of words like* "Nazi" ties Yates's writing to the years between the two wars. But absolutely everything about it does so, and to maintain otherwise is to remove much of the historic charm through which he might possibly attract new readers today.

He was perhaps the first popular poet of the motor car, certainly of the Rolls-Royce, in joyous flight down deserted roads, and, in the heroic adolescence of the *telephone, he was master of* those most beloved of running gags, the wrong number and the crossed line. He writes about stockings, pyjamas and chocolates in a manner both erotic and merely flirtatious, but always entirely English and of its time. To distract post-war readers from the evident misery of England's moral decline, he rarely used a modern word where an old one would clang more suggestively and he drew upon archaic language much as the spec builders of the day turned the craftmanship of artists between *Morris* and Lutyens into the mass-produced Tudorbethan allusions of Metro-land.

Much of the fancy prose, Smithers points out, comes from the patterned speech of the Bar, to which Mercer apprenticed himself between taking a Third in Jurisprudence at Oxford and volunteering promptly for the Front in 1914. One reason he got only a Third was that he had been President of OUDS: "Not many people were likely to outshine him," Smithers comments, "largely because few were interested enough to want to try": a moment of biographer's *desperation, there, suggesting* that Mercer was dull. He was not, but not even a biography as decent and sympathetic as this could disguise that he was an absolute pain.

Born into a family scandal of suicide following a conviction for fraud, he grew up pitifully obsessed with bitterness, disappointment and fear of failure. Anti-semitic, he also disliked Germans and Americans, and detested the French, though deigning to live at Pau for thirty years because of the rheumatism that had invalided him out of the war (another humiliation). *He did not much care* for the English, come to that, save the well-bred, witty and brave creatures he invented and sustained through more than thirty books from *The Brother of Daphne* (1914) to *B-Berry and I Look Back* in 1958.

For Mercer was a snob, *prey to the false values* attendant on insecurity and ambition; he beat defenceless young servants and shouted at bank clerks. He married a dancer from *Chu Chin Chow* — Oscar Asche was one of his few friends — neglected her for his work, and was surprised when she attracted reptilian locals; they divorced in 1932. When not conversing with his second wife Elizabeth, whom *he* adored, he talked to an antique picture-clock, leaving precise instructions for its dismemberment in the will that also cut out his only child: Richard, another 'disappointment.'

To write of Bill Mercer/Dornford Yates at all in detail is difficult. Both wives are dead: *Mercer* conceals much of his own identity in that of his heroes; there seem to be few letters surviving; papers and publishers records were lost in the war. Smithers describes each book with care, but biographicaly there is such a shortage of first-hand *material that he digresses,* from the particular to the *general wherever possible,* producing an effect at once of long-windedness combined with short breath. He frames this portrait of an artist "on the outside looking in" with a perspective of England and Englishness in the twentieth century entirely at one with the subject's own, but which might be thought by modern readers to lie somewhat to the right of Sir Herbert Gussett.

There is no denying the defensive gallantry and discretion with which he has performed his task, but he is writing for the converted, and with an author as idiosyncratic as Dornford Yates this is no longer enough. "Colonel Wyrley-Birch, now over ninety, has been kind enough to tell me that he liked the man." No sentence could define more clearly the pathos of his achievement or the uphill nature of the task.

Michael Ratcliffe

The eyes of Russia

The KGB
By Harry Rositke
(Sidgwick & Jackson, £8.95)

At the height of the Blunt Affair a few years ago a senior member of the British intelligence community was *asked to compare the abilities* of various espionage organizations. High on his list were *Mossad*, the Israeli espionage group, MI6, not unnaturally, and the KGB. "The other side are very good you know. Very good", he said.

And well they might be. No other intelligence organization holds such a fundamental, central place in its country's governmental structure. Perhaps only the CIA can lay claim to the same resources.

Harry Rositke's study is the latest in a long line of books attempting to reveal the nature of the beast which controls the Soviet Union's *internal security*, while launching such master spies as Richard Sorge, Philby, and Leopold Trepper.

Sorge infiltrated the top strata of pre-war Japan, forecasting the attack on Russia, Trepper also warned of the invasion and the thrust against Leningrad while the damage done by Philby within MI6 has yet to be fully revealed. There are many others besides; the Atom Spies who changed the balance of the Cold War, their successors who have reached into the secrets of the NATO and the West German government.

Often these were professional spies, trained by Moscow and owing allegiance to the Communist cause but Mr Rositke, a former CIA man, also chronicles the KGB's efforts to subborn others by blackmail or money. Cameramen were even out during the Anti-Vietnam demonstrations in London during the 1960s looking for expatriate American students who might later be compromised.

It might be years before the pictures would be of value but Mr Rositke shows the KGB as an organization capable of infinite patience and careful research.

Given the current fascination with spies it is clearly no accident that Mr Rositke's work should appear now but there are no fresh revelations, no subtle hints of retired gentlemen apparently living a life of innocence. In many ways the book is a recapitulation

Its value is to provide a gloss on the events of recent years. If the picture it paints is grey rather than highly coloured that is because it reflects the true colour of the world of espionage.

Stewart Tendler

The movement Down Under

The Long Farewell
Settlers under Sail
By Don Charlwood
(Allen Lane, £10)

Mass migration from the British Isles to the Antipodes in the nineteenth century has been overshadowed by the trans-Atlantic traffic of the same period, but now Don *Charlwood has* tracked the movement Down Under almost as well as Terry Coleman handled his own theme in *Passage to America* some years ago. He can be forgiven for spending less time on the origins of migrants and preparations for their move than on the hazards of the voyage to Australia. This was, after all, the most spectacular aspect of the entire phenomenon. It could take up to six months by sailing ship, though in 1854 the clipper *Lightning* lived up to her name by making Melbourne from the Mersey in 63 days.

By 1881, when the great period of emigration was coming to an end, almost a million people had shipped out of Europe for Australia and New Zealand, and all but a handful had left this country. If we want a type he was young John Smith, who had spent more than three years working in Lochaber for Sandy Grant in exchange for his food, his clothes and a £5 note. In Victoria he at *once found that he* could pick up 7s 6d just by slaughtering a bullock to oblige a neighbour before breakfast. No wonder hordes of braw bachelors stepped lively up the gangways for several decades. It was the young couples with children who appeared to feel the *wrench of leaving* the homeland that virtually none were to see again. They thought themselves lucky to have been offered an assisted passage by the Government, anxious to populate the Australian colonies with the respectable as well as the convicted, or HP outfits like the Family Colonisation Loan Society. Depending on your luck, you might get away for anything between £5 and £25.

For these by no means paltry sums, the emigrants faced months of at least hardship and sometimes horror. When the *Ticonderoga* reached Port Phillip, she carried 96 corpses which would be joined by 80 *more* in the quarantine station within a few days, all dead of typhus which had visited everyone aboard except Captain Boyle. Some 26 emigrant ships simply disappeared between England and Australia, taking an unknown number of passengers with them. The poor people in those that got through had endured disease, [illegible]gular saturation, mouldy f[illegible]d and water, stinking quar[illegible]s and intermittent panic [illegible] the prospect of death by [illegible]rowning or fire. Anyone [illegible]eding surgery faced it on b[illegible]ze or morphine, with [illegible]everal strong arms holdin[illegible] him down under the d[illegible]ctor's knife. I'm not at all su[illegible]rised that such folk produc[illegible]d, in time, their Dennis Lill[illegible]; or that those years sa[illegible] the composition of that mo[illegible]nful hymn "For those in pe[illegible] on the sea".

Mr Charlwood logs [illegible]all these rigours dilige[illegible]y, though the less said a[illegible]ut the typography of his b[illegible]k the better (it appears to h[illegible]e been planned by a commit[illegible]e of *make-up men on the Da[illegible] Mirror*, which must ha[illegible] Allen Lane turning in h[illegible] grave). Towards the end [illegible] was reminded of a magic[illegible] thing that aviation has re[illegible]moved from the world o[illegible] long-distance travel, a small but precious compensation for those awful weeks at sea. Still 90 miles from Australia, William Howitt in 1855 opened a scuttle one morning and "perceived an aromatic odour, as of spicy flowers, blown from the land.... People could not at first believe it".

Geoffrey Moorhouse

From ally to cold-war enemy

Britain and the Cold War
By Victor Rothwell
(Cape, £16)

This is a great slag-heap of a book, mined from the vast deposits of Foreign Office papers at Kew. Victor Rothwell writes with a shovel and piles up the products of his *excavations into the sort of* ungainly mass which is apparently regarded as the best evidence of scholarship these days. Yet surprisingly enough there are nuggets of pure gold and large, shiny gems to be found amid the detritus. The academic wi[illegible] derive profit from burrowing for them. The general reader may get pleasure from sliding down the edge of Mr Rothwell's agglomeration, picking them up as he goes.

Here are a few specimens. When the Nazis broke into the Russian missions in Berlin and Paris in 1941 they found sound-proof torture chambers and miniature crematoria for disposing of the bodies of their victims. (Do they still exist in London?) In 1943 Winston Churchill said that he favoured segregation of large numbers of Germans from their wives after the war in order to reduce the birth-rate. When Molotov visited Chequers he slept with a pistol under his *pillow and had his* bed so made that he could leap out of it at speed if necessary. The Labour Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin was so obsessed by secrecy *that he* considered Britain could learn something about press censorship from the Soviet Union.

Such items are, of course, incidental to Mr Rothwell's main theme, which is to show how Britain and Russia turned from being hot-war allies into cold-war enemies. T[illegible] basic reason is not far to [illegible]eek. Having disposed of the Nazi dictator, the British and the Americans quickly found that they were confronting a Communist one every bit as ruthless and much more powerful. Stalin's brutal activities in eastern Europe, combined with West Germany's willingness to embrace democracy, precipitated the diplomatic revolution.

But much more interesting than the minutiae of interminable negotiations about such matters as the Soviet demand for a 10-year trusteeship over Tripolitania is the insight which this book affords into the mind of the Foreign Office. And what a mind it was. Mr Rothwell professes admiration for it. But he reveals our top diplomats in such undignified *intellectual* attitudes that they resemble nothing so much as Montaigne's apes — the higher they climbed the more they displayed their *posteriors*.

Just after the war they criticized General Horrocks for giving tea parties for German children. They were "impressed by the benignity of Stalin" (who thought "sincere diplomacy" about as feasible as "dry water or iron wood"). Their callow assumption of racial superiority was expressed in the hope that mercurial, isolationist Americans would learn to behave like Englishmen. Their failure to comprehend the nature of totalitarianism was typified by their relative ignorance about the Final Solution and their repatriation of Cossack prisoners of war in 1945. They behaved as though Britain were a great power when this was no longer the case. One is bound to wonder whether the thought processes of today's highly-educated, socially-cohesive, bureaucratic mandarinate are any more refined.

Piers Brendon

Rebecca on the last year of Victoria's reign

1900
By Rebecca West
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £10)

It is not often, especially in reviewing non-fiction, that one discovers an absolutely fresh, original and invigorating style. It is true that Dame Rebecca West has been employing hers for more than 70 years, but like most people, I suspect, I know her more for her reputation than for her actual writing: and not having read *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon* for a couple of decades myself, I came to her latest book, *1900*, as to the work of a dazzlingly precocious newcomer.

People have been writing books about particular years of history at least since Philip Guedalla, but Dame Rebecca is perhaps the first who, choosing a year getting on for a century before the date of publication, can write of it from personal experience. It is true that she was only six at the turn of the century, but still she can recall at least the impressions and rumours of the time: the death of Gladstone, Mafeking, the Dreyfus Affair, the presence in the world of Debussy and Ravel, Renoir and Toulouse-Lautrec, Henry James, Proust and Maxim Gorky, and all the events, crazes, discoveries and disillusionments that were gestating, occurring or past their prime in the last year of Queen Victoria's reign.

Of course she fills in the facts from hindsight, and enlarges upon them from the immense stock of miscellaneous learning she has amassed since then, but still in many ways this is the view of an English child growing up in Richmond in that portentous year. It is an Anglocentric view, tinged always with compassion, shot *through* with merriment, slightly bitter sometimes, especially about men, and in some respects vividly simplistic: America looks wholly innocent, through these young eyes of *fin-de-siècle*, France looks unattainably *worldly, England astonishingly* full-blown, while in Africa, Asia and Australasia nothing much seems to be happening at all, unless you count the Boer War or the Boxer Rising.

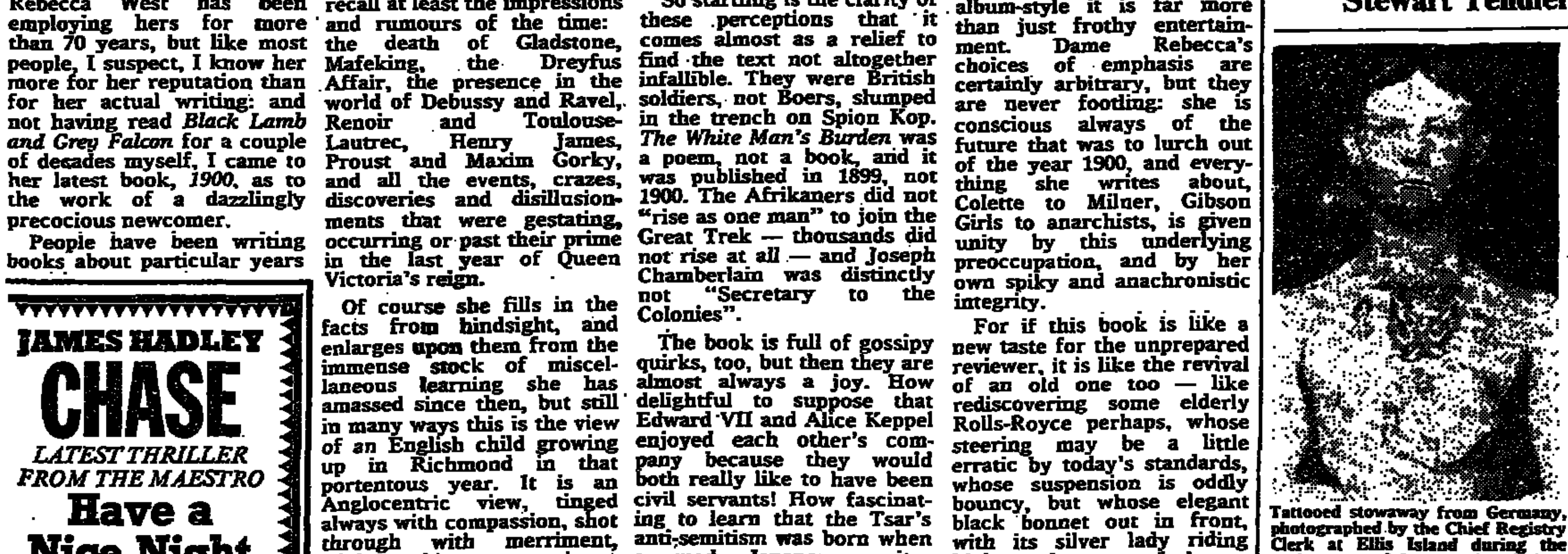
So startling is the clarity of these perceptions that it comes almost as a relief to find the text not altogether infallible. They were British soldiers, not Boers, slumped in the trench on Spion Kop. *The White Man's Burden* was a poem, not a book, and it was published in 1899, not 1900. The Afrikaners did not "rise as one man" to join the Great Trek — thousands did not rise at all — and Joseph Chamberlain was distinctly not "Secretary to the Colonies".

The book is full of gossipy quirks, too, but then they are almost always a joy. How delightful to suppose that Edward VII and Alice Keppel enjoyed each other's company because they would both really like to have been civil servants! How fascinating to learn that the Tsar's anti-semitism was born when a mad Japanese waiter banged him on the head with a tin tray, and that the German physicist Max Born was Olivia Newton-John's grandfather! Dame Rebecca's allusive technique, her combination of scholarly criticism and often old-fashioned slang ("barmy", "super-nasties"), gives the whole thing a most piquant and idiosyncratic appeal.

Not that it is slight work. Though it is presented album-style it is far more than just frothy entertainment. Dame Rebecca's choices of emphasis are certainly arbitrary, but they are never footling: she is conscious always of the future that was to lurch out of the year 1900, and everything she writes about, Colette to Milner, Gibson Girls to anarchists, is given unity by this underlying preoccupation, and by her own spiky and anachronistic integrity.

For if this book is like a new taste for the unprepared reviewer, it is like the revival of an old one too — like rediscovering some elderly Rolls-Royce perhaps, whose steering may be a little erratic by today's standards, whose suspension is oddly bouncy, but whose elegant black bonnet out in front, with its silver lady riding high, makes you feel you were a perfect fool ever to trade it in.

Jan Morris



Tattooed stowaway from Germany, photographed by the Chief Registry Clerk at Ellis Island during the peak years of immigration before the First World War, from From Talbot to Stieglitz, Masterpieces of Early Photography from the New York Public Library by Julia Van Haaften (Thames & Hudson, £15)

Jane's Kentish connexions

Jane Austen in Kent
By David Waldren Smithers
(Hurtwood, £7.95)

Jane is the model of a female friend: clever and fun, witty and ironic, and full of sharp but gentle curiosity about the world and particularly its inhabitants. We know her mainly from her books. She kept no journal, forming her style by writing history, skits, and fiction from the age of 11. But she understood the value of a journal. Remember Henry Tilney telling Catherine Morland:

I am not so ignorant of young ladies' ways as you wish to believe me; it is this delightful habit of journalising which largely contributes to form the easy style of writing for which ladies are so generally celebrated.

Life-long love of the books has led David Waldron Smithers into this pretty little piece of detective work. There is much to be gained from studying the way in which Jane made use of the places and people she knew as prototypes for locations and characters in her novels. Her family came from Kent, and many of her relatives lived in the county. She started visiting them in Kent at the age of 12, and it was there she gained much of her experience of Country House life and the amorous effects of brass.

The little book takes us on tour of her Kentish visits around those great houses of Kent that she came to know well. It even has its little scoop, if one can use so vulgar a term about Jane. It discloses her close connexion with Chevening, where the Prince of Wales so churlishly refused to live, where her second cousin John Austen held the living. It demonstrates persuasively that it was at Chevening that Jane found Hunsford, Rosings, Lady Catherine de Bourgh, and the egregious Mr Collins:

The garden in which stands my humble abode, is separated only by a lane from Rosings Park, her ladyship's residence.

Oh! who can ever be tired of Jane? This settles it. Easter reading is *Pride and Prejudice*, carrying on with *Emma* next, I think, and then the rest, noticing the Kentish references with a new eye.

Philip Howard

Fiction

Flanagan's Run
By Tom McNab
(Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95)

Confessions of a Homing Pigeon
By Nicholas Meyer
(Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95)

The race is as attractively simple a plot form as the whodunnit or the romance, but despite one or two outstanding examples such as *Round the World in Eighty Days* it has never developed into what is popularly called a "genre". Difficult to sustain the suspense. One race much like another. And so on.

Tom McNab, a former athlete and Olympic coach, was script consultant on *Chariots of Fire*, an outstandingly successful cinematic adaptation of the race formula. Now in this first novel he has found even better raw *material for a robust, un*complicated old-fashioned yarn guaranteed to appeal to the boy's own in everyman.

During the depression there was evidently a mad marathon known at the time as "The Great Bunion Derby". It began in Los Angeles and ended in New York. McNab has recreated *this event, focusing on a* small group of heroic athletes. There is the veteran "Doc" Cole, a former marathon runner and fairground huckster; an English Lord named Thurleigh who struck a wager at the Reform Club; Hugh McPhail, an out-of-work miner who won the Powderhall sprint; Kate Sheridan, who danced at Minsky's and is soon the only girl in the race; dour *Morgan, the victim of strike*-breaking bosses in Pennsylvania; Martinez, who is running for the future of his impoverished Mexican village; Flanagan himself, the Irish-American impresario, who is staging the spectacular against political pressure from "the very top". And more. The best villains are an Aryan team from Nazi Germany, doped to the eyeballs by their swineish manager, von Moltke.

Mr McNab has injected various additional contests along the way: a Highland Games, races against a prize trotting stallion, a boxing bout, not to mention a walk-*on appearance by Al Capone* and a romantic interest of extraordinary coyness. The characterization is not exactly complex and the outcome, if you stop to think about it, always predictable; but everything to do with running and physical exhaustion is handled with great expertise and, despite — perhaps partly because of — its obvious lack of sophistication, the book is absolutely absorbing.

Confessions of a Homing Pigeon is the early life of an orphan whose parents, the Flying Berninis, "left their bars and sprang for each other in mid-air". They liked to work without a net. The orphan George is sent to France to be looked after by his Uncle Fritz ("Uncle Fritz was what we call an alcoholic") but is reclaimed in due course by relations in Chicago. George does not much care for life in Chicago and so, aged 14, he decides to run away and find Uncle Fritz. This he accomplishes by stowing away on the Queen Mary in 1956. On board he loses his heart and *his virginity, not to mention* the final of the ping-pong competition, In France he finds Uncle Fritz, who is not at all well. The Girl from the Queen Mary has gone on to Perugia to learn Italian but they are *reunited* at the American Express office. It ends in tears.

Mr Meyer teeters skittishly on the divide between realism and fantasy, is almost always agreeable to read, occasionally very funny, and sometimes maudlin.

Jakov Lind's novella *Travels to the Enu* (Eyre Methuen, £6.50) starts off with an acknowledgement to "Our Master, Jonathan Swift". *Despite this bad* omen the book's first chapter, describing a gruesome "pleasure cruise" to Sarawak, is distinctly promising. Unfortunately the book is never the same after the shipwreck.

The islanders among whom our hero finds himself have luminous bottoms, testicles the size of tennis balls and fuzzy hair inhabited by holy birds. There is a lot of rather heavy-handed play with fantasy languages, moralities, military systems and employment figures before the narrator returns to the travel office in Baker Street where his dream began. A telling demonstration that Swiftian satire requires Swiftian powers of invention.

T. Coraghessan Boyle, an assistant Professor of English at the University of California, has written a "Novel of Mungo Park and his times — history as it might have been". This seems an odd thing to attempt, the history and diaries of Mungo Park being perfectly adequate already; but Salman Rushdie says of *Water Music* (*Gollancz*, £8.95): "Gulp it down. It beats getting drunk." A matter of taste, perhaps. Professor Boyle has an evident relish for words but that hardly justifies such a lengthy devotion to such a weak idea.

Tim Heald

Paperbacks

A Note In Music, by Rosamond Lehmann
(Virago, £3.25)

It is much easier to evoke sympathy for the passions and turmoils of young love than for the lower-key emotions of disillusioned middle-age. But Rosamond Lehmann manages this in *A Note in Music*. Her heroines, both past their prime, lead a melancholy existence in a dreary North Country provincial town. Each is all but estranged from her husband for ten years, and seems almost unaware of the dissatisfaction in her life.

Grace Fairfax placidly accepts her rather pompous, predictable husband, and her hideously-furnished house which apathy has prevented her from altering ever since they moved in. The stodgy food served up daily and their monotonous routine highlighted by wintry walks in the municipal park or an evening at the pictures seems unlikely to change

Norah MacKay, married to a cantankerous professor, has only painful memories of a youthful love affair cut short by the war and her worship of her two young sons to occupy her. Although the two women rarely meet there is a powerful friendship between them.

In the midst of these four *sunless and totally separate* lives comes Hugh Miller; young, graceful and with a careless and unconscious charm. It is Hugh and his beautiful red-haired sister Clare who, during their fleeting visit to the depressing town, have a disturbing and diverse effect on the two couples.

The upheaval caused by the arrival and subsequent departure of brother and sister leaves everything just as it was — and yet totally different. This book is about disappointment and failure — but it is far from gloomy.

With great sensitivity the author brings the four unremarkable characters to life; and from the tangled web of despair and solitude emerge *two saving factors: comfort* and hope.

Flora Casement

Fontana Masterguides, edited by Frank Kermode

We live, brothers and sisters, as men always have, in a state of anxiety about what we must do to be saved, and where the truth lies. In the Cult of Personality of the Sixties we looked for saviours; and there was a rash of series of little books explaining great thinkers like Plato, great gurus like Guevara, and great frauds like McLuhan. In the Eighties we no longer expect a saviour. But we look for explanations and hope from the new ways of looking at the world.

This new series, starting today, offers an introduction to the brave new academic disciplines that are pioneering away on the frontiers of science and metaphysics. The first three titles are published simultaneously by Fontana at £2.50, and by Oxford in Hardback at £9.50. Sir Edmund Leach introduces Social Anthropology, particularly his own style of it rooted in the functionalism of Malinowski, the structuralism of Levi-Strauss, and the structuralism of Radcliffe-Brown. Anthropology is a kind of Micro-sociology. The interdependence of the parts of social life — covered by such labels as economics, politics, law, and religion — can best be understood by close observation of the behaviour patterns of people who live in domestic groups, and in the ritual formalities of marriage.

Robert A. Hinde has *written* *Ethology*, which looks for answers to the question of why animals, or people, behave as they do. In *Religion* Leszek Kolakowski discusses the philosophical arguments for and against the existence of God. The three authors are masters in their fields, and their books are *magisterial* and *useful* introductions, though not always free from the jargon to which the social sciences are prone. We should not be surprised by this. It took physics at least a century to settle down into its familiar jargon. After these introductions one can go on to read bigger books in the subjects by the authors themselves, by Lévi-Strauss, by Plato, and even by St Paul.

Philip Howard

THE BARBICAN OPENS: **John Russell Taylor** views the first exhibition

Human survivors

Aftermath: France 1945-54

Art Gallery

A comparison between last year's Beaubourg exhibition *Paris-Paris* and its offshoot *Aftermath*, the opening exhibition at the brand-new Barbican Centre gallery (until June 13), is very illuminating of what goes in Paris and what goes, or is supposed to go, in London. For, though the first announced intention was to bring over the *Paris-Paris* show, what finally emerges is a new and very different show, with only a handful of pieces in common.

The Paris show, though allegedly covering the period 1937-57, was mainly concerned with the postwar decade, and in that with the central Ecole de Paris and its progression towards its last moment of glory, with the abstract art of De Staël, Soulages, Manessier and others, just before the crown of world leadership in art was snatched by New York. Now all those abstract artists, though still names in France (and gradually emerging from the shadowy side of fashion everywhere else), would mean little in Britain today — not to mention the famous British bias against the non-figurative. So instead the organizers of *Aftermath*, Germain Viatte and Sarah Wilson (one French, one British, you note), have turned away from the Ecole de Paris, and in general from the abstract, to concentrate instead on the survivors and the outsiders, most of whom were concerned one way and another with the great humanist, or at least human, themes.

Hence De Staël is represented by just one painting, a semi-abstract called *La Vie dure* (which one suspect is there more for its title than anything else). Other abstractionists are quite absent, or dragged in somehow through connexions with surrealism or some real or fancied use of the abstract as a sort of psychodrama in which human anguish, agony and horror (nothing cheery) are represented by abstractions because too painful to approach directly through representations. The argument is, well, arguable, but it does not prevent the show itself from being thoroughly exciting and thought-provoking. We are taken carefuly through from the generally unregarded French realists of the Thirties, people like André Fougeron and Francis Gruber, and shown what they were doing after the war. We are reminded that several great masters who never deserted representation completely — Picasso, Matisse, Braque, Léger, even Bonnard — were still active. And so to the real centre of this show: the Art Brut movement, with its deliberate harking back to primitive art, child art and psychotic art, all in an attempt to find and define "new images of Man".

Dubuffet naturally figures prominently here, and it must be said that, represented by a few of his works (that may be the key, for in large numbers they become very monotonous), cunningly placed in context like this, he has seldom looked better. Some strange anticipations are also turned up — an earth-relief painting by Zoltan Kemeny from as early as 1947, some astonishing paintings done by Stuart Gilbert in Dublin in the early Forties, which seem to relate to nothing anywhere around. And the sense of a group of disparate artists all for the moment going the same way is strongly created.



Léger's "Les Loisirs": a master still then active

The exhibition certainly does not show, or even claim to show, the one, central way of approaching art in the postwar decade, in Paris or anywhere else. Rather, it proposes a group of surprisingly accessible artists and attitudes to us for our consideration and, with any luck, enjoyment. The exercise is persuasive: the unfamiliar are related tellingly to the familiar — as usual, Picasso is the inclusive figure in whom clues to everything else can somehow be found — and great isolated figures like Balthus can at last be seen to have a context (he not least in the work of his writer-brother Pierre Klossowski). Mathieu's calligraphic action-painting is included with a couple of his more bearable early works, and even, at the other end of the spectrum, the dread Bernard Buffet, though mercifully not with emaciated blue clowns.

The gallery itself turns out, despite what must have been feared from published plans and projections, a rather pleasant, manageable space on two floors. This, it appears, is largely by dint of covering almost entirely the architects' original concept.

Theatre

Venom on the institution

Another Country

Queen's

Do not be misled by Julian Mitchell's title, as this brilliantly written study of English public school life in the 1930s relates directly to the old moles who are still coming up out of the English soil.

Another Country is about the self-governing hierarchy from prefects to fags which famously marks its survivors for life. It has much in common with the Army system of handing out crude disciplinarian duties to the Other Ranks; but Mr Mitchell concentrates with single-minded venom on the closed institution of his choice, leaving it to the spectator to make the connexion with other British authoritarian structures.

With the exception of a Walter Pater-quoting uncle (illustrating what the system has done to the previous generation), the cast consists entirely of the boys. They represent every shade of response from total militaristic acceptance of the rules to structured political defiance. Plenty of room, you might think, for any kind of boy to make his own terms with the silly old place; were it not for the fact that the first event in the play is the suicide of a boy due to be expelled for homosexuality.

This calamity is quite enough to generate a plot whose main business is to explore the frustrations, desires and hatreds of a miscellaneous collection of people who are receiving their basic training in the art of personal concealment. The instant effect of the death is to provoke a purge in the house in which the Head Prefect (a gentlemanly liberal) cracks, leaving the way open for the appalling Fowler (played by Michael Parkhouse as a baby-faced Mussolini) to succeed him: a move that is finally frustrated also at the expense of the two characters you most want to assume control.

These are Bennett and Judd, who embody the two dominant forms of rebellion against the public school ethic. Bennett is a serious and unashamed homosexual, at first seen training binoculars on his beloved through the library window. Judd is an inflammable Marxist, driven mad by the incessant interruptions that prevent him from getting on with his chosen line of research. Very cunningly, Mr Mitchell introduces both of them as mere boys. Bennett, hair flapping over his eyes as he moons over his unattainable partner, seems merely to be going through a phase. Judd, shooting off about self-perpetuating oligarchies and playing the barrack-room lawyer to the officious Fowler, seems equally in the grip of adolescent bigotry.

As the play develops and the spectator becomes a temporary captive in its little world, so the characters become increasingly formidable. Judd may be a Stalinist, but you cannot fault his arguments against the school, or his incorruptible resistance to joining the officer class. Bennett occupies an even stronger position. To be a Communist in a fee-paying school for the rich is a joke. But homosexuality is no joke in that setting; and when Bennett is sentenced to a thrashing for sabotaging a Cadet Force parade (by a court of prefects ludicrously strutting round in OTC uniform), he escapes by insolently threatening to reveal a full list of his sex partners. In that furtive environment, there is no defence against someone who is prepared to spill the beans.

There have been some cast changes in Stuart Burge's production since it appearance at Greenwich; and one of these enables me to salute Kenneth Branagh (Judd) as a stunningly accomplished new actor, whose ideological rages, control of sulphurous parody, and moments of reluctant warmth are alone worth the price of the show. He has a magnificently febrile partner in Rupert Everett; and the production as a whole is an extraordinary triumph of juvenile casting. Bernard Culshaw's revolving sets reveal the cramped, seedy quarters within the baronial facade.

Irving Wardle

Interview: Roy Hudd

The image of Bud Flanagan

Roy Hudd's conversation is a blizzard of jokes, references to jokes and evangelistic fervour about the comedy tradition. He thrusts his face into yours, the better to convince you of the fabulous riches of music hall and of course to try out the occasional new gag.

He has millions of gags, but his favourites are all timeless yet topical, anarchic yet relying on a common cultural fund. They tend to prove his credo — that comedy never changes, that there is nothing new behind the footlights and there never will be. Monty Python and the Goons are the descendants of Dan Leno and Grimaldi, while Hudd himself inherits the mantles of Max Miller and Bud Flanagan.

So it is only appropriate that from tonight he plays the latter at the Prince of Wales in *Underneath the Arches*, a biography of the team of Flanagan and Chesney Allen. The show was evolved for the Chichester Festival by Patrick Garland and Brian Glanville, though it was Hudd himself who came up with the idea of using the original sketches to bear the narrative. And, mysteriously, it was Flanagan who first cast Hudd.

"I really have no idea why. I only met him casually two or three times. Really I knew his missus better — but don't tell Bud — and I was talking to her some time after he had died and she told me he had hoped one day I would play him." Perhaps Flanagan had detected within Hudd the obsessive fascination with variety and music hall which had been imprinted by early childhood trips to the theatre with his grandmother.

"My earliest memories are of a man in a great big floral suit — Max Miller — then a man in a fur coat and a boater — that was Bud — and then of a panto at Croydon where the backcloth showed the road leading up to the castle. I could never understand why characters leaving the stage to go to the castle didn't actually go up that road."

Those images have inspired Hudd to become an expert on variety and music hall. The names, the gags and the songs pepper his conversation on almost any subject. But it is not scholarship; it is merely a celebratory identification with the way his genial soulmates survived in the business. "People are always getting deep about comedy. But it's simple for me. If it gets a laugh it's in, if it doesn't it's out, however funny *I* think it is".

In the case of Flanagan the trick which lifted mere survival to real success was the rapid change of mood. In a sentence the audience's required response was switched from belly laugh to sentimental tear. It represents a peculiarly English combination of dissolute bawdy and maudlin camaraderie. Hudd indentifies this talent as the prime characteristic which set Flanagan apart in his days with the Crazy Gang — "He was always the master of the revels."

If that quality, combined with Christopher Timothy's Chesney Allen, succeeds as it did at Chichester, Hudd would like to be able to look forward to a run of about a year at the Prince of Wales, his optimum time for keeping an interest in the part. He reckons the 18 months for which he played Fagin in *Oliver!* was just about six months too long. But live theatre is essential to him.

"I hate television. The great thing is a live audience. In television the only kick-back is the money. In theatre it's the audience. The magic might all be over in one night, but life's like that."

Now Hudd looks set to become a kind of mandarin of comedy, a fast-talking, lapel-grabbing practical historian of its modes and vocabulary. He takes deep satisfaction from its changeless quality, as if that in itself were a joke at the expense of the idea that every gag has to be new to get a laugh.

"The standard jokes come back again and again. I knew a writer who heard that Liberace was retiring. He rang me up in despair and asked what he should do with his tea-chest full of Liberace jokes. A while later he rang again and said it was all okay — he could use them all about Larry Grayson."



Hudd as Flanagan

Bryan Appleyard

Concerts

Symphony living in the past

RLPO/Janowski

Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool

Gone are the days when a conductor spent twenty years with one orchestra, gradually bringing it to supreme virtuosity (much more than precision and agility) and teaching it to play the established repertory in a completely idiosyncratic way, not to be heard elsewhere, because he conducted nowhere else, nor did they play for another conductor. Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic approach more closely than others to this old ideal; elsewhere the "house style" is out of favour, and orchestras are lucky if their many guest conductors are half as illuminating in rehearsal and concert as the peripatetic titular chief.

On Tuesday the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra announced the appointment of Marek Janowski as their principal conductor and artistic adviser from September 1983, in succession to David Atherton who only assumed that role two years ago. It is not long enough for Atherton to make his presence beneficially felt, nor will Janowski spend enough time to impose his musical style on the RLPO — conductors nowadays are encouraged to travel the world.

The RLPO are lucky to get Janowski: he did good work at Dortmund, bringing an impressive *Lulu* to Leeds, and he has made some fine records, including the start of a highly promising *Ring*. In Liverpool on Tuesday he conducted the British première of Erich Korngold's Symphony in F sharp major, a luscious piece of orchestral confectionary composed 32 years ago in America (where Korngold was busy writing film music).

The symphony is a well-made piece, as can be expected (Kempe recorded it a decade ago), well varied in mood and texture, exigent in orchestral bravura, full of long, sumptuous melodies, which begin momentously, then gradually trail away into something less memorable.

Korngold was a child-prodigy composer in Vienna during the First World War, when his operas attracted lively attention, more for good tunes than for credible drama. I was glad to hear this valid performance under Janowski, but would much rather hear him and the RLPO in some music more closely geared to present-day life. Korngold's symphony describes 1950 in terms of 1910. Poor boy, he never grew up.

William Mann

LPO/Solti

Festival Hall/Radio 3

Brahms's *St Anthony Variations* were chosen on Tuesday as an apt enough prelude to his *A German Requiem*, and the precision of rhythm, texture and dynamics that Sir Georg Solti obtained gave them a new, or at any rate fresh, aspect. The performance of one or two of the faster variations probably reflected modern orchestral virtuosity more than it did Brahms's intentions.

Yet the result, with all departments of the London Philharmonic Orchestra playing at their best, was rather splendid. This interpretation gave an impression of wholeness, of steady evolution not found in all accounts of this score. All the same, I found the triangle as irritating as ever in the finale.

The orchestra was joined by the London Philharmonic Choir for the Requiem, and the soloists were Isabel Buchanan and Thomas Allen. Oddly enough, this is not the work that one tends to associate with Sir Georg, although he has recorded it twice. The performance, however, was nearly as immaculate as that of the Variations, the sombre choral and orchestral colours of the opening movement, "Blessed are they that mourn", being most sensitively judged.

Notwithstanding its march-like character, the loud choral outbursts, and new allegro theme in B flat major at the words "The ransomed of the Lord shall return", the second movement is similar to the first in the impression it finally leaves. Hence, the baritone solo in the following movement, "Lord, make me to know", is a welcome landmark.

Mr Allen made a fine impression with this, as did Miss Buchanan in the tender fifth movement, "And ye now therefore have sorrow". In between comes "How lovely are thy dwellings", whose concluding fugato Sir Georg worked up with almost as much intensity as the fugue which occurs in the third movement.

Max Harrison

Television

Sense of occasion

I dropped in on Nancy Astor (BBC 2) for the first time last night in order to find out if serials in nine parts make any sense when you have missed the first three: the quick answer of course is that they make neither more nor less sense but pretty much the same. Our heroine is already married, betrayed, divorced, the pert mama of two substantial children, gloomily keeping house for Daddy in Virginia. What you need, said Daddy, is to leave the land of *Raintree County* and *Gone with the Wind* and go to England, home of *Lillie* and *Jennie, The Duchess of Duke Street* and the nice but naughty king.

He did not put it quite like that, of course, but that is where Nancy and her sister Phyl fetched up, and those of us who had been lagging up to this point felt immediately at home — for it is a country that even those who claim never to watch television at all know well. Clipped remarks emerge from under motionless hats. Couples whirl round the floor at soirées; eyes roll and tongues clack among those whose cards are not filled, who must watch from the edge. Margot Asquith swoops from the higher branches like a bird of prey and all lower-class villains, carrying pencil and pad, are employed by the *Daily Mail*. Upper-class villains are usually Harry Cust, a convention honoured, like all the others, here. "What are you reading?" asked Phyl of her sister. "*Who's Who.*" It was the same for us all.

Like many outrageous flirts, Nancy is obsessed by betrayal — until, that is, she meets Waldorf Astor (James Fox), which finally happened here. Being both very rich and very good, and unlikely to spend his or her money on cigarettes and drink, Waldorf is ideal and, by the end, she had said Yes. Cliveden here we come. I thought she was mad to turn down Lord Revelstoke (Julian Glover) but, with the humourless Mrs Grenfell glaring in the background and Cust stirring the pot, she *had* to go and feel betrayed again. Mr Glover played with majestic conviction but the most distinguished work on *Nancy Astor* is that of the designer, Tim Harvey, who alone has scrubbed a few clichés off the genre and given the interiors and the clothes a look of hand-tinted photographs, circa 1905. Slightly vulgar but marvellously right as a view of the Edwardian age.

Michael Ratcliffe

Entertainments Guide

Henry Kissinger on how the West failed to meet the oil challenge



Happiness is a country flowing with oil: Prince Fahd and Shaikh Yamani of Saudi Arabia in close conversation at an Opec meeting in Algiers in 1975

Oil: the blackmail weapon that changed the world

The energy crisis which began dramatically in 1973 altered irrevocably the world as it had grown up in the post-war period. The seemingly inexorable rise in prosperity was abruptly reversed. Simultaneously, inflation ran like a forest fire through the industrialized countries and recession left millions unemployed.

Transcending even the economic revolution was the emergence of oil as a weapon of political blackmail. The industrial democracies saw imposed on them not only an economic upheaval but fundamental changes in their social cohesion and political life.

As the new decade began, world conditions of supply and demand shifted inexorably against the consumers. The dimensions of the change were not immediately apparent. The illusion persisted that one was watching commercial bargaining and not a revolutionary upheaval.

The proximate cause was the overthrow in September 1969 of the pro-Western King Idris of Libya by the radical Colonel Muammar Gaddafi. (It must be stressed that the price explosion was not a personal decision; one way or another market conditions would have produced a price explosion, though perhaps over a longer period of time). Until then the dominant role among the oil-producing countries was played by essentially conservative governments whose interest in increasing their oil revenues was balanced by their dependence on the industrial democracies for protection against external (and perhaps even internal) threats. Gaddafi was free of such inhibitions. An avowed radical, he set out to extirpate Western influence. He did not care if in the process he weakened the global economy.

The working level of the *United States Government*, especially in the State Department, operated on the romantic view that Third World radicalism was really frustrated Western liberalism. Third World leaders, they believed, had become extremist because the West had backed conservative regimes, because we did not understand their reformist aspirations, because their societies were backward and eager for change — for every reason, in fact, other than the most likely: ideological commitment to the implacable anti-Western doctrines they were espousing.

I did not, in Nixon's first term, take an initiating role in Middle Eastern policy. There were desultory discussions in the Washington Special Actions Group (WSAG) on what attitude to take toward the new Libyan regime. In a meeting of November 24, 1969, I raised the question whether to have the 40 Committee [The inter-agency committee supervising court intelligence activities] canvass the possibility of covert action. A study was prepared of economic and political pressure points on Libya; but the agencies did not have their heart in it. All options involving action were rejected. According to the bureaucratic consensus, our only choice was to try to get along with Gaddafi.

Whereas America was deciding on passivity, Western Europe chose actively to curry favour with Libya's radical ruler. As is often the case, decisions that seemed prudent and restrained when they were made have come to appear reckless to posterity. In the cause of short-term economic prudence the West accepted Gaddafi's revolution — and this, as it turned out, was bound to affect also the West's political relations with the conservative oil producers.

Libya taught these rulers a fateful lesson: the industrial democracies would not protect friendly governments so long as their radical, avowedly hostile successors did not challenge the democracies' access to oil. Hence, there was no point in seeking to buy Western goodwill by restraint on oil prices or anything else. For a year or two, the occasion to apply this insight did not arise. But as market conditions changed, it subtly affected the attitudes of even the moderate governments.

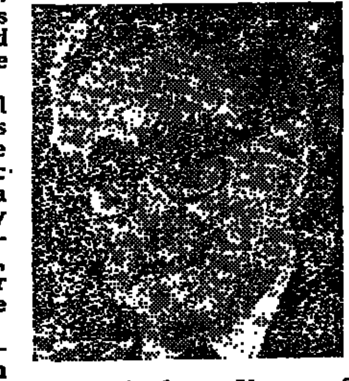
Thus did the political balance *also shift*, just as market conditions were transforming the economic equilibrium. Radical Libya then triggered a process by which the host governments gradually discovered, and began to exercise, their dominant power over the world oil market.

There were three discernible stages in the revolution about to unfold: first, a creeping increase in prices; then the host governments' gradual, *de facto* takeover of ownership and operational control from the oil companies; and finally the resulting ability of the producer governments to link the sale of oil to political conditions, especially the Arab-Israeli conflict.

At the beginning of 1970, Libya demanded larger oil *revenues from the companies* operating on its soil. Libya picked on the most vulnerable link in the chain, the independent company Occidental Petroleum, and imposed production cutbacks on it more severe than those on its competitors. It was the first time a producing country had implemented what amounted to an embargo.

The majors in turn demonstrated their short-sightedness by letting an inconvenient competitor twist slowly, slowly in the wind, to use a phrase of a later era, rejecting any measures of support to compensate Occidental for the costs of the cutback. Isolated and vulnerable, *Occidental yielded to* Libyan blackmail on September 4, 1970, agreeing to an immediate increase of 30 cents a barrel, rising to 40 cents over five years. The other companies soon followed suit.

At this stage, the economic impact of these settlements was less significant than the political implications. Heretofore the oil companies, bargaining as a unit, had imposed a unified price. Now the united front of the companies had been split, shattering one of the buffers between the producing and consuming countries. This set up a



Extracted from Years of Upheaval *by Henry Kissinger; to be published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson and Michael Joseph on March 29, price £15.95.*

"leapfrogging" system between the Mediterranean suppliers and those of the Persian Gulf. In December 1970, Opec, emulating the Libyan precedent, convened in Caracas and formally requested new price negotiations between the majors and all the petroleum-exporting nations.

In effect, the oil producers were beginning to take full control of their oil. Too late the companies bestirred themselves. In January 1971 they agreed to what they had failed to do four months earlier: to bargain collectively and to resist selective blackmail by sharing oil.

Ironically, to prevent leapfrogging tactics they also demanded that Opec negotiate as a unit. In time Opec accepted the proposal with a vengeance, forging an efficient cartel willing to reduce its production contrary to the historical practice of almost all its *members*.

At last the United States Government began to take an interest. It was urged on by the oil companies, which followed their time-honoured pattern of asking for assistance only at the last moment, and then only ad hoc, not for a long-term strategy — which they feared would lead to government control. They asked for, and received, dispensation from the Department of Justice so that a united front of the companies would not be treated as a violation of anti-trust laws. At the urgent request of the companies, Under Secretary of State John M. Irwin II was dispatched to the Middle East on January 16, 1971, to urge moderation on the oil-producing nations.

Irwin proudly reported to the President on January 25 that in the three countries he had visited (Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait), he had stressed that we would follow our tradition of not becoming involved in the details of commercial negotiations — neatly removing the one fear that might have moderated producer demands: the threat of United States governmental intervention. *If confrontation was to be avoided* and if our government would not involve itself in the details, the preordained outcome was that the companies must yield.

Our hands-off policy ordained the result; the companies yielded. They accepted "separate" but "concurrent" negotiations, an elegant phrase for falling in with the leapfrog tactics of the producers. The upshot was the Tehran agreement of February 14, 1971, which amounted to an increase of around 40 cents a barrel for the Persian Gulf; and the Tripoli agreement of April 2, which not unexpectedly led to an even larger price rise for Libya.

Both producing groups agreed to maintain this level for five years — a solemn *promise* that must hold a world record in the scale and speed of its violation.

Opec put forth a demand for "equity participation" in the companies. This was creeping nationalization.

Quickly, the negotiations on participation turned into *a mirror image of the talks* on price. An initial concession produced not agreement but escalating demands. The market seemed to provide no ceiling *to producer exactions*. And the companies were much more interested in raising their compensation than in diminishing participation.

For three years, a new infrastructure had been *elaborated by the oil-producing* nations built on the weakness and irresolution of the consumers. Free-market theology had kept the consumer governments, and especially the United States, out of negotiations as the companies were rendered defenceless. Political demands had become mingled with economics.

When Western Hemisphere oil could no longer replace imports from the Arab world, the threat of a production cut-off by Opec suddenly turned into a crucial weapon. The October war put a triumphal arch over this structure.

On October 16 Opec abandoned the creeping increase of oil prices in favour of a dramatic rise, and the Arab members of Opec, agreed to cut their oil *production. These* production cuts, whatever their political rationale, in fact sustained the higher price and laid the basis for even more dramatic increases.

The hesitant reaction of the consuming nations compounded their difficulties. Their reluctance to cooperate with one another perpetuated their vulnerability, *virtually guaranteeing* a permanent crisis.

The beginning of wisdom for an oil strategy should have been solidarity among all major consumer nations. That was prevented by six months of transatlantic tensions now magnified by the panic triggered by the price rises, production cutbacks, and embargo. No European government took up our offer of private exchanges on energy cooperation. They missed no opportunity to dissociate from our Middle East diplomacy. By December 1973, we were being told that some of our allies were asking for preferential treatment from the Arabs for having disavowed our Middle East policy. We could never confirm all these allegations but they were too numerous not to have a foundation. It was not one of the finer moments of allied relations.

The Opec ministers in Tehran on December 22-23 boosted the oil price from $5.12 a barrel to $11.65 a barrel — an increase of 128 per cent, on top of the 70 per cent October increase

It is now obvious that this decision was one of the pivotal events in the history of this century. Even now, the domestic political implications are still working themselves out. What happens when young men and women leave school and college to find their skills rejected and join the millions thrown out of work since the oil crisis? The way is open for demagoguery, political polarization, and violence.

As for the developing nations, if it was ever true that economic aid was necessary to prevent the division of our planet into the few who were rich and the many who were poor, if the maintenance of peace required us to try to close the gap, then the oil price rise worked marvellously to defeat these objectives. One's compassion is perhaps tempered with impatience at the quiescence with which they accepted the exactions of the oil producers and railed instead against their fellow victims in the West. This reflects either helplessness or decrepit ideology.

Never before in history has a group of such relatively weak nations been able to impose with so little protest such a dramatic change in the way of life of the overwhelming majority of the rest of mankind. The poetic justice, if such it is, is that this "achievement" *threatens their own* stability, a perception that may be gradually dawning. Few political structures can sustain the accelerated rate of growth made possible by such an enormous transfer of wealth. Dislocations are bound to occur.

The upheaval in Iran in the late 1970s was at once a caricature and a warning. The overheated economic development made possible by the price increases provoked an elemental reaction that rejected the very materialistic values that gave rise to the rapid growth; the end result was, ironically, the systematic impoverishment of the country. Nor is internal convulsion the only threat to producing nations. The economic enfeeblement of the industrial democracies *may yet cause much of the* oil states' material acquisitions to evaporate like a mirage. For a financial crisis in the West would destroy also the producers' investments in those countries. Or if the West proves economically unable to sustain the role of military protector in the Persian Gulf — or loses its incentive to do so on behalf of nations systematically undermining the world economy — then many of the oil producers may become easy pickings for foreign predators.

Thus the producers' dilemma approaches a joke played by history on those who would seek to force its pace. If they spend their exactions too rapidly, they risk domestic upheaval; if they hoard them, they court a *weakening of the international* economic system to a point where they too become victims.

© Henry A. Kissinger, 1982

The Sunday Times *serialization from the Kissinger memoirs continues this weekend with When God Called Chairman Mao.*

Ronald Butt

Listen to the candid friends

What is most striking about a collection of papers assessing the Government's economic performance, just *published* by the Institute of Economic Affairs under the general title "Could do better", is that the criticisms of those who support the Government's general position are incomparably more convincing than those who oppose it.

For the opponents, Professor Richard Layard of the London School of Economics and an economic adviser to the SDP, is convinced that the cardinal error has been the Government's insistence on fighting inflation without an incomes policy, which has resulted in unemployment rising much more than it otherwise would have done. Yet he is forced to recognize that a conventional incomes policy is politically impracticable and also economically distorting (SDP leaders please note) and he therefore advocates a wage inflation tax levied on employers who give wage increases above a norm. He would exclude central and local government but include nationalized industries — which raises the weird vision of the Chancellor's taxing Sir Peter Parker for (say) giving way to Aslef or Sir Derek Ezra for yielding to the miners.

Still, it is at least a suggestion. Professor Maurice Peston of Queen Mary College, London, a past *adviser to Labour* ministers, argues that the Government's cardinal error has been to ignore the role of money wages in determining the operation of the economy. But he is content to observe (with Mrs Thatcher) that productivity is at the heart of our difficulties and leave us with the thought that the issues are really political and not economic at all, taking a side-swipe at the non-consensus politics of both Labour extremists and the present government.

Which brings me to the £9,000m boost for the economy proposed by Mr Peter Shore in his alternative Budget before I discuss the more constructive criticisms of the Government's economic supporters. To create jobs, Mr Shore advocates public capital spending; cutting the National Insurance surcharge and other taxes; *lowered interest rates and a* cheap pound. However, the inflationary consequences of such a package can hardly be ignored even by a Labour shadow Chancellor not yet constrained by economic reality.

Mr Shore's answer to inflation seems to be stringent government control at home; protectionism and an attempt to work out a general understanding on wage re*straint and cost control* with the unions.

He dare not breathe the words "incomes policy" (as he virtually admits) but we all know that this is what he means: back to George Brown and the National Plan, and back to Wilson/Callaghan and the Social Contract — but this time with a much heavier dependence on protection and a socialist siege economy.

All this could be made to work at a price. What we should be clear about is that the greater the expansionist boost provided by a Labour government, the greater would be the necessity for a rigidly controlled society if Weimar-type inflation was to be avoided. Expansion (probably only temporary) would be bought at a price to liberty that no *previous* Labour government has been willing to pay. That, of course, is Mr Healey's, Mr Shore's and Mr Hattersley's problem (and for all I know, Professor Peston's), though it is plainly no problem for Mr Benn.

So let us return to the critics among the Government's supporters. The most *enthusiastic* contributor to the Institute of Economic Affairs symposium is Professor Richard Stapleton of the Manchester Business School. He believes that the Government, in macro-economic terms, is on the way to an Erhard-type economic miracle. Yet he is also in no doubt that, at the micro-economic level, the Government could do much more than it has to "get the conditions right for entrepreneurship *and growth*".

Professor Stapleton believes that the Government could do much more to help growth by further financial guarantees to assist the take-off of new firms; by improving the tax position of new businesses and by insisting that firms contribute to an insurance fund to pay for necessary redundancies. Above all, he advocates encouraging share ownership as the real alternative to union power.

This comes near to the heart of the matter. The Government will only "beat" unreasonable union power by by-passing it and making sure that every worker has a stake in the prosperity of his work-organization that is more to him than his stake in mass union power. This means legislating for works councils on the German model; it means action by the *government in giving work*ers a share in their companies.

The point is clearly grasped by a number of Conservative back-benchers who are wholly on the side of Mrs Thatcher's "dry" macro-economics, but *who* also believe (more so, curiously, than many "wets") that she should do more to draw on the spirit that moved the National Freight workers — and should do so *before* the election if it is to have the chance of the second term.

Mr Peter Hordern, for instance, a senior Tory back-bencher specializing in economic and financial matters, is convinced that it would be possible for the Government to bring in a short Bill in *this* Parliament allowing workers to buy shares in their firms on the same basis that council *tenants* can buy houses — say at a 30 per cent discount which would depend on the shares being held for a term of years.

He argues that it is morally right as well as expedient to move in this direction; that workers should have a stake in the organization to which they give their working lives; that it is wrong that share prices are so overwhelmingly determined by the operations of financial institutions whose operations often have little reference to the business realities of a particular company. What is more, a market with more private investors, gradually achieved by worker share-owning, could help prevent some of the more meaningless market fluctuations.

Such arguments from "dry" Tories are much more impressive and constructive criticism of government pol*icy than the demands of* "wets" who want only to buy another term of office with blanket expansion, and never mind the inflationary deluge to come. The government would be wise to accept that it has the capacity to do better; listen to the friends of its macro-economic policy, and remember that to be "dry" does not oblige it to be hard or rigid. It needs the workers on its side in an industrial democracy; if it does not get them there in this parliament, the SDP will do its best to win them, on precisely such issues, in the next.

Poetry and profanity puzzle Melina Mercouri

Andrew Wilson, associate editor of *The Observer*, has offered Melina Mercouri, the Greek minister of culture, £100 to help finance readings of modern Greek poetry on tape. Mercouri's response, as relayed by the Greek paper *Ta Nea*, has bureaucratic inertia written all over it. "Without having established the proper procedure for this project", she says, "we cannot accept."

It is scarcely encouraging to hear that the new Socialist government, which *prides itself* on eliminating censorship, is even now withholding permission for the release of a recording from Paris Tacopoulos's *Keni Diathiki*, an expletively satirical and eccentrically onomatopoeic work, imitating the language of the New Testament.

Tacopoulos published the text in 1973, when Greece was ruled by colonels who would beat up writers for daring to say that Ancient Greek notables practised homosexuality. A recording of excerpts, *vested with quasi-*Byzantine music and wailing, had been waiting for government sanction for a month, and Tacopoulos has now been told that unless he can "explain" apparent profanities permission will be withheld.

Wilson, who would just like to hear modern Greek literature with the proper rhythms, points out that even Odysseus Elytis's great poem *Axion Esti*, on the strength of which he won the 1979 Nobel prize might be objected to on similar grounds.

THE TIMES DIARY



Few solicitors become the heroes of comic strips. David Tench, legal officer of the Consumers' Association, makes his debut in the role in the new issue of Which? *published today. The strip is called Legal Eagle, a term originally coined, I am told, by Groucho Marx, and by which Tench was known while legal adviser to* The Jimmy Young Show *on radio, and* That's Life *on television.*

As a fomenter of legislation, Tench knows no equal, with six contributions on the statute book already, and another four currently before Parliament. He was also a formidable legal adversary before he was equipped with wings and talons. When a misguided newsagent sued him for not paying his bills, Tench counter-claimed, won, and came away with 50p damages.

Tower power

Richard Seifert is the name associated with most of the modern office blocks PHS can call to mind when forced to — but when it comes to designing a memorial to the modern movement the tower-raiser in chief is put to shame by a team of unknown youngsters from Leytonstone.

Admittedly they were only building in Lego bricks, but it was no mean achievement for three *recent students of Bristol Univer*sity to beat teams from many of the best-known architectural practices in London. Among the vanquished, along with Seifert, were the Ronald Fielding Partnership, who provided the Royal Prince's Palace in Saudia Arabia, and Yorke Rosenberg Mardall, who have done their bit at Gatwick Airport and the Wellington and St Thomas's Hospital.

The winner in a competition organized by the Building Centre — Trevor Colman, Daryl Murphy and Dinah Aldam — constructed a modular man holding aloft a symbolic relic. Unsuccessful entries included a toilet adorned with graffiti, a toilet roll holder, and a tombstone.

Interviewed on Radio 4's World at One *yesterday about the English cricketers' tour of South Africa, Ken Turner, secretary of Northamptonshire, said: "The question of South Africa has been the nigger in the woodpile."*

Waugh scoop

Today's issue of *The Times Literary Supplement* reveals the early life of Charles Ryder, long before he visited Brideshead. *Ryder by Gaslight*, which the TLS prints today, is the forgotten first chapter of a projected novel which Evelyn Waugh intended to call *Charles Ryder's Schooldays*.

It was rediscovered by chance in the offices of Waugh's literary agents, A. D. Peters. Searching Waugh's 1970 file for evidence about a contract with Eyre Methuen, one of the staff found instead a 12,500 word typescript.



Hamish has just heard he can't use his credit card to get back his subscriptions

Waugh's diaries reveal that in 1945 he started writing a novel about school life just after the First World War. *No-one knows* why it was never finished, or how the introductory chapter, which reads as a self-contained short story, came to be where it was found.

House unfull

I regret, since I enjoyed it, to report that the play in which Leo McKern made an overdue return to the West End — Frank D. Gilroy's *The Housekeeper*, directed by Tom Conti, at the Apollo — is to close within a month of opening.

McKern is at *his irascible best*, and well-supported by Connie Booth, but the piece had mixed reviews. Michael Coveney's unkind notice in the *Financial Times* concluded, "a real lulu". With considerable spirit the management promptly stuck the phrase up as a quote on a billboard at the door.

Still no oppo

In 1980, when Sally Oppenheim went to Paris as British Minister for Consumer Affairs, there was no opposite number in the French government to greet her. Now that the Socialist French Minister for Consumer Affairs, Catherine Lalumière, is repaying the visit. Oppenheim, the light of British consumerism in the naughty governmental world, has just extinguished herself by resigning for family reasons. Mrs Thatcher shows no sign of replacing her.

Bad figures

The news that the SDP team came 15th of 16 in a computerized competition at running the ecomony will scarcely surprise. Unformulated policies are bound to cause some vacillation.

The Conservatives did even worse. They came last in a contest at Kingston Polytechnic in which teams from the political parties met schoolboys and college students. The Tories' downfall, as you might guess, was doctrinaire insistence on reducing inflation at all costs. Labour, led by Clive Soley, MP for Hammersmith North, came tenth, but discouragingly for all home economists the winners were sixth formers from the Lycée Francais in Kensington.

PHS

THE TIMES
P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MUZZLING IRA GUNS

Since the days of the Fenians the United States of America has been a copious source of moral and material support for Irishmen doing battle against the British. At some of the more crucial stages of hostilities that led up to the Treaty of 1921 de Valera found it more opportune to be on that side of the Atlantic than on this. The Provisional IRA in its turn has cultivated Irish America assiduously. Noraid (which was recently obliged by the American courts to register itself as an agent of the IRA after years of lying publicly about its aims) has been a principal supplier of funds. Intelligence sources estimate that some 2000 fully effective weapons have been acquired by the IRA from the United States since 1970. All this has been done against the active disapproval of the United States authorities, the urgent pleas of successive prime ministers of the Irish Republic, and consistent discouragement by respectable leaders of the Irish community in America.

Although the hunger strike and self-inflicted deaths of republican prisoners in Northern Ireland last summer fired anti-British sentiment in the United States; and although the money rattled into Noraid's collecting boxes at twice the previous rate; the collapse of the hunger strike in the face of the British Government's steady and clearly justified resolve has created space in which apologists for the discharge of Britain's responsibilities in Northern Ireland can make themselves heard.

At the same time the American law enforcement agencies have been having some successes in their watch on IRA gun-running activities, including charges brought by the FBI of a conspiracy to ship weapons to the IRA by four Irish Americans one of whom was a director of Noraid. The case is now coming to court. One can only speculate as to the effect of these successes on the ability of the IRA to maintain its supplies of arms and ammunition from the United States. But the potential can be measured against the facts, or rather the estimates put together from intelligence sources, that half the weapons coming illegally into Northern Ireland in 1980-81 are believed to have passed through the United States, and that the proportion coming into the hands of the Provisional IRA from that source was rather more than half. That is much the most important source of supply. Next are thefts from arsenals, dealers or other persons in the British Isles; then home-made weapons; and only then weapons manufactured in the eastern block.

These set-backs for the IRA have been matched by similar reverses in both parts of Ireland. The Royal Ulster Constabulary acting on a much improved flow of intelligence, including that from informers, has made a significant number of arrests leading to serious charges. Arms and explosives in unusually large quantities have also been uncovered on both sides of the border. It would be tempting providence, and contrary to experience, to draw from these encouraging developments any firm conclusion about the IRA's operational capacity in the near future. The attempted murder the other day of the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland is a chilling reminder that a well-found terrorist organization can always strike so long as it remains in the field.

How long it remains in the field depends much on the degree of harassment to which it is subjected by the forces of law. It depends even more on the terrorists' will to struggle on, which is in turn governed by their hopes of success. The fact that people are informing more freely against the IRA is one that must damage those hopes. The new Irish government, when it is formed, and Mr Prior with his new initiative, when he is ready, have a duty to be alert in what they do to anything that might cause those hopes to revive.

WHEN THE KILLING HAS TO STOP

The vote in the House of Representatives in Washington in favour of negotiations between the two sides in El Salvador is an indication of the opposition that is building up to United States policy in the region. Negotiations of this sort are widely seen as a possible way of ending the bloodshed in El Salvador. They were recently given public backing by President López Portillo of Mexico, who offered his country's services as a mediator. But they have so far been refused by the ruling junta in El Salvador as being a capitulation to the guerrillas, and this refusal has been supported by the Reagan administration.

It is natural that the United States should be concerned about signs of communist subversion and do what it can to counter them. All those who believed that an American retreat from Indochina would usher in a new era of independence and happiness for Cambodia and Laos, as well as Vietnam, might remember the terrible sequel. But there is a difference between totalitarian communist/Marxist movements encouraged or even directed from outside and indigenous pluralist movements which have a left-wing colouring but are basically coalitions of revolt against the corrupt exercise of power. The rhetoric from Washington is close to suggesting that all leftist movements are implanted in Latin America by the schemers of the Kremlin or Havana and that is a dangerous over-simplification.

They are the product of very particular circumstances which vary from country to country, but which tend to have certain points in common, among them a concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, repressive governments and pressures for reform. In the past, American influence was often a very powerful factor, particularly in the small countries of Central America, and it was almost always thrown on the side of the status quo. It is, therefore, hardly surprising that opposition movements have adopted anti-American attitudes, or even that they should sometimes look for assistance to the United States' arch rival, the Soviet Union, as Cuba has. This may be irritating or even menacing, but to see them as having been put there by some outside influence is to get the sequence of events in the wrong order.

In proposing a programme of aid President Reagan has moved some way towards rectifying American policy and that is to be welcomed. It is true the purely economic aid is very limited and may well be even more so once Congress had its say, and that its effects can only be felt in the long term. But President Reagan, by these acts, has recognized that the best way to counter subversive movements is to eliminate the grievances on which they feed. The need now is to carry the same approach into thoughtful diplomacy, away from indiscriminate confrontation and into mediation so that moderate forces may be encouraged and not forced to alliance with extremists. This requires acknowledging that the motive force behind the Sandinista government in Nicaragua or some of the guerrillas in El Salvador, are as much nationalistic as Marxist. In Nicaragua there is a leftist government with a strong Marxist element and it has lately been making moves to suppress dissent. But the Sandinistas still have a commitment to pluralism and to the maintenance of a large private sector. They are also anxious to have good relations with Washington. There is scope for discussion.

In El Salvador, too, there are hard-line Marxists among the guerrillas. But one of the main objectives of negotiations should be to ensure that the influence of the hard-liners in any settlement is limited, and that the moderates are strengthened.

The dilemmas in El Salvador will not go away with the election, even if President Duarte's Christian Democrats defeat the extreme right. The guerrillas will still be there and American opinion, barely recovered from the traumas of Vietnam, is strongly opposed to deeper involvement and especially the commitment of American combat troops. So the risk remains that the present regime could be overthrown and replaced by one which had become violently anti-American and forced into the Cuban camp.

The cease-fire and negotiation advocated by Mexico's President Lopez Portillo is a cannier course for American policy to pursue. The Russians and Cubans have their best opportunities when there is fighting going on because then they or their allies can send arms to the side they favour. When the fighting stops their influence is liable to diminish because they cannot supply the economic help which is then needed; the Russians have already made it clear they are not prepared to take on the burden of another Cuba in Central America.

Mexico takes the view, of course, that the revolutionary movements in Central America are comparable to its own revolution earlier this century which has long been stabilised and that it is possible to come to terms with them. But it is at least as concerned as the United States to thwart the establishment of hostile governments in Central America. The record of confrontation is hardly so successful as to deny President Portillo's prudence a hearing.

Mental health

From Professor John Gunn and others

Sir, We are psychiatrists working at the Institute of Psychiatry in London who have a special interest in medico-legal matters. A Mental Health (Amendment) Bill is currently before Parliament. It contains a proposal to set up a Mental Health Commission to monitor the treatment of those patients who are detained in hospital against their wishes because they are suffering from a mental disorder which interferes with their judgment.

Like the Royal College of Psychiatrists we accept that this is an appropriate development in mental health law at the present time. However, the Bill contains a clause (Clause 38(3)) which would preclude psychiatrists giving any medication to a detained patient or any diagnostic procedure involving physical interference unless either the detained patient consents to the treatment, or permission is obtained from a Mental Health Act medical commissioner.

This means that in some circumstances medicines such as anti-depressants, night sedatives, and the like could not be given by the patient's doctor alone. He would not even, on his own authority, be able to carry out necessary blood tests to check the safety of the drugs being prescribed if the patient accepted the drug but refused the blood test.

What will the effects of all this be? The doctor will lose control of the treatment of his sickest patients. This could mean that a patient will get no treatment should the patient's consultant psychiatrist and the medical commissioner disagree, and this in spite of the fact that two doctors and a lay person (relative, social worker, or judge) may have already agreed that the patient should be detained in hospital for treatment.

Who will be responsible in law for such circumstances? Where will patients be able to obtain recourse for inadequate treatment? The consultant will be faced with either discharging a sick and possibly dangerous patient or detaining him without treatment, thus denying a disabled individual a chance of improved health.

Next there will be a massive increase in unnecessary bureaucratic procedures and a considerable diversion of medical resources from the provision of patient care to an expensive quango.

Worst of all nurses and psychiatrists are opposed to detention without treatment, believing that such an eventuality would turn psychiatric hospitals into prisons. If Clause 38(3) is passed staff will increasingly refuse to admit patients under compulsory detention, thus exacerbating the problem which successive governments have tried to tackle, that of persuading NHS services to accept and treat the difficult, disturbed, and dangerous patient.

None of these questions was raised in the earlier White Paper and consultation procedures. We do not believe that HM Government or Parliament wish to achieve these effects, and we therefore urge the House of Commons to reject Clause 38(3) in its present form.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN GUNN,
PAUL BOWDEN,
JOHN HAMILTON,
DAVID MAWSON,
JAMES MACKEITH,
PAMELA TAYLOR,
Institute of Psychiatry,
De Crespigny Park,
Camberwell, SE5.
February 26.

Patients from abroad

From Mrs Margaret Plowman

Sir, In a leader today (February 24) you point out the complicated and distressing problems that would arise from Mr Fowler's plan to raise £6m from six million visitors to this country, to help defray the cost of their emergency medical treatment.

If he wishes to raise this sum, would he not be well advised to cut the Gordian knot and charge all adult visitors from the particular countries in question a tax of, say, £2 on arrival here?

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET PLOWMAN,
52 Felstead Road,
Orpington,
Kent.
February 24.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Wormwood Scrubs disorders

From Dr J.E. Thomas

Sir, Once again a report is produced on the prison system which condemns the behaviour of uniformed prison officers. Your report (February 25) on the Wormwood Scrubs "riot" catalogues the same depressing list of staff misdemeanours. And, once again, concentration on the real issue—anarchy among staff—has generally been deflected by discussion around the usual irrelevant bolt holes, the records of the prisoners, and overcrowding.

Your Correspondent in today's issue (February 26) reminds us of the chronic failure of uniformed staff to obey orders, or sometimes even to obey the law. And the list could have filled one of your pages. The breakdown of discipline is so widespread and of such long standing that we forget how serious a breach is the refusal, as at Pucklechurch, to allow a member of the Board of Visitors into the prison: a person who is the representative of both the Home Secretary and the community and is entitled under the law to visit at any time.

This kind of behaviour, which, any governor will tell you, is widespread, is illegal and leaves out of account such acts as the vindictive stopping of visits on Boxing Day, which was described as "negotiated".

Perhaps the most important point in the Scrubs report concerns the behaviour of the staff *after* the riot. As elsewhere this demonstrates that the officers do indeed decide on how the prisons will be run. The prison governors, in their evidence to the May inquiry, asked for a strengthening of the discipline code. This was refused. But until this issue of staff caprice is faced we can only look forward to more law breaking and vindictive behaviour by staff and a consequent failure of our historic commitment to treating reasonably, not to say legally, those who are locked away.

Mr O'Friel said that the governors are "in the middle". It is time that they were put back on top, and high time that the Home Office restored the authority which we in the community have authorised them to exercise.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. THOMAS,
The University of Nottingham,
Department of Adult Education,
14-22 Shakespeare Street,
Nottingham.
February 26

Satellite TV

From the Managing Director of BBC Television

Sir, I am sad that Paul Fox has written a letter (March 2) so sharply critical of the BBC's *application to run a subscription* channel. He knows as well as I do that someone will end up running such a service and it will consist to a large extent of new feature films.

The BBC's policy will be to insist that these films are made *available to network television,* either BBC or ITV, after approximately the same delay as at present; and to ensure that any profit made from the enterprise will go back into television or films and not be diversified into other activities. In short, the licence-fee payer will gain from the BBC's plan.

Yours faithfully,
ALASDAIR MILNE,
BBC,
Television Centre, W12.
March 2.

The Romanovs

From Mr George Engle

Sir, The Romanovs evidently demand weighty tomes. Piers Brendon, reviewing Professor Lincoln's recent effort (February 25) describes it as "an American blockbuster which weighs two and a half pounds and packs a punch on every page". My copy of William Gerhardi's pistol-packing book on them, published in 1940 with the subtitle, "Evocation of the past as a mirror for the present", weighs all of 3lb 7oz and, though not mentioned in Michael Holroyd's piece on Gerhardi which you published in 1981, is (as the saying goes), as good as a novel, and certainly deserves to be better known.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE ENGLE,
32 Wood Lane,
Highgate, N6.
February 26

'Dichotomy of values' on cricket tour

From Mr D. G. Auger

Sir, Once again controversy has erupted over a number of English cricketers who have gone to South Africa to work at their chosen profession. Their motives are almost certainly mercenary and have nothing to do with the endorsement of the noxious political philosophy *apartheid.*

I am appalled, not by the desire of any person making a living from a profession depending as it does on form and physical health to increase their gross earnings, but by the wave of hypocrisy that inevitably follows. After all cricketers from India, Pakistan and the West Indies come to this country for the same reason and actually play in county teams alongside South Africans.

There appears to be no dissension regarding this anomaly or the fact that Britain and South Africa continue to enjoy very strong and mutually profitable trade links. *This dichotomy of* values is compounded by continuing sporting and trade links with the Soviet Union and her satellites, all countries in which the cause of human rights leaves much to be desired.

Afghanistan is forgotten and the war against man's inhumanity to man returns to the cricket field, so pale is the shadow of this once great nation that its falling is not sufficient for bad light to stop this ridiculous play.

Yours sincerely,
D. G. AUGER,
6 Courtlands Avenue,
Hampton,
Middlesex.
March 2.

From Miss Alison Davis

Sir, Your correspondent, John Woodcock (March 2), suggests the 12 English cricketers currently in South Africa are simply rewarding the efforts of the South African Cricket Union (SACU) to bring multi-racial cricket to South African playing fields. He chooses to ignore the political implications of their visit: is he so naive as to think that *in South Africa sport and* politics are played in different arenas?

The players may feel they are just playing cricket; the South African Government no doubt feels it has won a political victory. It will exploit the affair to point out to its own supporters that there is a good deal of sympathy worldwide for South Africa — and by that the Government means (however much the players themselves or even the SACU may protest) sympathy for the policies of *apartheid.*

Or perhaps Mr Woodcock can suggest a different interpretation of the fact that the South Africans playing against the *English team will all receive full* Springbok colours?

Yours,
ALISON DAVIS,
41, Ayrsome Road,
Stoke Newington, N16.
March 2.

From Mr David Little

Sir, Amidst the furore about the South African cricket tour two things strike me. How strange that on the day when there is such a fuss in the House of Commons, the captain of the "official" rugby union tour should receive the OBE from the Queen.

Secondly, Mr Boycott's smile must be wryer than usual at all the talk of banning these players. When he turned down the money offered by Mr Packer was there not a *similar threat? Will anyone* give me odds against, say, Graham Gooch playing for, or indeed captaining, England within the next five years? It must be a good bet.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LITTLE,
21 Woodlands Road,
Formby,
Liverpool.
March 3.

From Mr Tony Hodges

Sir, I was sitting at home last night watching the news and the latest information concerning the outrageous behaviour of England's cricketers daring to appear in South Africa.

I was so indignant that I took off my jacket (made in South Africa) and opened another bottle of South African wine. I even put down the British travel *brochure* inviting me to holiday in South Africa.

How can we possibly think of playing with people we do business with? Surely it is not British!

Yours etc,
TONY HODGES,
The Gazebo,
Clumber Road West,
The Park,
Nottingham.

From Mr G. H. Jacobs

Sir, Let this country give hope and support to the untouchables by refusing to play cricket with India until the vile and pernicious caste system has been abolished.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY H. JACOBS,
9 St Clare Street,
Minories, EC3.
March 2.

BL Bathgate sale

From Mr D. R. G. Andrews

Sir, I refer to your leader column *of March 2 in which you referred* to the sale of Leyland's agricultural tractor business. I must take issue with the statement that this was at a "knockdown price".

The fact is the business had been losing significant amounts of money and had no hope of *viability at Bathgate, production* capacity being several times larger than any foreseeable level of future sales. It would have had to be closed altogether if no buyer had been found. As it was, the deal we struck was advantageous not only in financial terms, but also in that it gave Bathgate some on-going business on engine supply and saved some jobs.

There was no question of hanging a public "for sale" notice on the tractor business, particularly as the disposal involved the closure of the existing Bathgate operation. Such a premature announcement would undoubtedly have resulted in an immediate erosion of customer confidence with the earlier closure of the business being a certain consequence.

However, we did receive a number of approaches from interested parties against which we were able to judge the offer which was finally accepted.

I find it difficult to follow the argument in the last sentence in the article, which talks of the possibility of managerial mistakes being "fudged and concealed". Our procedures and accounts are constantly reviewed and approved by independent auditors.

Additionally, in the case of the tractor disposal we gave full information to the Department of Industry, in accordance with the agreed arrangements between BL and the Government for monitoring the company's progress. As you know, the Comptroller and Auditor General, who has mounted an inquiry into the sale, has full access to the department's files.

Yours sincerely,
D. R. G. ANDREWS,
Executive Vice-Chairman, BL
and Chairman, Leyland Group,
BL Public Limited Company,
35-38 Portman Square, W1.

East Timor

From Mr R. A. Hood

Sir, I would like to congratulate you on the recent leader (February 24) on the present situation in East Timor. We have long been concerned about the sufferings of the people of that region and would like to press for further debate and discussion in the national press.

One of the most worrying facets of the situation is the obstacles which Indonesia has put in the way of the free flow of information from and about East Timor. We would hope that the *Indonesians would* agree to a request made by our partner agency, Australian Catholic Relief, to admit observers from various aid agencies to examine the feasibility of restoring basic agricultural conditions in East Timor.

In general we wish to add our voice of support to the growing call for international observers to visit East Timor to give an objective assessment of the situation.

Yours sincerely,
R. A. HOOD,
Administrator,
The Catholic Fund for Overseas Development,
21a Soho Square, W1.
February 26.

Lead in petrol

From the Director, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Ltd

Sir, I am responding to *The Times's* leader (February 9, "Poison in the air") where you comment on lead in petrol. In view of my position I have had to take an interest in this subject because of requests for information on the likely effect of lead-free petrol on car engines.

I must say at the outset that car engines can, of course, be made to run on lead-free petrol. If they are to maintain the same performance as at present, the engines will have to be bigger and *they will certainly* be less economical.

Present engines cannot run on lead-free petrol and will fail if it is tried. They also cannot run on petrol at 0.15 grammes per litre (g/l) unless the octane rating is maintained. It is for this reason that there will be additional costs in refining. But, and I emphasize this, both vehicle manufacturers and the petroleum industry can respond to these demands if they are laid upon them. From now on I speak as a father and a recent grandfather from an entirely personal point of view.

Sources of lead in blood are food, water and air. The water contribution depends, it seems, on whether one lives in a house that has lead pipes and lead storage tanks, and also whether the water is soft or not. As a *result water-borne lead contrib*utes between 0 and 40 per cent of the total; air-borne lead contributes directly between 3 and 10 per cent, the rest comes from food.

The CLEAR campaign suggests that air-borne lead is the major contributor to the lead in food through deposits on the countryside. To put this in perspective: the lead in the top 12 inches of the UK surface, through natural causes, is 1,250,000 tonnes and the lead emitted from petrol has decreased from 7,500 tonnes per year in 1971 to 4,000 today, and will be at 2,850 per year after 1985. Comparing the two figures and given the fact that lead deposits from air will not accumulate in a linear fashion on the surface of the land, I find the suggestion that air-borne lead is so significant difficult to accept.

Much is made of the decision by other countries, notably America and Japan, to eliminate lead from their petrol. Whilst CLEAR are honest enough to admit that the decisions in these countries were principally due to the climatic conditions in the Los Angeles and Tokyo areas, where all sorts of emissions become trapped, because of the temperature inversion, in a thin layer of the atmosphere near the surface, they suggest that lead was a factor *of equal importance* as other poisons. Given that at any levels of fuel consumption the amounts of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen are in ratios of 1000:1, 50:1 and 42:1, respectively, compared with lead, I find this equally unacceptable. It was the effect of lead in petrol on the catalytic converters needed to control these other substances that gave rise to the ban on lead in petrol.

What is needed is better monitoring so that the small proportion of children at risk from lead in the environment from whatever source can be identified early and more effort should be devoted to eliminating the major sources of lead in our environment. In sum, I am happy *to think that my grandchild and* any other grandchildren I may have should grow up in the United Kingdom where the lead in petrol will from 1985 be at a 0.15 g/l level.

Yours sincerely,
ANTHONY FRASER,
The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd,
Forbes House,
Halkin Street, SW1.

Mr Jeremy Thorpe and Amnesty

From Dr Gordon McGregor

Sir, *Through their* well-intentioned letter (February 27), which begins by deploring the world-wide abuse of human rights, Mr David Astor and his friends may only succeed in adding to it. Mr Jeremy Thorpe has been appointed Director of the British Section of *Amnesty* by an open and rigorous selection procedure. Does he not now have the right to at least a brief opportunity to demonstrate his competence in the post before his unsuitability is further debated?

He was, conceivably, chosen partly because *of the* flair and judgment he showed in a previous lengthy period of political leadership. If your correspondents were to arraign retrospectively all the public figures of even our recent past whose judgments on private relationships had sometimes been reprehensible they would have a long list to work through.

They ask for "impeccable judgment" but have between them enough experience of human affairs to know that it is not to be had. Those who appoint can do no more than seek out the best *available judgment for* a particular post and, knowing that it will be fallible, advise and support it unless and until it proves damagingly inadequate.

I write as a rank and file member of Amnesty who neither knows Mr Thorpe nor shares his political affiliation, and remain, Sir, as your correspondents requested,

Unequivocally yours,
GORDON McGREGOR,
Principal's House,
The College,
Lord Mayor's Walk,
York.
February 28.

From Mr John Hall and others

Sir, The move to oust Mr Jeremy Thorpe from his new job as director of Amnesty International's British section may already have succeeded. The undersigned wish to record their sadness that an organisation devoted to the succour and rescue of persecuted individuals should even consider harassing and perhaps hounding out their new director before he has even sat at his desk and looked round him at the problems facing Amnesty International.

Yours f[illegible]y,
JOHN H[illegible]
WINCH[illegible]
† JOHN BA[illegible]H & WELLS,
PAUL HOBHOUSE,
Ansford Cottage,
Ansford,
Castle Cary,
Somerset.
February 27.

From Mrs Michael Noakes

Sir, Quite apart from the fact that Jeremy Thorpe was found not guilty, I always understood that amnesty was the pardon of past offences.

Yours faithfully,
VIVIEN NOAKES,
146 Hamilton Terrace,
St John's Wood, NW8.
February 27.

Canada's Constitution

From Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke, QC, MP for Darwen (Conservative)

Sir, In his letter (March 1) Sir Anthony Kershaw misunderstands Sir Derek Walker-Smith's letter of February 25 and consequently misinterprets it. Nowhere does Sir Derek suggest that any finding by the Canadian courts can make an Act of the British Parliament "illegal". On the contrary, in his letter Sir Derek described such an Act as "an instrument valid in English law as the product of the sovereignty of Parliament", that being the principle applicable to this country as being a unitary state with no written Constitution.

The danger to which Sir Derek rightly drew attention was the possibility, if the Canada Bill is enacted before judgment is pronounced, of a conflict between an Act valid in English law and a decision of the Canadian courts related to their federal Constitution.

Sir Anthony refers to the obligation of the British Parliament "to see that the Canadian request is a 'proper' request". But how can we know that the request is "proper" until the Supreme Court has decided whether the request was proper in accordance with the conventions of the Canadian Constitution — the very point to be canvassed in the proceedings in the Canadian courts?

To stigmatise such litigation as either "frivolous" or "vexatious" may well be regarded as offensive by judges and lawyers in Canada and may provoke a very dangerous reaction in the Province of Quebec. Surely the wise and statesmanlike course is to await, before proceeding further with the Bill, the judgment of the Supreme Court, which is confidently expected before the end of the year.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES FLETCHER-COOKE,
House of Commons.
March 2.

Hot line

From Mr Barry C. Martin

Sir, Referring to Saturday's correspondence (February 27) when they are bad they are very bad!

January 8, we informed Telecom of our proposed move, on March 1, to premises only next door. It is now the morning of March 1 and we have no service at either our old or new premises.

Yours,
B. MARTIN,
Martin and Warnock,
3 Bromley Road, SE6.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

March 3: His Excellency Jonkheer Jan Louis Reinier Huydecoper was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following Members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Monsieur A. F. Tieleman (Minister Plenipotentiary), Monsieur J. W. Semeijns de Vries van Doesburgh (Minister Plenipotentiary), Captain G. van Beusekom (Defence, Naval and Air Attaché), Colonel N. F. E. Heesterman (Military Attaché), Monsieur C. F. Stork (Counsellor) and Jonkheer E. Riedl (Counsellor).

Madame Huydecoper had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Michael Palliser (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr Eric Young (British High Commissioner to the Republic of Seychelles) and Mrs Young had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Queen this evening opened the Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences.

Having been received upon arrival by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Sir Christopher Leaver), Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque, declared the Barbican Centre open and, escorted by the Administrator (Mr Henry Wrong), toured the Centre.

Afterwards The Queen attended a Concert given by the London Symphony Orchestra (Chairman, Sir Kenneth Cork) in the Barbican Hall, and a performance by the Royal Shakespeare Company (Chairman, Mr Anthony Cadden) in the Barbican Theatre, and later viewed a Fireworks Display.

The Hon Mary Morrison, Sir William Heseltine and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, as Chairman, arrived at Newport Station in the Royal Train this morning to visit Gwent and Mid Glamorgan in connection with The Prince of Wales' Committee.

This afternoon His Royal Highness presented the Manpower Services Commission "Fit for Work" Awards at the Recreation Centre, Bridgend.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Mr Francis Cornish, later returned to London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Colonel in Chief, Royal Corps of Signals, visited Northern Ireland today.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE

March 3: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this evening honoured the Treasurer (Mr Hilary Magnus) and Masters of the Bench with her presence at Dinner at Lincoln's Inn.

The Lady Grimthorpe and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

March 3: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Master of the Bench, this evening dined in Hall at Lincoln's Inn.

The Hon Mrs Whitehead and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

The Queen will open the St Luke's Leisure Centre for Pensioners at 90 Central Street, London, EC1, on March 18.

The Queen will visit the Staff College, Camberley, and lunch at the college on March 19.

The Duke of Edinburgh, honorary member, Tiger Club, will attend the Dawn to Dusk reunion and prizegiving at the Royal Aeronautical Society, 4 Hamilton Place on March 16.

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Design Council at Haymarket House to select His Royal Highness's Designer's Prize for 1982 on March 18.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the Westminster Abbey Trust, will preside at a meeting of the trustees at the Abbey on March 22.

The Duchess of Kent will attend a concert to be given by the Orchestra of the Royal College of Music in aid of the Hampstead Old People's Housing Trust at the Merchant Taylor's Hall, Threadneedle Street, on March 17.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr T. J. W. Scott and the Hon C. O. Renton

The engagement is announced between Timothy John Whittaker, younger son of the late Mr J. D. Scott and of Mrs Helen Scott, of Tregaron, Wales, and Clare Olivia, second daughter of Lord and Lady Renton of Huntingdon.

Mr J. G. Clunes-Ross and Miss A. V. Vickers

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place in the autumn between John George, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Clunies-Ross, of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Indian Ocean, and Alison Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs Leo Vickers, of Chichester, West Sussex.

Mr T. J. Poeton and Miss S. G. Walters

The engagement is announced between Timothy James, youngest son of Mr W. G. Poeton, of London, SW7, and Mrs J. R. Poeton, of Bristol, and Susan Gillen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Howard Walters, of London, SE1.

Mr C. J. Barber and Miss J. M. Richards

The engagement is announced between Christopher John, son of Mr and Mrs A. C. Barber, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, and Julie Madeleine, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs J. F. Rickards, of Swich, Abersoch, Gwynedd.

Mr J. M. Calver and Miss C. Whetten

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs R. Calver, of 51 Lansdown Road, Gloucester, and Caroline, daughter of the Rev J. and Mrs Whetten, of Manningford Bruce Rectory, Pewsey, Wiltshire.

Dr S. F. Gull and Dr S. E. Pearson

The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of Mr and Mrs F. A. Gull, of the Ranch House, Grove Hill, St Mawes, Cornwall, and Sarah, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs C. M. G. Pearson, of Ash Cottage, Westerham, Kent.

Mr S. C. Whitmore and Miss S. V. Holland

The engagement is announced between Stephen Charles, son of Mr and Mrs D. C. Whitmore, of Hurst Green, Surrey, and Sally Vivien, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. J. Holland, of Westerham, Kent.

Dr R. S. Laishley and Dr A. C. O'Callaghan

The engagement is announced between Richard Stephen, eldest son of Mr and Mrs F. O. Laishley, of Kingston Seymour, Avon, and Abina Catherina, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. O'Callaghan, of Mallow, Cork.

Captain A. K. McC.Miller, A and SH and Miss C. J. Erskine

The engagement is announced between Alan Keith, youngest son of Mr and Mrs A. J. McC. Miller, of Windlefield, Windlesham, Surrey, and Carol, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. S. Erskine, of Cleish House, Kinross.

Mr G. D. Williamson and Miss A. M. Caborn

The engagement is announced between Derek, eldest son of Mrs Ann Muir and the late Mr Graham Williamson, of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and Anne, only daughter of Mr Arthur Caborn and the late Mrs Eileen Caborn, of Park Gate, Southampton, Hampshire.

Lord Bancroft, Head of the Home Civil Service, who was introduced to the House of Lords yesterday, flanked by his sponsors, Lord Hunt of Tanworth (left) and Lord Plowden.

Corporation of London

The Queen opened the Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences yesterday and, as Patron of the London Symphony Orchestra and the Royal Shakespeare Company, attended performances in the concert hall and theatre. She was received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs and their escorts and the administrator, Mr Henry Wrong, and Mrs Wrong. Among those present were:

The High Commissioner for Canada, the French Ambassador, representatives of the arts, libraries, the Arts Council, the Canadian and French governments, the London Symphony Orchestra, the Royal Shakespeare Company, HM Government, the Civil Service and commercial and professional institutions, and aldermen, common councilmen and officers of the Corporation of London and their ladies.

Luncheons

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister was host at a luncheon given at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of the Mayor of Paris. The other guests were:

M Jean-Pierre Delalande, M Bernard Billaud, Mr Humphrey Atkins, MP, Mr Edward du Cann, MP, Sir Henry Plumb, MEP, Sir Anthony Royle, MP, Mr George Gardiner, MP, Mr Ray Whitney, MP, Mr Ian Gow, MP, and Mr John Coles.

Victory (Services) Association

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Alderman and Sheriff Lady Donaldson, was the guest of honour at a luncheon given at the Victory Services Club yesterday. Rear-Admiral F. B. P. Brayne-Nicholls, Chairman of the Victory (Services) Association, was the host and Air Marshal Sir Frederick Sowrey, vice-chairman, and other members of the council were present. The guests included:

The Swordbearer; the City Marshal, the Common Cryer and Serjeant at Arms, the Lord Mayor of Westminster, Admiral Sir Henry Leach, Air Chief Marshal Sir Lewis Hodges, Air Marshal Sir John Rogers, Sir James Swaffield, Lieutenant-General Sir Paul Travers, Rear-Admiral J H Carill, Vice-Admiral James J C C Kennon, Brigadier H G Meechie, Squadron Leader D A Ward, Air Commodore I J Harris, PMRAFNS, Group Captain E B Haslam and the Rev A Smith.

Association of Certified Accountants

The President of the Association of Certified Accountants, Mr R. A. Spencer, held a luncheon party at 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields on Tuesday, March 2, for Mr P. A. R. Brown, Deputy Secretary, Department of Trade.

Reception

Clayesmore School

The council of Clayesmore School and the headmaster Mr Michael Hawkins, held a reception yesterday on the occasion of the annual Clayesmore Lecture delivered this year by Dr A. L. Rowse.

Dinners

HM Government

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, was host at a dinner held at Lancaster House last night in honour of Mme Catherine Calumiere, French Minister for Consumer Affairs.

Timber Trade Federation

Mr A. W. Ure, President of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Timber Trade Federation held at Grosvenor House last night. Mr C. S. Cotterell, president of the federation, was in the chair. Others present included:

The Ambassadors of Finland, Czechoslovakia, the Ivory Coast, Portugal, the Soviet Union and Poland; the High Commissioner for Malaysia and the acting high commissioners for Ghana and Singapore.

Cornhill Club

The Cornhill Club held their annual dinner last night at the Connaught Rooms. Sir Derek Ezra, Chairman of the National Coal Board, was the guest of honour. Mr Peter Doye was in the chair

Anglo-Spanish Society

The annual dinner of the Anglo-Spanish Society was held at the Hispaniola Restaurant last night. Sir John Russell, chairman, presided and Sir Raymond Pennock was the guest of honour. Others present included:

The Spanish Ambassador, Lord St Oswald, Sir John and Lady Pilcher, Sir Peter and Lady Allen and Señor and Señora Luis de la Torre.

Old Ellesmerian Club

The Old Ellesmerian Club, London branch, held their annual dinner at the House of Commons last night by courtesy of Mr Paul Dean, MP. Colonel J. H. Nunnerley was in the chair and Mr F. E. Maidment, Headmaster of Ellesmere College, was amongst the guests.

IBA seeks debate on satellite allocation

By Kenneth Gosling

The Independent Broadcasting Authority, concerned over reports that Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, will today announce the allocation of two television satellite channels to the BBC, has issued a statement calling for a full parliamentary debate on the subject before any decisions are made.

It became clear yesterday that if Mr Whitelaw does allot both channels to the BBC, which would use them for a subscription service and for "best of the world" programmes, a political dispute will follow. The IBA is complaining that it has not had a sight of the proposals the Home Secretary has been considering since the Home Office issued its discussion paper on direct broadcasting by satellite last May.

The struggle for the British satellite opened last week with a call for a public debate in a letter to *The Times* by Lord Aylestone, former chairman of the IBA. That was answered by Mr George Howard, the chairman of the BBC, who denied that the corporation was seeking a monopoly in the field and declared that "golden opportunities" for industry and broadcasting would be missed if action was deferred to allow "interminable discussion".

In its statement yesterday calling for prior discussion in Parliament, the IBA said: "It must be right for the Government's final decisions on both programmes and technical standards to be made after proposals put to the Home Office have been made public and declared".

The IBA has put forward three proposals: a pan-European service, *for which trials* by closed circuit are taking place this year; a subscription service; or a "best of British" service.

OBITUARY

M GABRIEL AROUT

French dramatist and screenwriter

Gabriel Arout, the French playwright has died in Paris at the age of 73.

Like his countryman Arthur Adamov, Gabriel Arout was born in Armenia on January 28, 1909 into a well-to-do bourgeois family, and, like Adamov, he emigrated to Paris, at the age of 21, to become a writer in the French language.

He wrote his first novel, at the age of 14, in Russian, but the next two were composed in France, in French, shortly after he graduated from the Sorbonne.

Unable to find a publisher, Arout worked at odd jobs from journalism to manual labour, the latter including a spell as railway porter. His first play, inspired by the idea of the miraculous, was *Orphée*. It won a prize, but proved too unwieldy, and he re-wrote it. It won a second prize in its new form and was staged by Louis Ducreux at the Vieux Colombier in 1943.

A succession of plays over the years was staged by or with such eminent persons as Pierre Fresnay, Marcel Herrand, Pierre Dux, Jean Dar-cante, and Jacques Caron. Among his many adaptions, by such authors as Patrick Hamilton (*Rope*, 1953), Roger MacDougall (*Gog and Magog*, 1959) and Shelagh Delaney (*A Taste of Honey*, 1960), were *Crime and Punishment* and *The Idiot*; these were staged by André Barsacq.

The concepts of human frailty, death, murder, and tragedy also pervade his own plays, which have been described as intellectual thrillers. One of the most successful, also performed in foreign parts, was *Le Bal du Lieutenant Helt* (1950), where the hero stages his own assassination. In the following year came as adaptation, with his brother Georges Arest and Tania Balachova, of Vishnevsky's *An Optimistic Tragedy*. His wife Renée Delamare collaborated with him on other adaptations. Among his screen-plays were *Marguerite de la Nuit* which Claude Autant-Lara made in 1956 and *La Mort en ce Jardin* which Buñuel shot in the same year. He remained active as a writer until last year, when he won the French Academy award.

MR JOHN HARE

Mr John Robert Hare, MVO, well-known and greatly respected in horticultural circles died on February 26. He was 65.

He was, until his retirement in 1980, Bailiff of the Royal Parks in London, the administrative head of Hyde Park, Regents, Greenwich, Bushey and Richmond Parks as well as the gardens of Buckingham and St James's Palaces, Marlborough House, Number 10, Downing Street and the grounds of many properties in the London area.

He was for eight years Superintendant of the Central Royal Parks and his appointment in 1972 as bailiff was a significant breakthrough, as it was the first time a trained horticulturist had filled this post, which had always hitherto been held by a career civil servant of the administrative grade, whose knowledge of horticulture might be negligible.

He was a member of the floral committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. As a national judge for the "Britain in Bloom" campaign organized by the British Tourist Authority since 1969 he visited hundreds of cities, towns and villages to assess their embellishment by flowers, trees, shrubs and lawns and his helpful suggestions were much appreciated.

He was made a member of the Royal Victorian Order in 1970 and received the Veitch Memorial medal of the Royal *Horticultural Society in 1979*.

He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

PROFESSOR DEREK JACKSON

Air Vice-Marshal E. D. Crew writes:

As a scientist of distinction Derek Jackson was well known. Less well known was his considerable wartime contribution to the air defences of this country, and to the bomber offensive. At 34 in 1940, well launched on his academic career, he left Oxford and became an air gunner in the RAFVR. At the end of that year and in 1941, enemy night bombing was at its heaviest, and the burden on the night fighter force was intense—we were both fighting and developing a form of warfare still very much in its infancy. Jackson's potential in this field was fortunately recognized, and early in 1941 he joined 604 squadron, who at that time were heavily involved. Using the then rather rudimentary airborne interception equipment (AI) he personally was responsible for the interception and destruction of at least four enemy aircraft at night, for which he was awarded the DFC.

Development of AI and other radars was quickly followed by development of radar jamming techniques, and the threat of airborne jamming of ground to air communications vital to the air defences. He was moved to HQ Fighter Command to develop and perfect methods of overcoming this very serious threat.

He worked successfully on methods of homing on to jamming signals, and also on another potentially serious form of interference, from *strips of tin foil spread from aircraft (known as Window)*, which could clutter the radar tube and make interception impossible. These homing techniques were also important when night bomber support operations were introduced, and led to the interception and destruction *of enemy night fighters over enemy territory*.

His work on Window was particularly important since its premature use against the enemy could have led to its use against our defences before we had learnt how to deal with it. He flew many hours in the course of this work, and on one occasion he and his pilot were lucky to survive a mistaken attack on their Beaufighter by one of our own fighters.

At this time he also played a part in the introduction of then advanced centimetric AI, subsequently so effectively used in the Mosquito night *fighters of 100 Group, Bomber* Command. In 1943, with Christopher Hartley, a later Deputy Chief of the Air Staff as his pilot, he flew a number of sorties over this country in an enemy JU 88 night fighter captured intact (a fairly hazardous activity) which helped to improve the defensive tactics of our bomber force. For all these activities he was awarded a well-earned AFC. At the end of the war, as a wing commander, he was made OBE.

Throughout the war he applied his outstanding ability to all that he undertook with dedication and determination. Well aware of the risks he ran he always had the courage to face them — a quality he had already shown by riding more than once in the Grand National before the war. Intensely intolerant of the second rate — and sometimes simply amusingly and outrageously intolerant — he was a generous, witty and enjoyable companion, who will be remembered with admiration and affection.

Colonel-General Nikolai Trufanov, chief Soviet Military Adviser to the Chinese Army before Peking's split with Moscow, has died at the age of 81.

Major-General Francis Robert Henry Mollan, CB, OBE, MC, Commandant and Director of Studies, Royal Army Medical College, 1950-1953 died on February 28.

La creme de la creme also on page 24

Memorial service

Professor W. G. Spector

A memorial service for Professor W. G. Spector was held at the Priory Church of St Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, yesterday. The Rev Robert Arnold officiated and the Rev Arthur Brown was robed. Mr Alfred Stansfeld, consultant pathologist, St Bartholomew's Hospital, read the lesson and Professor Jacob Judah, University College Hospital, gave an address. Among those present were:

Mr Tim Spector and Mr Andrew Spector (sons), Mr Stanley Foreman, Mrs June Spector; the Countess of Limerick (chairman, Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths), Sir Edward and Lady Tuckwell, Sir Robin Brook, Sir Jeremy Morse (Chairman of the Trustees of the Bell Memorial Fellowship), Sir John Hogg, Sir James Gowans (Medical Research Council), Mrs A Stansfeld, Mrs J Judah, Professor W A J Crane (Sheffield University), Professor J D Williams (Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland), Dr A W Franklin, Professor J Rotblat, Professor W S Peart, Dr C C Booth, Mr Louis Freedman, Dr B C Morson (St Mark's Hospital), Professor M de B Daly, Mr John Dobree, Professor G W Taylor, Dr Kelsey Fry (Dean of the Medical College, St Batholomew's Hospital), Mr John Shepherd, Mr R McNab Jones, Dr I Jackson, Professor George Jenkins (Royal College of Pathologists), Mr W F Bodmer (director of research, Imperial Cancer Research Fund) with Mr W House (manager of research), Mr A B L Clarke (secretary) and Dr N H Kemp (scientific secretary); Dr R Robertson, Dr A M Dawson, Professor I Doniach, Professor R A Shooter, Professor K Weinbren (Hammersmith Hospital), Dr M Smith (representing the professor of toxicology, St Bartholomew's Hospital), Miss W E Hector (President of the League of Nurses, St Bartholomew's Hospital), Mr A Balen and Mr D J Sebag-Montefiore (Students' Union of St Bartholomew's Hospital) and Mr Douglas Brown.

The King's School Worcester

The Queen has approved the Home Secretary's recommendation that selected girl pupils at the school shall be named "Queen's Scholars".

The first such scholarship has been awarded to Catherine J. Boulton, formerly at Worcester Girls' Grammar School.

Walhampton School

The governors of Walhampton School Lymington, have appointed Mr Andrew Robinson to succeed Mr John Bradfield, who retires as headmaster in July, 1983. Mr Robinson has been Headmaster of Brocksford Hall, Derby, since 1968.

Clifton College

The following music scholarships *have been awarded:*

Major scholarship: Robert Matthews, Clifton College Preparatory School. Minor scholarship, Julian Salpe, Haberdashers' Aske's.

Royal Warrant Holders Association

The following have been elected officers of the Royal Warrant Holders Association for the ensuing year:

President, Mr Peter Smith; vice-president, Mr Victor Watson; honorary treasurer, Mr Edward Rayne.

Commissioner to retire

Sir Ronald Harris, aged 68 First Church Estates Commissioner since 1969 and chairman of the Church of England's Central Board of Finance since 1978, is to retire from both appointments on November 30, it was announced

Birthdays today



Miss Joan Greenwood, the actress, who is 61.

Mr Basil Boothroyd, 72; Sir Arthur Bryan, 59; Professor H. J. Eysenck, 66; Mr Bernard Haitink, 53; Sir Geoffrey Jackson, 67; Mr Francis King, 59; Sir Ralph Millais, 77; Mr Patrick Moore, 59; Colonel Sir John Carew Pole, 80; Mr Alan Sillitoe, 54; the Earl of Warwick, 71; Dame Albertine Winner.

Church news

Resignations and retirements

The Rev C P de Candole, Rector of Witchampton and Hinton Parva and Long Crichel, with Moor Crichel, diocese of Salisbury, to retire on May 31.

The Rev V C Hatherley, Rector of East with West Harptree and Hinton Blewitt, diocese of Bath and Wells, to resign.

The Rev I C Maxwell, Rector of Great Somerford with Little Somerford and Seagry, diocese of Bristol, to retire on Oct 31.

The Rev C V Pooley, Vicar of Alderbury and Rector of West Grimstead, diocese of Salisbury, to retire on April 30.

Canon R S Meadows, Vicar of Kimbolton and Stow Longa, diocese of Ely, to resign on March 31.

Canon S P Meadows, Rector of St Cuthbert, Miles Platting and Area Dean of Ardwick, diocese of Manchester, to retire on July 1.

The Rev F C V Pearce, Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Westcliff, diocese of Chelmsford, to resign and retire on July 31.

The Rev C J Raby, Vicar of Claverley, diocese of Hereford, to retire at end of Aug.

Canon L Reading, diocesan development officer and non-residentiary Canon of Hereford Cathedral, to retire on March 31.

Prebendary S C Strong, Vicar of St Peter with St Owen and St James, diocese of Hereford, to retire on April 30.

The Ven H O Fielding, Archdeacon of Rochdale and Vicar of St Peter, Bolton, to retire as archdeacon, May 31, and as Vicar of Bolton on Nov 30.

University news

Wales

Grants

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: Medical Research Council: Medical Research Council £46,491 to Dr M F Scanlon (Department of Medicine) for research into thyroid hormone and neurotransmitter control of somatostatin (GHRIH) synthesis and release by hypothalamic neurons.

Arthritis and Rheumatism Council: £112,865 to Dr B D Williams (Department of Medicine) for studies on the pathogenesis of the rheumatic diseases and to evaluate the significance of abnormalities in hepatic and splenic reticuloendothelial.

Bath

Grants

Science and Engineering Research Council: £49,585 to Professor M M Campbell as a contribution towards the purchase of an MS 30 mass spectrometer.

Department of Industry and several industrial companies: £30,300 to Professor K Austwick and Dr P N Richards for a study of industrial and commercial mathematics for schools.

STEAMING AHEAD

The Duke of Westminster is to open the Windermere Steamboat Museum extension on April 6. It consists of a second dock with outside bays, a lecture theatre and a new shop.

Russian artists break auction records

Several auction records for Russian artists were established at Sotheby's sale of Russian paintings drawings and watercolours yesterday. An oil painting entitled "A Lifeboat being driven towards rocks", by Ivan Konstantinovich Aivazovsky (1817-1900), formerly in the collection of Queen Olga of the Hellenes, Grand Duchess of Russia, was sold for £26,400 an auction record price for the artist.

It went to an overseas bidder, and was the top item in the sale. The same bidder paid £19,800 for a painting entitled "A Forest clearing", signed and dated 1891, by Ivan Ivanovich Shishkin (1831-1898), also a record price for the artist.

The sum of £8,250 was paid for a forest scene in pen and ink, dated, 1895, by Shishkin, establishing another record for a drawing by the artist.

The morning session of the sale, which included twentieth-century European paintings, also saw some high prices. Among them was "Le Banjo", a painting executed in Paris in 1922 by Henri Hayden. It sold to the Jewish Art Gallery, a dealer from Israel, for £8,800.

A translucent lilac Cartier carriage timepiece made the highest price of £4,400 in the first sale to include objects of vertu at Phillips yesterday. A miniature gold fob watch applied with diamonds sold for £2,400 and Swiss nineteenth-century snuffbox made £1,500.

English clocks made the highest prices yesterday at the sale of furniture, works of art, clocks and watches at Sotheby's Belgravia, which totalled £50,933. A mahogany chiming longcase clock, dating from the late 1890's sold for £3,000 to an American dealer; £2,000 was paid by a London dealer for another longcase clock of about 1910 and a fine small repeating ebonized bracket clock, by J. and W. Mitchell, of Glasgow, of about 1850, fetched £1,200.

A twentieth-century mahogany pedestal dining table in George III style went for £920; £700 was paid for a gold chronometer made by M. J. Rothschild and Co in London, 1878.

Latest wills

Mr James Heath, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, left estate valued at £160,999 net. After personal and other bequests he left the residue equally between the Imperial Cancer Research and the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution.

Other estates include

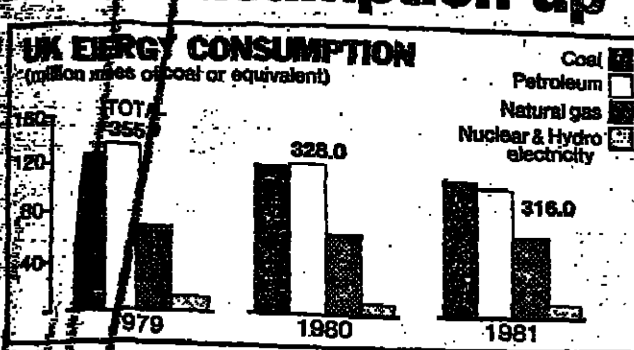
Eastwood, Sir Eric, of Little *Baddow, Essex*, director of research for English Electric and GEC-English Electric until 1974 .... £32,651

Moser, Mr Edward, of Kendal, solicitor £207,152

Stevens, Mr George, of Whimple, Devon £205,648

BUSINESS NEWS

Fuel consumption up



United Kingdom consumption of primary fuels was equivalent to 93.2 million tonnes of coal in the three months to the end of January, *a rise of only 0.7 per cent* on a year earlier. Motor spirit deliveries were down 6.2 per cent in the three months. Petroleum output, however, was 23.5 million tonnes, a rise of 8.5 per cent on a year earlier. Natural gas consumption rose by 7.1 per cent and coal by 0.4 per cent.

Drop in pension rebate

Members of occupational pension schemes which are contracted out of the State earnings-related pension fund will pay more for their pensions from April 1983. New terms announced yesterday by the Government Actuary, said that the rebate to both employer and employee in a contracted-out scheme will be reduced from 7 per cent to 6.25 per cent. This means that employees' National Insurance contributions will rise from 6.25 per cent of relevant earnings to 6.6 per cent, after April 1983.

More BL jobs lost

A further 200 jobs seem certain to be lost at British Leyland's truck plant at Bathgate, West Lothian, after JCB, the earth-moving company, said yesterday it was pulling out of the remainder of its £5m engines contract. The Staffordshire company has decided to standardize on Perkins engines. A BL spokesman said the news came as a great blow.

Carl Marks sues Russia

Carl Marks is suing the Soviet Union — Carl Marks Inc, of New York, that is, a securities company operating from that bastion of capitalism, Wall Street.

The company has filed suits in the southern district court of New York seeking $618.75m (£325m) plus interest from Moscow over debts dating from the Russian Revolution. The case is being brought on behalf of some 3,000 holders of two debt issues sold in United States in 1916 for the Imperial Russian Government and repudiated by Russia in 1918. Due in 1921, the $25m 5½ per cent were payable in American gold coin.

Bid setback

Sketchley, the dry cleaners, suffered a blow yesterday in its first United States takeover bid for Means Inc., the Chicago workwear and linen rental business. A rival suitor, the Philadelphia-based ARA Services group, stepped in offering $37 a share, valuing Means at $46m (£25.5m) *against the $40.6m offered by* Sketchley at $33 a share.

● Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute of Directors, warned business leaders yesterday not to expect a reflationary Budget.

● Mr Leo Tindemans, Belgian Foreign Minister, has again called on the United States, Japan and the EEC to improve *monetary cooperation*.

Emergency Opec meeting could cut prices again

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Oil ministers of the Organization of Petrolium Exporting Countries will hold an emergency meeting this month to discuss the world glut, Dr Mana Said al=Oteiba, president of Opec, announced yesturday. The move, which comes only a day after the North Sea oil prices were cut by $4 a barrel, increases the possibility of more reductions in official world prices, with beneficial effects on western economies.

Dr al=Oteiba, who is also oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, said in Abu Dabi that most of Opec's 13 members had agreed to the meeting. Some experts believe it could be held as early as the end of next week.

A meeting has been expected for some time, and the decision comes after two weeks of intensive *diplomatic* contacts within Opec. There was no indication last night, however, *whether Saudi* Arabia, the organization's largest producer, will attend.

Shaikh Zayed Bin Sultan al-Nahyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, will visit *King Khaled*, of Saudi Arabia today, presumably to press the Saudis to attend.

The presence of the Saudis, who produce about 40 per cent of Opec's output, is regarded as vital if Opec is to make any real impact on the *present turbulent* world markets.

If the meeting is held, Saudi Arabia will be urged to cut its production to help maintain the present Opec pricing structure, based on a $34 a barrel benchmark. Otherwise Opec members may have to concede an embarrassing across-the-board reduction in prices. It is considered highly probable that Saudi Arabia will make a price reduction a condition of reduction in output.

However, there is considerable doubt among observers whether Opec members will be able to agree on concerted action, even if Saudi Arabia does attend the meeting.

Dr al-Oteiba attacked the British National Oil Corporation's cut in prices of North Sea oil to $31 a barrel. He said: "These reductions will not solve the problems of countries resorting to them". There is no doubt that BNOC's cut has increased the pressure on Opec prices, and that means Britain has exerted influence on world oil levels for the first time.

Major oil companies indicated yesterday that they were likely to accept BNOC's $4 a barrel cut, and StatOil, the Norwegian State oil corporation said it would have no choice but to make a *similar cut*.

British Petroleum accepted the $4 a barrel reduction on *Tuesday and Esso and Shell* indicated they would be following suit. The companies *stressed that they would* feel free to press for a further cut in North Sea *prices* before the end of June, despite earlier reports that BNOC had insisted on a price freeze until then.

But it is understood that the companies have agreed not to reopen negotiations unless the price of similar quality oil from Saudi Arabia and north African producers falls by more than $4 to $5 a barrel.




Millionaire publisher Robert Maxwell yesterday: a hint that he may become the third man in the *fight* for ACC.

Maxwell hints at joining fight for ACC

By Philip Robinson

Millionaire publisher Mr Robert Maxwell admitted yesterday that he owns non-voting shares in Associated Communications Corporation and hinted he could become the third man in a fight to gain control of the asset-rich empire formerly headed by Lord Grade.

He would join Australian Mr Robert Holmes a'Court, who replaced Lord Grade as chairman and chief executive and has two bids, one worth £36m and another worth £46.5m on the table and Mr Gerald Ronson, whose Heron Corporation in now offering nearly £50m.

In his first interview since entering the battle, Mr Ronson said yesterday that he would not be prepared to run ACC if Mr Holmes a'Court retained his 51 per cent non-voting stake.

"I don't believe Mr Holmes a'Court wants to own ACC. He's either going to sell at the best price he can get or break up the company. I do not intend to go in and strip the company and destroy it. Mr Holmes a'Court says the difference between him and me is that I get emotionally attached to my business. That's right. I do get emotionally attached to the people who work for me.

"I want to know when the directors of ACC are going to start acting responsibly to the people of that company," he said.

He is still waiting to meet the board of ACC, a request which was first lodged on January 13.

Mr Ronson said if he gained control of ACC, there would be an orderly withdrawal from films in the United States, Lord Grade could continue on a contract which would pay him £202,000 a year until 1984 and then be terminated at six minths' notice, and that Mr Jack Gill, dismissed managing director of ACC, could well be brought back.

"I don't want to get involved with the court case over Mr Gill's pay-off, *but if* a man was earning £125,000 a year and was thrown out — it *was a straight fight with* Lord Grade, him or me — for reasons we still don't know *and he had worked there that* long, then he may be entitled to it."

Mr Maxwell said he bought the shares some while ago "as an investment". Since *then the two takeover offers* have chased the price from 66p to a 12-month new peak *last night of 91p. The stock* market has convinced itself that higher prices for the *entertainments to property* group, whose asset backing is put at 125p a share, is on the way.

Mr Maxwell said: "I am watching the situation. I am not going to say I *will* make a bid and I can't say whether I'm buying any more shares, but the court *decision opens* the situation."

He was referring to Monday's Appeal Court ruling which effectively paved the way for ACC to be sold to the highest bidder.

Meanwhile, the ACC board gathers today for the first formal meeting since the Appeal Court judgment. It is likely they will discuss how they might sell assets valued in excess of £7m.

Under the Takeover Code, they could either ask Mr Ronson's permission, seek a ruling of the full Takeover Panel, or ask shareholders' permission. Mr Holmes à Court is expected to make a statement next week on whether he intends to increase his bid for the group. Heron's offer document is due out on Monday morning.

Dawn raid planned for Fleet?

By Ronald Pullen

There is widespread speculation that today's stock market debut of Fleet Holding's, Trafalgar House's *demerged newspaper* and publishing interests, will coincide with a raid on the *company's shares*.

A number of likely candidates have been mentioned including a consortium led by Mr Jocelyn Stevens, former deputy chairman of Express Newspapers; Mr Robert Holmes a'Court, Mr Tiny Rowland of Lonrho, and Mr Robert Maxwell.

Mr Maxwell denied planning a dawn raid on Fleet. He however said that he still harboured ambitions to own a Fleet Street newspaper.

Meanwhile Fleet shares are expected to start dealings at around *22-23p against* the stated net assets of 59p and a 20p par value.

NCB faces monopolies inquiry

By Jonathan Davis and Derek Harris

The Government yesterday ordered the Monopolies Commission to investigate *the efficiency of the National* Coal Board as part of a drive to monitor the performance of nationalized industries.

The commission will be carrying out six other investigations, including one into the Civil Aviation Authority.

Although the Government attempted to play down the coal investigation as just another routine part of the commission's expanded role, there is no doubt that politically, the commission's conclusions will be highly sensitive. The investigation comes at a time when the coal industry is facing a critical change of course, *with the election of Mr* Arthur Scargill as president of the miners' union, and the imminent retirement of Sir Derek Ezra, the board chairman.

The wide-ranging inquiry will include the coal board's *operating costs and its* investment plans. Interest in both Government and the industry will be focused on whether the Commission tackles the question of the closure of uneconomic pits.

The coal investigation will *be followed by inquiries into* two regional water authorities, Anglian and North West, and two electricity boards, Yorkshire and South Wales.

Caledonian MacBrayne, ferry operators with a monopoly in the Scottish islands and part of the Scottish Transport Group, will also be investigated.

The investigation of the Anglian and North West water authoritied will test whether they can improve the efficiency and reduce the costs of their sewerage operations.

In future the Government will announce its investigation programme for the coming year in advance, Mr John Biffen, the Secretary of State for Trade, said. But after an investigation of an industry a *fresh inquiry* would not be mounted for at least four years.

MARKET SUMMARY

Gilts run out of steam

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 555.2 down 2.6
FT Gilts 67.42 up 0.11
FT All share 321.49 down 0.34
Bargains 23,013

Investors started to batten down the hatches yesterday by unravelling their positions ahead of next Tuesday's Budget.

As a result there were a few sellers about to see the FT Index end the day 2.6 down at 555.2, having been 1.6 higher at 11am.

Earlier hopes of at least a ½ per cent cut in base rates now appear to be receding with just four trading days left before the Budget.

Oils opened steady, but lost ground after learning of Wall Street's nervous reactions to BNOC's latest round of price cutting for North Sea crude. BP closed unchanged at 282p and earlier gains among many of the others were curtailed. Shell ended just 2p up at 342p, Lasmo 5p at 303p, Tricentrol 2p at 188p and Burmah 1p at 177p.

Ultramar's full year figures were well received with the absence of a rights issue also providing cause for celebration. But after touching 395p at one stage, the shares ended the day with net rise of 5p at 385p.

Gilts also showed signs of running out of steam after the market's recent spectacular performance. Dealers reported a noticeable trailing off in turnover with no further indications from the Bank of England of the expected cut in interest rates.

Long dated issues ended the day with rises of up to £¼, while at the shorter end prices were generally £1/16 better where changed.

Tunnel Holdings 'B' advanced a further 5p to 560p in the wake of RTZ's share offer around 1 million shares were picked up. Brokers W.Greenwell and De Zoete & Bevan, the latter which is RTZ's broker have been urging investors to buy shares in Tunnel as a cheap way into RTZ.

Shares of Fleet Holdings, by brokers L Messel with existing Trafalgar shareholders. The shares are expected to open at around 23p.

Meanwhile, a line of 600,000 Trafalgar was to be on offer, although it failed to affect the share price which closed 4p up at 121p.

Peak Holdings held steady despite Ebenezer Thompson, a subsidiary of Taddle Investments, selling its entire stake of 1.52 million shares or 16.88 per cent of the equity. Harvard Securities, currently doing a roaring trade in Reynolds Diversified until its quotation is restored on the Stock Exchange, has bought 1.4 million of the shares for clients and may be in the market for more, if and when, they come on offer.

Stark Holdings, whose deal with Mr Jim Slater's Lagenvale property company was recently called off, has completed the underwriting arrangements for its £1.7m rights issue.

Shares of Henlys slipped 1p to 114p after a disappointing annual report from Mr Godfrey Chandler, chairman. Equity turnover on March 2 was £149.307m (21,887 bargains).

Michael Clarke

COMMODITIES

● Cash tin remained under selling pressure yesterday and closed £10 down at £7,080 a tonne, after reading £6,960 in the morning. But three months tin rose by £90 to £7,295 a tonne, producing one of the widest contangos for many months. Much of the *morning selling* was against options dealers said. There was buffer stock buying in the afternoon. Mr *Paul Leong*, Malaysia's Primary Industries Minister, said that a meeting of all tin producers was likely to be held in Nigeria at the end of June.

● Big purchases of lead by the Soviet Union stopped the price decline and pushed cash prices up by £3.50 to £337 a tonne. The three months price strengthened from £342.25 to £343.75. Dealers said up to 15,000 tonnes of lead could be sent to the Soviet Union this month. London Metal exchange stocks might not rise as expected. More purchases could be made next month, but the rise is not seen as the start of *a bull market*. Zinc prices went up in sympathy with lead.

TODAY

Industry Select Committee on British Shipbuilders.
Confederation of British Industry regional conference, West Midlands.
Board meetings: Interims: Medminster, Mitchell Cotts. Finals: Antofagasta Railway, General Mining Union Corporation, Law Debenture Corporation, Macallan-Glenfivet, Ransomes Sims and Jefferies, Rea Bros, Rentokil Group, W N Sharpe, Tavener Rutledge, Weeks Petroleum.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Average 7,474.42 up 165.01. Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,196.69 down 35.08.

CURRENCIES

● Rates moves narrowly in quiet trading with the pound recovering from a day's low of $1.8125

LONDON CLOSE
STERLING
$1.8230 up 90 points
Index 90.8 up 0.1
DM4.3200
Fr.F11.0200
Yen 432.00 DOLLAR
Index 113.1 down 0.2
DM2.3710 down 67 pts
GOLD
$353.50down $7

MONEY MARKETS

● Period rates eased by about ⅛ per cent. In response to a *forecast shortage of* £300m., the Bank bought £38m. of bills outright at unchanged rates and £206m. for repurchase by the houses on March 24 at 13½ per cent.

Domestic rates
Base rates 13½
3-month interbank 13¾–13⅝
Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar 14⅝-14⅞
3 month DM 9^{15}/$_{16}$–9^{13}/$_{16}$
3 month Fr.F 15¾-15½

Post Office chief predicts £80m profit

By Bill Johnstone

Profits on the postal service this year could reach £80m, Mr Ron Dearing, Post Office chairman, told a Parliamentary Select Committee on Industry and Trade yesterday. But he warned, investment was threatened by *the Government's inflexible* attitude to external financing limits.

The postal service is expected to return a profit of £70m, nearly £20m above target, *and contrasts with the* profit of £23.3m achieved last year, which was £20m below. Girobank will make up the balance.

Mr Dearing told the committee that the Post Office needed to invest £700m over the next five years. Through financing constraints, next year's investment would be £130m instead of £220m.

About £140m is needed to complete the mechanization of main sorting offices, £100m is wanted to replace inadequate or outdated sorting offices, £170m is required to adapt or replace buildings. The remainder of the investment would be used to improve buildings and buy new equipment.

Government financial targets require the Post Office to return 2 per cent on turnover (after interest) on the postal side of the business. These targets expire at *the end of this financial year* and are being reviewed by the Department of Industry.

The Post Office claims that efficiency contributed to the profits, although it increased prices in February by 9.3 per cent. It intends to reduce its costs by about 5 per cent over the next three years.

Inland letters which, in 1981, contributed about 58 per cent of the *revenue*, would be substantially affected by the lack of investment.

According to Mr Dearing, the financing limits prevent the corporation using profits *as required. He warned*: "If such restrictions continue, the planned capital programme *will need to be cut* by 30-40 per cent. This could lead to a reduction in service and efficiency through the postponment of the completion of the letter mechanization programme".

Agency services or counter services which, in 1981, contributed 21.6 per cent of the corporation's profits, have grown in the past year and are destined for further growth. Income in 1980-81 for such services was £381m and is estimated to reach £439m this financial year.

The Post Office has abandoned a formula for charging government departments for these services and has had talks ith th Treasury on a new method of charging. Further discussions are to be held with individual departments.

The volume of inland letters has remained about the same as the previous year, some 9,500 million items. Overseas mail services, which made a profit of £1.2m last year from an income of £222m, are expected to show a loss this year of £2.4m on an income of £250m.

ROMANIA 'MILLSTONE'

From Peter Norman, Brussels, March 3

Romania's proposals to reschedule about $2,400m (£1,325m) of its Western debt have left bankers resentful at the way they were asked for re-scheduling and cast doubt on the usefulness of Eastern Block countries joining the International Monetary Fund to repair their economies.

"After Poland, it's the second Comecon millstone round our necks and such cases set a bad example to other Eastern Block debtors", said a West German banker summing up Romania's request for an agreement rescheduling most of its debts due this year and about $1,000m of debt outstanding from last year.

After talks in Frankfurt with a small group of its bankers last week, Romania sent telex messages to its 200 or so Western creditor institutions proposing that it repay the $2,400m over 6½ years.

CSI wants new investor protection

By Lorna Bourke

There is an urgent need for *new legislation to protect* investors, the council for the Securities Industry has told *the Department of Trade*. The council also supports the need for a statutory authority *to regulate licensed* dealers, as recently proposed by the department.

Last January, after the collapse of several licensed dealers in Securities — most notably Norton Warburg, which crashed owing private investors nearly £5 million — the department published draft proposals for amending the licensed dealers' rules.

The council gives its full support to these suggesting only minor amendments.

The department's main *proposals were that clients* money should be kept in a separate "client's account" *which would be regularly* monitored by the department, and that it should be a *legal requirement for all* licensed dealers to have full indemnity and fidelity in*surance to provide protection* for investors in the event of fraud.

These proposals are enthusiastically handled by the CSI, though it believes they should be tightened up still further by defining precisely what can be paid into a client's account and what can be withdrawn.

The CSI also suggest several amendments on dealing practices, pointing out that dealers' books cannot be written up before a transaction is carried out. The recommendation is, therefore that securities bought for discretionary clients should be allocated to those clients immediately, "and in so doing, the dealer shall not take a turn in the dealing price".

Talks on more joint ventures

By Peter Hill

British and Japanese government officials will meet later this month to *discuss further* industrial collaborative ventures.

The British Government is *actively* encouraging exchanges with Japanese companies in the hope of stimu*lating collaborative* deals and improving manufacturing efficiency.

But Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology emphasized yesterday that the Government was looking to the Japanese to show greater initiative at *the forthcoming session of* the Anglo-Japanese Industrial Cooperation Committee.

Rolls-Royce *is* already involved in a joint aero-engine project with three large Japanese companies, and more recently International Computers Ltd negotiated a deal with Japan's Fujitsu, under which ICL will market Fujistu's large mainframe machines in Europe with the British company also *gaining* access to advanced micro-chip technology.

Mr Baker, speaking to the British Institute of Manage*ment said: "Both the Japa*nese and the British Government have made it clear that they wish to see more collaboration of this nature.

□ Ministers are facing renewed pressure from employers and trade unions for a redrawing of the Government's regional policy map.

Although Ministers and the Confederation of British Industry have rejected many *of the TUC recommendations* — including its main call for the introduction of regional labour subsidies — the CBI favours the TUC suggestion that the present map needs redrawing.

Pact with Opec needed, says Thatcher adviser

'No upturn this century'

By Melvyn Westlake

A senior economic adviser to the Prime Minister yesterday predicted that there would be no significant *upturn* in Western economies before the 1990s, and possibly not before the end of the century.

Professor Sir Douglas Hague said another period of prosperity like that of the 1950s and 1960s would have to wait *until new growth industries* emerged.

Western countries, he said, should try to work out some understanding with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries over the way the oil price should *increase from year to year*. Professor Hague was, however, not optimistic that such an understanding would be reached.

Addressing a financial conference in London, he forecast yesterday that the 1980s would see much greater exchange rate stability than in the 1970s. He could not see *western governments relaxing* their efforts to "squeeze out" inflation, through the use of high interest rates, for a year or two.

Professor Hague: pessimist.

"But the evidence of history, from the 1930s onwards, is that the developed countries (the *Western* group) ... cannot operate for long at tolerable rates of unemployment with real *interest rates* (after allowing for inflation) much above zero. As we move through the 1980s, I should be surprised if real interest rates do not fall towards zero again", Professor Hague said.

The joker in this particular pack remained the price of oil. This was more a political phenomenon rather than an economic one. Forecasting was therefore difficult. "I remain a moderate pessimist. I do not believe the prophets of doom who predict that a new oil price increase in the mid-1980s *will bring the world to* economic and even military disaster.

The emergence of France, Germany, and the United States as important manufacturing nations in the 1870 and 1880s elbowed Britain *from its hitherto preeminent* position with the consequence that it expressed 20 years of depression. Professor Hague referred to suggestions that the Western nations now faced a similar period of years during which they would have to adjust to the success of the newly industrializing nations. This was a gloomy forecast, but that did not make it wrong.

The period of 1950 to 1973 was very much the golden age of the motor car. The next upturn would have to be based on somethin, new.

BUSINESS NEWS

CAPITAL MARKETS

Borrowing on the international capital markets fell to $11,990m (£6,588m) in February from $13,850m in January and $14,790m last December, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said in Paris yesterday.

The fall was caused by a drop to $4,470m in February from $8,610m in January in completions of medium and long term syndicated Euroloans to all the main groups of borrowing countries, OECD said.

Banco de Fomento Nacional, Portugal's state-owned development bank, has raised a $120m syndicated loan from a group of banks whose agent is Manufacturers Hanover. The terms are the finest Portugal has obtained: ⅝ per cent over Libor for the first two years and ½ per cent over Libor for the remaining six years. Among the other banks participating are Banco Espirito Santo, Comercial de Lisboa, Bank of Tokyo, IBJ International, Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, State bbank of India, Arab Bank Investment Company, and Chuo Trust and Banking Company.

The World Bank has signed for a yen 20,000m, 10-year Euroyen bond, setting the coupon at 8.375 per cent and issue price at par. The bond, with payment due March 12, will be listed on the Luxembourg and Singapore stock exchanges.

The Asian Development Bank is making a yen 20,000m, 8.2 per cent, 12 year public bond issue in Japan at 99.65 per cent. Nomura Securities, Daiwa Securities, Nikko Securities and Yamaichi Securities were the managing underwriters for the bonds.

Occidental International Finance NY, Curacao, will float a Fr100m maximum 10 year bond on the Swiss capital market until March 12. Terms of the bond, which is guaranteed by the parent company Occidental Petroleum, will be published on March 8.

A group of 10 Japanese financial companies led by Industrial Bank of Japan have signed an agreement to provide Zona Libre De Colon of Panama with yen credits totalling yen11,000. The credits will be used to finance developments of Colon City on the Caribbean sea side of the Panama Canal.

A Japanese Syndicate, led by the bank of Tokyo, has signed a contract to extend to Western Australia's State Energy Commision a yen 27,000m 15-year loan. The loan, carrying annual interest of the Japanese long-term prime lending rate, now 8.6 per cent, plus an undisclosed margin, will be used to buy large diameter steel pipes from Japan and Italy.

Taiwan Power Co has signed for loans totalling $350m over the last week and will sign for another $230m in the near future.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Overseas Union Bank, one of the big four "Singapore" banks, announced group aftertax profit rose 62 per cent in 1981 to Singapore $52/9m (£13.6m) from 1980.

Singapore Government-controlled Keppel Shipyard announced group aftertax profit rose 31 per cent to Singapore $99.1m from 1980.

Sales rose 43 per cent to Singapore $813m.

Selangor Properties announced higher earnings for the year ended October but cut its dividends without explantion.

The Malaysian property company said aftertax profit rose about two-and-a-half times to Ringgits (£3.36m) from the year earlier and declared a 5 sen a share final dividend, bringing the total payout to 10 sen, down from 13 sen.

Preussag, the West German metals, chemicals and mining group, has increased its interest in Amalgamated Metal Corporation to 85.8 per cent from 79.5 per cent during the last months of 1981. London-based AMC ranks as one of the world's largest metal traders with an annual turnover equivalent of DM5,600 (£1,287m).

Shearson American Express has tentatively agreed to acquire Robinson-Humphrey, a privately owned southeastern regional investment firm.

South African Breweries is obliged to issue 18,125,057 shares in partial settlement of the consideration for the 7,250,023 shares acquired in Edgars Consolidated.

BIDS AND DEALS

Contract Papers Holdings, a private company controlled by Mr C. T. Van Hoorn, has purchased the share capital and business of Howard Smith Papers. Both companies are based in London. The deal is based on estimated tangible net assets of £4.4m. The combined business with a projected turnover of £30m in paper distribution will become one of the independent suppliers to the United Kingdom market, Contract Papers say.

The freehold interest of 36-40 Maple Street, London W1, has been sold, for an undisclosed sum, to the Black Arrow Group through chartered surveyors Sinclair Goldsmith, who were acting on behalf of Salcombe Investment.

British Electric Traction has purchased the 40.5 per cent minority interests in the equity of International Ferry Freight group for £2.222m. The rest of the equity is held by companies within the group.

Oxfordshire-based electronic components maker Dubilier has joined forces with Ion Beam Technologies to develop fabrication equipment using liquid metal ion sources.

ROBERT FLEMING, Acting on behalf of Ion Beam has obtained up to $2.7m (about £1.5m) from investors in addition, Dubilier will invest up to $300,000 (about £170,000) and will hold conversion rights with a future option to gain a majority shareholding in Ion Beam

ALFRED WALKER will be reorganised on the basis that a new public company will be formed and the existing company will transfer to the new company. The transferred assets will represent about 58 per cent of the net consolidated assets of the old company.

C. E. HEATH has made an agreed offer for the 20 per cent of the issued ordinary share capital of MOTOLEASE not held by the company. The price is covered by the issue of £490,000 10 per cent unsecured loan stock 1988 and by a payment of £10,000 in cash. The loan stock will not recieve a Stock Exchange quotation.

Company news on page 18

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Campari (I)	14.2(12.04)	0.42(0.28)	3.7(2.0)	2(1)	20/4	—(3.1)
Cons.Gold (I)	—(—)	67.5(70.7)	21.5(30.4)	8.5(8.5)	29/4	—(24.5)
Gen.Accident (F)	—(—)	104.9(92.3)	43.7(39.8)	8.7(7.2)	1/7	16(13)
Metamec						
Jentique (I)	5.48(5.33)	0.05(0.21a)	0.55(1.86)	0.5(0.6)	23/4	—(1.3)
Jacoa (F)	18.76(18.9)	1.11(0.72)	—(—)	5.0(—)	—	5.0(—)
Ultramar (F)	1,392(939)	180(126)	84.3(69.3)	8(7)	8/4	13(11)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a Loss.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade copper closed barely steady. — Afternoon. — Higher grade cash, £839.50-840.50; three months, £869-869.50. Sales: 5,425 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £838-840.00; three months, £866-867: sales, nil tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash, £843-843.50; three months, £872.50-873.50. Settlement, £843.50. Sales: 15,800 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £842.50-843.00; three months, £869-870. Settlement, £843.00. Sales: 700 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin was firmer at the close yesterday. — Afternoon. — Standard cash, £7,070-7,090 a tonne; three months, £7,290-7,300. Sales, 1,095 tonnes. High grade, cash, £7,070-7,090; three months, £7,290-7,300. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash, £6,960-6,970; three months, £7,205-7,210. Settlement, £6,970. Sales, 1,065 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,960-6,970; three months, £7,205-7,210. Settlement, £6,970. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M30.12 a picul.

LEAD closed barely steady, after being firmer. — Afternoon. — Cash, £336.50-337.50 per tonne; three months, £343.50-344. Sales, 6,625 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £342.50-343.00; three months, £348.50-349. Settlement, £343.00. Sales, 5,575 tonnes.

ZINC was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash £435-436 per tonne; three months £442-443. Sales, 3,075 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £435-436; three months £442.50-443.00. Settlement, £436.00. Sales, 8,300 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £184.55 ($336.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was quiet. — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot, 427.25p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 778.00); three months, 441.65p (806.30c); six months, 455.55p (834.60c); one year, 485.55p (895.00c). London Metal Exchange: — Afternoon. — Cash, 430.5-431.5p; three months, 435.5-436p. Sales, 9 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash, 426.5-427p; three months, 441.5-442p. Settlement, 427.0p. Sales, 43 lots.

NICKEL was barely steady. — Afternoon. — Cash £3125-3130 per tonne; three months £3140-3145. Sales, 138 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £3145-3155; three months £3155. Sales, 162 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo): — Apl, 47.30-47.60; May 48.30-48.50; Apl-June 48.00-48.30; Jly-Sept 51.70-51.80; Oct-Dec 54.50-54.60; Jan-Mch 57.40-57.50; Apl-Jne 60.20-60.40; Jly-Sep 63.00-53.20; Oct-Dec 66.00-66.10. Sales: four lots at five tonnes each and 238 lots at 15 tonnes each.

COFFEE. — ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Mch 1417-1420; May 1322-1324; Jly 1261-1262; Sep 1227-1328; Nov 1310-1215; Jan 1204-1210; Mch 1185-1208. Sales: 4,186 lots, including 120 options.

ALUMINIUM was steady, but quiet. — Afternoon. — Cash, £580-582.00 per tonne; three months £603.50-604. Sales, 1,250 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £580-582; three months £603-604. Settlement, £582.00. Sales, 3,625 tonnes.

COCOA (£ per metric ton). — Mch 1167-1168; May 1136-1137; Jly 1156-1158; Sep 1174-1176; Dec 1195-1196; Mch 1216-1218; May 1226-1230. Sales: 1,169 lots. ICCO prices daily (March 2): 91.82c; indicator price (March 3) 5-day average, 93.79c. (US cents per lb.).

SUGAR. — The London daily price of "raws" was £3.00 lower at £159; the "whites" price was £3.00 lower at £169. Futures (£ per tonne): May 160.40-160.45; Aug 163.25-163.40; Oct 166.25-166.40; Jan 167.50-168.50; Mch 172.75-175.00; May 174.75-175.00; Aug 176.50-180.00. Sales: 6,127 lots. ISA prices (March 2): daily, 12.09c; 15-day average, 12.91c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne): Apl 130.00-130.50; Jne 128.50-128.70; Aug 128.40-128.70; Oct 129.50-130.00; Dec 132.00-133.00; Feb 133.00-135.00; Apl 135.00-137.00. Sales: 119 lots including two kerbs.

WOOL. — NZ Crossbreds, No 2 contract (cents per kilo). — March 403-412; May 420-425; Aug 440-442; Oct 438-442; Dec 439-442; Jan 440-443; March 440-451; May 456-457; Aug 466-467. Sales: 164 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic). — WHEAT. — Canadian western red spring, No 1, 13½, unquoted. US dark northern spring, No 1, 14 per cent. — March £121; April £112; May £110.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter, 13½ per cent, March £116 50 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: March £115; April £115.75, sellers East coast; April-June £118 paid seller.

MAIZE. — French: second half March £133 trans-shipment east coast seller. S Afr white, April-May £79 seller. S Afr yellow, April-May £79 seller.

BARLEY. — English feed fob: March £112; Sept 106; Oct-Nov £109.75 sellers east coast; March £111.25 east coast seller. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.

BARLEY: March £107.10; May £111.00; Sept £102 45; Nov £106 30; Jan £110.05. Sales, 85 lots.

WHEAT: March £111.35, May £115.30; July £119 05; Sept £105.35; Nov £110.55; Jan £114.35. Sales: 180 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority. — Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
EASTN	—	£109.50	£107.50
E MIDS	£110.00	£109.80	£107 20
N EAST	£111.00	£110.50	£107 20
SCOTLD	—	—	£107 60

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at represntative markets on March 3: GB: Cattle, 102.25p per kg lw (+0.05). UK: Sheep, 207 01p per kg est dcw (+1.82). GB: Pigs, 77.18p per kg lw (-0.14). England and Wales: Cattle Nos up 1.7 per cent, ave price, 102.62p (+0.15) Sheep Nos down 9.0 per cent, ave price, 208 47p (+1.96). Pig Nos up 7.9 per cent, ave price, 77.18p (-0.14). Scotland: Cattle Nos down 0.6 per cent, ave price, 100.89p (-0.39). Sheep Nos down 1.6 per cent, ave price, 197.56p (+1.56).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne) — Mar 259 00-60 00; Apr 245.25-44.00; May 239.25-39.50; Jun 239.25-39.50; Jly 239.50-40.00; Aug 240.50-41.00; Sep 245.00-45.00; Oct 244.00-49.00; Nov 245.35-55 00. Sales: 3,955 lots of 100 tonnes each. This is a record volume; the previous highest total was 3,478 lots on Jan 27 last.

POTATOES (Gafta). — April, £144.10; Nov, £67.00; Feb, £77 50. Sales: 462 lots of 40 tonnes each.

PEOPLE

Judge not, lest ye be judged

Scribblin on advertisements may be bad, but it nearly becomes good when it is about garettes, as least Down Under. Two Men, members of the Billboard Utilising Graffitists Against Unhealthy Promotions (BUGA UP) were charged with damaging a Marlboro advertisement by writing across it: "Horses smell better BUGA UP."

Summing up, Mr Justice Foley said he had the "utmost sympathy" with the two anti-smoking campaigners; they were ordered to pay only $35 (£20) apiece. Geoffrey Coleman and Neville Biffin chortled: "You can stub out a cigarette quickly but you can's snuff out BUGA UP so quickly".

Personally, I am not so sure that the wholesome twosome have had the last word. Stevenson said: "No woman should marry a teetotaller or a man who does not smoke." And what is smoking to a Chancellor, save a way of raising money. Remember the Roman emperor Vespasian, chided for taxing public lavatories; he flipped a coin and said: "Money has no smell."

● *The only place that does without a bank is, I suppose, the cemetery, and along comes Lloyds Bank to help recycle the £153m City of London ratepayers are kindly spending on revivifying the 25 acres comprising the Barbican Arts and Conference Centre and known as the City of the Dead. Lloyds has in fact the only branch of a bank in the Fortress, and to tell the whole truth, it is but a sub branch. Presumably, Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds and a director of the City Arts Trust will wait and see just how much conference trade the Centre generates now that just about every rival venue is grasping for business.*



"I suppose this will mean another re-run of Startrek..."

Win the pools for just £40?

A pocket calculator could hit the jackpot for a small Cotswold firm. Dutchford of *Cirencester, Gloucestershire,* is about to market our first football pools forecaster, which so far this season is said to be consistently better than all other tipsters combined. "We call it the Datadraw", explains Keith Lindley, Technical Director. It is something like a calculator. It can be used for betting of any sort, but is particularly suitable for the League format. It uses data that is available each week in the newspapers, but it also allows the punter to feed in his own hunches. We've already had quite a few wins".

The forecaster is the brainchild of Don Wright, an ex-RAF navigator with a passion for playing games. Previously, he has been responsible for puzzles on the back of Kellogg's Cornflakes. *Keith* adds: "The Datadraw should retail at just under £40".

How kind of Keith and Don to grow rich by *enriching* others.

Maxwell sticks to hard Labour

How should millionaire socialists choose which party *to back? Should they protect* capital, and support monetarists (plus three million unemployed)? The hard Left as a form of Danegeld? Or dither in the middle? Erstwhile.

Labour MP and saviour of British Printing Corporation, Mr Robert Maxwell, has just snubbed the SDP. Indeed he seemed yesterday to be falling for the Iron Lady's magnetic attraction. He told me: "You must give Maggie credit for getting inflation *down.* But I did not vote for her and never would. I'm a die hard Labour man."

Peter Wainwright

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Sir Humphrey Prideaux has been appointed a director of Grindlays Holdings.

Mr R. N. Parsons, a managing director, has assumed responsibility for operations in the Middle East and Africa of Grindlays Bank Group. He succeeds Mr A. C. F. Thomson who retires from executive duties but remains a director of the bank and of Grindlays Holdings.

Peter Wilson-Smith

Why the big banks will keep their record profits

Three of the four big clearing banks have pub*lished* their 1981 results and the figures are impressive. Lloyds Bank kicked off the reporting season with a one-third gain to £386m, National Westminster showed a 20 per cent rise to £494m and earlier this week Barclays announced an 8 per cent rise in profits to £567m.

The record prodit — considerably higher than 1980 results which led to the *windfall profits tax* — might well prompt the man in the street to ask whether another special levy was in order.

The profits of three banks to have reported so far total £1,447m compared with £1,224m in 1980 — an 18 per cent increase.

Midland is not expected to do as well as the other banks and some outsiders are even forecasting a fall in profits. But even assuming the worst — that Midland's profits are down from £232m to say £215m — the total profits of the big four would still show a 14 per cent gain to £1,665m during a year when much of British industry was facing the worst recession since the 1930s.

Dividends have also been raised sharply. Barclays has raised 1981 dividends by 19 per cent and indicated a one-fifth rise for 1982, Nat West gave shareholders one-fifth more and Lloyds a one-quarter.

But despite these very high figures the clearing bank chairmen appear remarkably relaxed and the general feeling is that the banks should escape from next week's Budget largely unscathed.

The *Government,* after all, made great play of the fact that last year's windfall tax, which cost the big four a total of £315m, was a once-for-all impost.

But on top of that, the banks would certainly argue that the crucial element which made last year's profits so *politically sensitive is* less in evidence this year.

The windfall or endowment element in bank profits, which arises from high interest rates and which provided the main justification for last year's special profits tax, has been falling. Historically the banks have prospered from high interest rates because a large part of the deposits are in the *form of current accounts* which do not pay interest to the customer although they now cost about 10 per cent to run.

During 1981 average bank base rates came down from 16.3 per cent the previous year to 13.2 per cent thus reducing the windfall element, important though it still is. At the same time the banks have been finding that the proportion of deposits drawn from current accounts has been falling. At Barclays, for instance, *current* accounts contracted from 35 to 33 per cent of the British deposit base.

The banks offset some of the impact of falling interest rates by widening the gap between what they charge borrowers and what they pay savers on interest-bearing *deposits and this they did last* year.

But lower interest rates together with *rising staff* costs have still cut into domestic earnings. Lloyds appear to be the one exception to this. It claims an increase in domestic market share, which some put at *about 2 per cent, and this* growth combined with cost control appears to have been the main reason behind its relatively strong domestic performance.

Barclays, on the other hand, has seen domestic branch banking profits fall for the second year running: from £325m before loan interest in 1979, profits of the parent bank fell to £267m last year.

The trend at Nat West was heavily disguised by the extraordinary swing in bad debt provisions. The parent bank had a £5m credit to profits compared with an £86m charge the previous year. This gave rise to much cynical comment that pro*visions* had been *bumped* up the previous year to avoid a windfall profits tax and Nat West was now writing all the provisions back. However the more charitable explanation is that the bank has been able to release a sizable lump of provisions stretching back several years, which have *now proved unnecessary.*

Nat West disclosed an improvement in its domestic *profits as a result of the* turnround in provisions but given that a large part of this was exceptional, the underlying trend in domestic profits was clearly downwards, as at Barclays.

In justifying high profits, the banks have also been at pains to point ot the growth in their *international* business. Barclays Bank International, for example, provided £38m of the £44m ride in group pre-tax profits.

Lloyds also showed big gains on its international operations. The international contribution increased from 39 per cent to 47 per ent of profits before loan interest.

WHAT THEY MADE

PRE-TAX PROFITS £m

	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
Barclays	567	524	529	373	295	198
Lloyds	386	290	277	185	173	148
Midlands	—	232	315	231	197	167
Nat West	494	410	441	306	241	188*

*different accounting basis

Nat West's international banking division also showed an improvement in profits before loan interest despite the continuing problems with National Bank of North America, although if financing costs were fairly allocated, Nat West's internationsl gains would probably prove less impressive than *that of the other banks.*

Leasing is another area where the banks made bigger profits last year, but it has also had a big impact in reducing the tax charge of two of the banks to report so far — a fact which will not be missed by those who feel the banks should be taxed more heavily. The reported tax charge at Barclays, for instance, fell from £152, to £105m last year and that of Nat West from £92m to £57m.

Much of this of course relates to overseas tax and after taking advantages of all the reliefs available to them the banks pay very little United Kingdom corporation tax.

On the basis of 1980 accounts, for instance, the big four clearing banks incurred a liability for United Kingdom corporation tax of only about £66m. This excludes deferred tax which *they have provided for on the* basis that it may become payable at some future date and is also after netting off relief for overseas taxation.

Rough guide though it is, it does bear out the point that the banks can greatly reduce their tax bill through leasing and — along with many other parts of industry — are not taxed heavily on their United *Kingdom profits.*

In their defence, of course, the banks point to the benefits they provide for industry with their leasing business by providing a cheap form of finance for capital investment. They also argue that much of the tax advantage they gain through *leasing is passed straight* on to the lessee in the form of lower effective interest *charges.*

One of the main arguments put forward against the windfall profits tax by the banks was that it would eat into their capital bases and impair their ability to grow. *On this* score the banks appear to have weathered the tax pretty well and they have not been constrained from paying much higher dividends in 1981.

Midland Bank may prove to have been the worst sufferer when it reports results later this month. The windfall tax came at a particularly bad time for Midland. Last year it went ahead with the big and expensive acquisition of Crocker National Corporation in the United States *and its recent profits per*formance has been poor.

However the other banks have all emerged from 1981 with fairly comfortable capital ratios. Ideally of course bankers would like their capital bases *to grow in line* with their balance sheets but the fall in sterling against the dollar and other currencies has inflated the balance sheets of the banks.

Barclays, whose balance sheet grew by 30 per cent last year, did see its free capital ratio (which indicates the strength of the balance sheet) slip from 4 to 3 .6 per cent. However the £100m loan stock it is raising — it lost £94m through the windfall profits tax — will restore the ratio to 3.8 per cent.

An indication of the cost of the windfall tax of profits was given by Nat West which *estimated that £14m of the* £27m ride in loan interest last year represented the cost of additional loan capital to replace what it lost through the tax.

An important development of bank lending over the past year had been the big rise in mortgage business carried out by the banks, which are now thought to be providing about 50 per cent of all bank *mortgages at* the moment and has just topped £1,000m in mortgage lending. However the impact on bank profits, although it will grow, is likely to remain fairly modest and probably has a depressing effect on *margins.*

Business Editor

Spotlight on the NCB

This government has got it in for the *nationalised* industries, remaining firm in its belief that they are innately inefficient and must be made to mend their ways.

It is not a totally unjustified presumption. Common experience and successive enquiries have shown *corporations suffer most of the* diseases of large corporations with a dominant market position. The problem for the Government is how to get at these inefficiencies.

One approach, furthered yesterday with the National Coal Board (and with two *water boards to follow*), is to refer the industries to the Monopolies Commission for investigation. Several, including the Central Electricity Generating Board and the gas showrooms, have been referred to the commission in this way, and the reports have been of *higher quality* than most of its reports on commercial companies.

There is no reason to doubt that in the Coal Board's case it will not also be useful. For too long the Coal Board has been regarded as a sacred cow that cannot be directly criticized. On the whole it appears efficiently run but there is no harm for its management to face the *inquisitors.*

Alternative approaches being canvassed include a change in the structural relationship as proposed by the Think Tank. It is apparently gaining some Downing Street support. Under the Tank's suggestions, government departments *would set up internal* auditing bodies for their own nationalised industries, staffed partly by experts from the commercial world, and the industry boards would be reconstituted to give power to non-executive outsiders.

Parliament meanwhile is *fiercely promoting its own* preference for giving the Auditor General access to the industries and the Select Committees authority to review his reports.

Of course the drawback to all these suggestions is that such efficiency audits can barely touch the sur*face a corporation whose* profit and loss is decided by government policy towards pit closures, electricity generation and subsidies. The fundamental questions hovering over the NCB — which is currently absorbing nearly £500m a year in subsidies — is whether the *miners are prepared for* pit-by-pit productivity deals, whether the Government is prepared to force closures of less efficient pits in areas of high unemployment in favour of the new mines at Selby, and whether *the* Government should allow full competition to coal from *imports* or untaxed alternative fuels.

As long as this is so, then *the* danger of this massed assault is that, far from improving the efficiency of industries, it will divert attention from the fundament structural problems and gravely damage morale in the corporations.

Budget

Top tax rates

It is a brave man who starts delving deeper into Bidge predictions so close to the event. But the more one looks at the scenario, the more one sees compelling political pressures for the *Chancellor to* concentrate his attentions on the personal rather than the corporate sector.

Whether that means selective help to industry and, perhaps, some initiat*ive to help bulk industrial* buyers of energy rather than a siginficant cut in the National Insurance Surcharge remains to be seen. But the fact of the matter is that the government is going to find *it* extremely difficult to persuade the electorate that this is in any way a good budget for them.

Even with the indexation of personal allowances in line with last year's (12 per cent) inflation, taxpayers would find the percentage of *their income going in tax* rising once more thanks to the extra they are going to have to pay for national insurance contributions.

Now al this may be inevitable in the sense that fewer in work have to pay a greater proportion of their income to support those out *of work. But that is not* going to make it any the more palatable. Nor, more particularly, is the fact that people seem certain to receive less in absolute terms in their first pay packet of the new tax year than in the last one of the old year.

That would not, however, be true of the higher paid were the Chancellor to *index* all tax bands. A married man earning more than about £15,000 (and with no morgage) would start to find more money in his pocket, while for those paying tax at the top rate the *proportionate tax take* would actually drop.

A delicate balance for poorer nations

PERSPECTIVE: OIL PRICES AND THE THIRD WORLD

By Melvyn Westlake

The slide in world oil prices has not come a moment too soon for many hard-pressed *developing countries. Across* large parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the *combination* of recession, high interest rates and declining commodity prices is taking a heavy toll. Lower oil bills will provide some respite.

But the benefits of falling oil prices will be far from uniform. In the space of a few years, oil production has *risen sharply* in many Third World nations which are not members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). There are almost a score of developing countries outside OPEC that today produce more oil than they need for themselves or are almost self-sufficient. *Mexico and Egypt* are the most notable examples.

But the list also includes Malaysia, Trinidad and Tobago, Argentina, Angola, and Cameroon. Production in this group has jumped more than 50 *per cent* since 1978, and is expected to reach 5.6 million barrels a day this year — *equivalent to about a quarter* of all the oil produced by OPEC.

For this group of nations, the declining price for oil will be less than welcome. Their position is not very *different* to the high-population producers of OPEC, like Nigeria, Indonesia or Algeria.

For them, lower oil revenues will mean substantial *belt-tightening.* But, for another 80 or 90 countries in the Third World, which *remain net importers* of oil, lower prices will mean vital savings of foreign exchange.

Although many *of these* countries have been busily developing alternative sources of energy, *like hydro-electricity* and nuclear energy, the oil imports have not changed much *in* volume terms. Overall, every $1 drop in the oil price will cut their *import bills* by $1,500m.

Among the chief beneficiaries will be those developing countries that have been rapidly building up their industry. These "newly industrializing" nations — Brazil, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore — saw their net oil import bills more *than double* between 1978 and 1980, from $10,000 to $23,000m.

The recent drop in the oil price will only go a small way to reversing the *previous* huge jump in energy bills. But for a country like Brazil, *which* imports four-fifths of all the oil it consumes, any reversal is a welcome relief. India is another big developing country standing to gain quite markedly. It produces only about a third of its *substantial* oil requirements.

However, the overall effect on the Third World's current *account* deficit may not be all that large. The gains and losses among the non-OPEC nations may broadly cancel out. The precise outcome will depend on how various countries react. Those which gain may *choose to* use *the* unexpected windfall to repay short-term debts and build up *their depleted foreign* currency reserves. Alternatively, they may simply decide to *purchase* other kinds of imported goods, in order to speed up economic growth.

Among the losers, Nigeria is probably in the most difficult position. Its current *aaccount* deficit has increased dramatcally and its foreign currency reserves *have* slumped. Last year, its reserves were only sufficient to pay for two months imports in 1980 and more than a year's imports in the middle 1970s.

Mexico, the world's fourth largest oil producer, also faces *serious* balance of payments problems. Its current account deficit last year *was nearly $12.000m, some* 75 per cent up on the previous year.

External debt has soared and growth has slumped. Two weeks ago the Mexican Government allowed the peso to float freely against the dollar on the international currency markets, and it immediately fell by 30 per cent.

Mexico is something of a special case. Even so, several other oil exporters have felt obliged to ask their bankers for bigger loans.

A key factor for the Third World is the extent that lower oil prices stimulate higher economic activity in the industrialized nations. Higher growth in the West would help halt the slide in *commodity prices* and provide bigger markets for Third World exports. However, the oil price fall would have to go a good deal further before it has a significant effect on world growth.

In the meantime, it may well trigger off changes in *the pattern of bank lending.* One implication of a fall in the revenues of the oil *exporters is that* less money will be available to the banks for recycling.

Some oil exporters *will be* borrowing more than they are lending. Indeed, according to the Bank for Inter*national Settlements,* OPEC members as a group have become net borrowers for the first time *since* 1978. On the other hand, the oil importing nations of the Third *World may need to borrow rather less if their oil* bills decline. For the banks, all of this is likely to mean *some reassessment* of the different credit risks involved.

The oil exporting nations are likely to be viewed with a rather more critical eye by bankers, while some of the oil importers may begin to look more creditworthy if they use the leeway provided *by falling prices to arrest* the deterioration in their finances.

The situation today has some parellels with 1975, when oil prices were also falling in real terms, and the *West was in recession.* The total foreign exchange reserves of the Third World also slumped to a low point during that year. This was followed by some recovery in the financial position of developing countries as a whole. They increased their borrowings and their export earnings and rebuilt their gold and foreign currency reserves.

However, *the financial* position today is nearly as bad as it was in 1975. *According to the latest Amex Bank Review,* the reserves of developing countries fell 15 per cent last year. Moreover, their debt repayments in 1981 exceeded their total bank deposits — the first time that this has been the case for at least five years. In short, many developing countries are financially extremely stretched.

Reserves provide a cushion against a fall in export earnings or other unpredictable events. If they continue to fall, some Third World countries will have no alternative but to slash imports and reduce their economic growth still further.

Out of 30 developing countries examined in the Amex Bank Review, more than half had *reserves* which where less adequate than they were in 1975. In almost two-thirds of the countries examined, reserves were not sufficient to buy three months imports, which is usually regarded as the *minimum* amount. *These* included countries that were self-sufficient in oil or net exporters — like Bolivia, Egypt, Guatemala, and Mexico — as well as oil importers, like Jamaica, Thailand, Tanzania and Morocco.

Taken together, the developing countries possessed *reserves equivalent to* 3½ months imports, compared with three months in 1975 and a peak of 4¼ months in 1978.

The question is whether the developing countries can *now re-build their financial* positions as they did after 1975. This looks increasingly unlikely. One difficulty is that the debt burden is higher now than it was in the mid-1970s. Moreover, the world recession *seems likely* to continue for many months yet.

This will reduce the Third World nations' scope for exporting their way out of trouble (whereas in 1976 the world economy was well on the way to recovery). and, in the longer-term, it looks highly likely that the depression in oil prices will prove as transitory as in 1975, and to a lesser extent in 1978.

If the price resumes its upward trend, this will help sustain the increasing number of oil exporters. But if the oil importers have not got their *finances into* better shape by that stage, many of them will be in very deep *trouble.*

DEFICITS OF NON-OIL DEVELOPING NATIONS

($ billion)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (2)
Exports	88	108	130	149	192	241	248	268	297
Imports	117	123	142	170	225	289	303	325	354
Trade balance	−28	−15	−12	−21	−33	−48	−54	−57	−57
Services, private transfers	−9	−9	−7	−9	−15	−23	−26	−28	−28
Current balance	−37	−24	−19	−30	−48	−71	−81	−85	−85

Source: OECD December Economic Outlook

(2) Half year at annual rate

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13½%
Barclays	13½%
BCCI	13½%
Consolidated Crds.	13½%
C. Hoare & Co	*13½%
Lloyds Bank	13½%
Midland Bank	13½%
Nat Westminster	13½%
TSB	13½%
Williams & Glyn's	13½%

★ 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 11%. £10,000 up to £50,000 11½% £50,000 and over 12½%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
125	100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	125	—	10.0	8.0	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	71	+1	4.7	6.6	11.3	15.6
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	45	—	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5
205	187	Bardon Hill	198	-1	9.7	4.4	9.6	11.7
103	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	103	+3	15.7	15.2	—	—
104	67	Deborah Services	67	-1	6.0	9.0	3.3	6.3
131	97	Frank Horsell	130	-1	6.4	4.9	11.7	24.1
83	39	Frederick Parker	81	-1	6.4	7.9	4.1	7.9
78	46	George Blair	52	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind Pref Castings	95	—	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3
106	100	Isis Conv Pref	106	—	15.7	14.8	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	96	-1	7.0	7.3	3.0	6.8
130	108	James Burrough	112	—	8.7	7.8	8.2	10.3
334	248	Robert Jenkins	248	—	31.3	12.6	3.4	8.8
61	51	Scruttons "A"	61	+1	5.3	8.7	9.4	8.7
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13½	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	78	—	15.0	19.2	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
103	73	Walter Alexander	77	—	6.4	8.3	5.1	9.0
263	212	W. S. Yeates	228	—	13.1	5.7	4.3	8.8

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

Printing makes money again...building reaches high

BPCC takes the grave out of gravure

British Printing Corporation used to have an official licence to print money. Its new owner, chairman and chief executive, Mr Robert Maxwell, says is is now making money for itself and hopes to start paying some form of dividend this year (Philip Robinson and Edward Townsend report).

That would be a year earlier than thought possible last April when Mr Maxwell's private Pergamon Press was setting up a rescue package for BPC, which lost £11m in 1980.

When the group, now called British Printing & Communications Corporation, reports figures for 1981 next month, it is likely to show a £4m loss.

"I do not think shareholders will be very far wrong if they guess they will get a dividend for 1982, subject to unforseen circumstances," Mr Maxwell says. Around 76 per cent of BPCC shares are now owned by Pergamon Press.

Mr Maxwell states that the company had returned to profitability much sooner than anyone except himself and Lord Kearton had thought and this was entirely due to the excellent co-operation from the unions.

BPCC is now spending around £7.5m towards the time of a paperless society he says. The group has just awarded a £4m contract to a United States company to computerize some of its encyclopedias, and today he will open a £3.5m computer for Pergamon capable of the same process.

The group has, in fact, done more than most to correct the chronic under-investment that caused the gravure British industry to struggle against the more efficient foreign competition.

But clearly there remains much over-capacity and more closures and redundancies must be inevitable among the three major contenders — BPCC, Reed International's Odhams in Watford and News International's Bemrose.

Investment starvation aside, the printers have also been caught by rapidly rising costs, notably raw materials and energy, and by exchange rate fluctuations which, in the last year, have driven domestic customers to place their business abroad.

Printers in Germany and Spain have captured much of the high quality, long-run work such as mail order catalogues, while increasing amounts of more specialized work have gone to the Far East.

This has left BPCC's Sun Printers, for example, with mass circulation titles like *The Sunday Times* colour magazine and *Radio Times* as captive customers because their weekly deadlines make printing across the Channel impracticable.

It remains to be seen whether the new spate of investment in computers and high technology presses, coupled with a willingness on the part of the unions to accept job cuts, will restore the industry's competitiveness.

Aggression pays off

After two appalling years, housebuilders look ready to make a modest recovery in the next 12 months as prices and volume pick up (Baron Phillips writes). Mortgage interest rates are under pressure and the historically high levels of 15 per cent are beginning to ease.

The stock market, perhaps in anticipation of this, is already warming to a more solid year and four building companies with a strong housing profile are hitting new highs — Barratt Developments, Bryant Holdings, John Laing and Newharthill.

Barratt's aggressive marketing campaign has turned the group into a front runner during its current year. Analysts tip the group to build about 12,500 homes and produce profits of about £40m.

This optimism is founded on the belief that private sector housing starts are likely to rise to about 130,000 compared with 117,000 last year and that in the second half of the year prices will regain the momentum they have lost over the last six months.

Initially, volume builders like Barratt and Wimpey will benefit from a mild housing market upturn. Lower interest rates are lilely to encourage more first-time buyers towards new houses. Both groups have been increasing their output for that sector of the market.

But a significant fall in mortgage rates — and organizations like the House-Builders Federation believe an 11 per cent mortgage rate is not unreasonable, if optimistic — will improve the profits of some smaller companies.

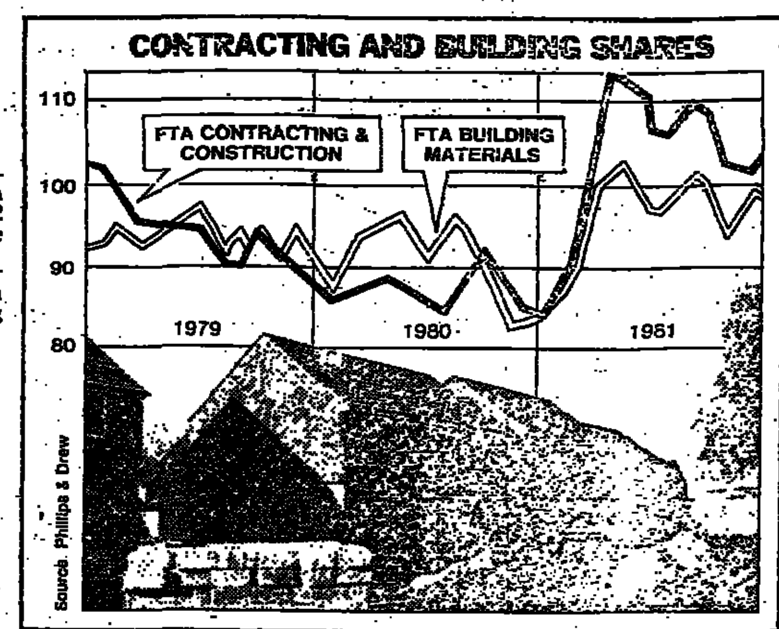
Groups like Bellway, Comben and William Leech who all produce a range of middle-market houses in the north east, for the second- and third-time buyer will benefit as the market is boosted.

Mr David Kemsley, of brokers Wise, Speke, forecasts a slightly more conservative £37m pretax profits performance for Barratt from an 11,500 production. On this basis Mr Kemsley says the group's earnings per share would be 30p with a p/e of about 8.5.

Mr Kemsley also expects Laing, Bellway and Leech to turn in greatly improved results. Bellway could see a big rise in pretax profits rising from last year's £1.8m to as much as £2.5m, with a similar pattern for William Leech.

At Phillips & Drew, Mr Stephen Bloomfield, is more bullish. He expects Barratt to produce a £40m pretax profit on the basis of the first 21 weeks of the group's year hitting record levels of both sales and activity.

The smaller Midlands-based company Wilson Connolly is forecast to produce about 1,000 houses a year mainly for the lower end of the market. The company's main asset is six years supply of land.



Hat-trick gives gold lustre

Consolidated Gold Fields always has one or two rabbits to pull out of the hat. In the first six months to the end of December it was a combination of good manufacturing results from the United States and some fortunate currency and share dealings which stopped pretax profits of £67.5m falling further below last time's £70.7m (Michael Prest and Sally White report).

There was also the windfall of Newmont's sale of its Conoco holding to Du Pont.

But Newconex is unlikely to do as well in the second half, and the gold price which so depressed the South African results looks worse than ever. Against that will be a better season for Amey Roadstone, which suffered badly from the harsh weather, and full year dividends from Newmont and Driefontein Consolidated.

Weakness in RTZ's share price yesterday was no reflection of the City's pleasant surprise at a profit forecast of not less than £100m in 1931 after tax. RTZ's share price fell with bullion.

World recession and high interest rates have depressed RTZ along with the market in metals. The high was 633p, against yesterday's 422p. For those who see industrial business picking up soon there is a good reason for saying RTZ looks cheap. While analysts have been marking down its 1982 earnings per share to 50p, down from 58p from one leading broker, there is probably not too much more bad news to come.

INTERNATIONAL

UNITED STATES

Union leaders representing 3,800 employees of New York's *Daily News* have reacted favourably to a recommendation that pay increases due on March 1 be put in trust to try to keep the newspaper in business. Mr Geroge E. McDonald, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, said the union leaders agreed unanimously to recommend the plan.

Their lawyer said the pay rises would still have to be paid by the newspaper, but the funds would then be available to keep it alive.

● Braniff International said in Dallas that its employees will receive 50 per cent of their gross pay on Friday with the remainder to be deferred one week. A spokesman for the airline said the deferral, which was not a pay cut, would provide more than $8m in additional cash flow during a seasonally weak period.

● Trade between the United States and the Soviet Union rose 37 per cent last year to $268,000m, according to an analysis published by the United States Commercial Office.

MOROCCO

A group of Japanese and Spanish companies has received a 50,000m yen order from Morocco for construction of a large sulphuric acid fertilizer manufacturing plant in Morocco, Mitsui and Co, one of the group, has announced. Mitsui identified the other companies as Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Company of Japan and Foment de Comercio Exterior S A (Focoex), Spain's foreign trade corporation. The plant capable of producing 13,000 tons of sulphuric acid a day by 1985 will be built in El Jorf Lasfer, about 62 miles south of Casablanca.

JAPAN

New vehicle registrations in Japan rose 50.8 per cent in February to 293,500 from 194,600 in January, but were down 2.4 per cent compared with 300,700 in February last year, the Japan Automobile Dealers Association said. The total, including 2,600 imported vehicles, comprised 209,800 cars, 82,000 trucks and 1,700 buses.

SOUTH AFRICA

A contract for an 8-kilometre overland coal conveyor valued at about £4m has been awarded to Cable Belt Conveyors, the South African subsidiary of Cable Belt of Camberley, Surrey. The contract has been awarded jointly by BP Coal South Africa and Rand Mines.

WEST GERMANY

The balance of West Germany's trade exchanges with East Germany swung into a DM 221m deficit in 1981 from a 1980 surplus of DM 20m, showing the first such deficit for West Germany since 1965, according to the Bonn Economics Ministry.

CANADA

Canadian steel ingot output totalled 334,861 tons in the week ended February 27 — up 0.4 per cent from 333,470 tons the previous week. But it was 9.2 per cent down from 368,759 tons a year earlier, according to Statistics Canada in Ottawa.

BRAZIL

One of Brazil's state-owned regional power companies, Cia Energetica de Sao Paulo (CESP), is raising $200m for eight years in the syndicated loan market, banking sources reported in London. The loan will help to finance hydro-electric projects.

CONSGOLD

Falling gold prices hit mines

Low gold prices depressed half-year pretax of Consolidated Gold Fields, one of the country's leading mining companies, by £3.2m to £67,5m. But the company says it is sufficiently confident about long term prospects and return on capital employed to declare an unchanged interim dividend of 12.1p gross.

The impact of weak and falling gold prices is clearly seen from the decline in the share of profit from Gold Fields of South Africa, in which Consolidated has a 48 per cent stake, from £22.8m to £13.8m. Dividends from direct holdings in gold mines fell by £6.8m to £8m.

Results were also adversely affected by lower profit from the construction materials division, of which Amey's operations suffered badly from the icy winter, particularly in December. Divisional operating profits fell from £19.5m to £14.1m.

But Consolidated made up for these setbacks by successful dealing in its share portfolio and by translating some of its rights issue proceeds into dollars at $2.40 to the pound, thereby gaining from high American interest rates and the stronger dollar. Investment profits rose sharply from £5.2m to £14.1m.

The company also saw its American manufacturing interests, notably Newconex, which makes oil field equipment, push up manufacturing profits by £7.8m to £19.5m.

Dividends from Newmont, the American mining company in which Consolidated has accumulated a 26 per cent holding, and the proceeds of Newmont's sale of its share in Conoco, the American oil company, added £4.9m to profits.

Dealing profits meant that the tax charge rose from £22.5m to £26.9m, and earnings per share were 21.5p compared with 30.4p.

Seltrust Holdings, the Australian arm of Selection Trust, the British mining company acquired by British Petroleum, lost A$15.8m (£9.3m) in 1981. It made a pretax profit of A$4.1m in the previous year. No dividends have been declared for last year.

GENERAL ACCIDENT

High and dry

General Accident has weathered the world insurance industry storms rather better than the other composites that have so far reported figures for last year.

In contrast to the setbacks at Commercial Union and Royal Insurance, General Accident yesterday reported a 13.6 per cent rise in pretax profits to £104.9m in 1981.

Favourable exchange rates contributed almost £8m to the total although this tapered off in the final quarter and helps to explain a dull last three months.

The fourth quarter also saw a sharp decline in the underwriting results with losses rising from £5.9m to £19.7m to give almost double underwriting losses for the year of £52.9m.

Premium growth in the United Kingdom was only 4 per cent reflecting the increasing market pressures. An underwriting profit of £5.4m in the first nine months was quashed by losses in the final quarter with the bad weather costing General Accident £6m; within that total the important motor account managed a £1.9m profit, compared to losses the year before of £3.2m.

ULTRAMAR

Profits up £54m

Ultramar, which yesterday reported a pre-tax profits advance from £126.1m to £180.2m last year, has no plans for a rights issue, according to Mr Arnold Lorbeer, the chairman. He said the company hoped to finance all of its expected £200m capital expenditure this year from loans and internal resources.

Speculation over a rights issue had prompted falls in the Ultramar share price; yesterday's announcement helped to push it up. The company reported that sales last year were up from £939.5m to £1,392.5m, with net profit at £90.7m against £74.1m.

Cash flow from operations amounted to £136.4m against capital expenditures of £148.8m. With capital spending set to rise to £200m and cash flow likely to be no better than last year, the directors acknowledge there will be a funding requirement this year. But Mr Lorbeer said that, while they had considered returning to shareholders, they had decided the timing was not appropriate.

It was too early to forecast 1982 results but he said it would be difficult to match the record results achieved in 1981. The directors have recommended a final dividend of 8p against 7p last year.

The profits increase came from higher oil and gas prices, improved profit margins and currency movements.

OWNERS ABROAD

Just the ticket

Owners Abroad Group, the airline ticket wholesaler which gained a quote on the Unlisted Securities Market in January after a reverse takeover of Kintyre Tea Estates, comfortably exceeded its directors' forecasts with pre-tax profits of £1.57m for year to December.

This is well above the figure of £1.25m warranted by the board when brokers Le Mare Martin placed six million shares at 10p per share to finance the reverse takeover.

Mr Neil Scott, chairman, said this was due to cautious forecasting and good trading in the last three months.

No dividend is being paid, but Mr Scott noted that, had the profits attributable to Owners Abroad and its subsidiary Owners Abroad Wholesale been available to the company for dividend purposes, a distribution of not less than 0.5p per share would have been recommended.

"If bookings continue on the present pattern, we would expect 1982 profits to comfortably exceed those of 1981", Mr Scott, said.

CAMPARI INT

Upturn goes on

Recovery has continued at Campari International, the leisurewear, camping and inflatable boats group. Pretax profits were up from £285,980 to £428,410 and interim dividend doubled to 2.84p in the seven months to December.

Mr Henry Lipton, chairman, said that the improvement achieved towards the end of the last financial year had continued, although margins were under extreme pressure in the United Kingdom.

"Despite economic depression, the popularity of our branded merchandise, together with increasing market penetration, is taking a larger share of available spending power", he added.

"Group turnover for the second half so far is on target, but trading for the remainder of our current year could be strongly influenced by any changes in the economic pattern."

The City Takeover Panel has taken the rare step of not requiring London Trust to make a bid for Cambrian and General Securities even though it holds 33.31 per cent of the equity. This is on condition that London Trust sells down its stake to less than 30 per cent by March 12. London Trust acquired the stake during Cambrian's restructuring announced in January.

WALL STREET

New York, March 3. — Stocks closed broadly and sharply lower as the debacle in the energy sector spread to the rest of the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 10.66 at 815.16 points and was down more than 13 earlier in the day. Declines led advances by around 1,110 to 430 and volume swelled to some 70 million shares from 63.80 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market was still reeling from yesterday's news that BNOC had cut the price of North Sea Oil by $4 a barrel, placing sharp downward pressure on world oil prices.

The North Sea price cut set off a surge of selling in the already weak oil stocks, which could end up with lower earnings from the decline in prices

	Mar 3	Mar 2
Allied Chem	36¼	37¾
Allied Stores	29¾	29
Allis Chalmers	12⅞	13¼
Alcoa	24½	24½
Amax Inc	27	27¾
Amerada Hess	18¼	17¾
Am Airlines	13¾	13
Am Brands	40¼	40½
Am Broadcast	28½	28¾
Am Can	25¾	26¾
Am Cyanamid	26½	28
Am Elec Power	17⅛	17
Am Home	36	36¾
Am Motors	2¾	2¾
Am Nat Res	33½	34¾
Am Standard	25	25
Am Telephone	54¾	54½
AMF Inc	17⅞	18¾
Armco Steel	22	21½
Asarco	19¼	20
Ashland Oil	24	24½
Atlntic Richfield	34	35½
Avco	15⅞	16½
Avon Products	24½	24¾
Bankers Tst NY	33¾	34½
Bank of America	19	19¾
Bank of NY	43½	43⅞
Beatrice Foods	18⅝	18⅝
Bendix	54¼	55
Bethlehem Steel	20	20½
Boeing	18¾	18¾
Boise Cascade	27	26¾
Borden	32¼	31⅞
Borg Warner	25¾	26½
Bristol Myers	55¾	55½
BP	20¼	20⅞
Burlington Ind	20¼	19¾
Burlington Nthn	45½	47¼
Burroughs	36⅞	37
Campbell Soup	32⅝	33
Canadian Pacific	27⅞	27⅞
Caterpillar	47⅞	47¾
Celanese	53½	53½
Central Soya	10⅝	10⅝
Chase Manhat	56¾	56¾
Chem Bank NY	55½	56
Chrysler	5	5
Citicorp	26¾	26¾
Cities Service	25¾	27¾
Clark Equip	25¾	25¾
Coca Cola	30⅞	30¾
Colgate	18¼	18
CBS	40⅝	41¾
Columbia Gas	30	30⅝
Combustion Eng	26¼	28⅝
Comwlth Edison	21½	21¾
Cons Edison	35⅞	35
Cons Foods	33⅞	33⅞
Cons Power	17⅞	17⅞
Continental Grp	28¾	27⅞
Control Data	34⅞	36⅞
Corning Glass	42⅞	43⅞
CPC Intnl	38	37¾
Crane	29½	26⅞
Crocker Int	29⅝	29⅞
Crown Zeller	26⅝	27⅞
Dart & Kraft	50¼	50½
Deere	32¾	32⅞
Delta Air	30⅞	30⅞
Detroit Edison	12⅝	12⅝
Disney	53⅞	53⅞
Dow Chemical	21¼	21¾
Dresser Ind	25¾	26⅞
Duke Power	22¾	23⅞
Du Pont	33⅞	34⅝
Eastern Air	6⅝	6⅝
Eastman Kodak	69¼	70⅝
Eaton Corp	29	28⅝
El Paso Nat Gas	24	25
Equitable Life	9⅝	9½
Esmark	50½	50½
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Interstate	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Mar 3	Mar 2
Fst Nat Boston	40⅝	41½
Fst Penn Corp	2¾	2⅞
Ford	20	20¾
GAF Corp	9⅝	9⅞
Gen Dynamics	23⅞	23⅞
Gen Electric	61¼	62¾
Gen Foods	32½	32¾
Gen Mills	38⅞	38½
Gen Motors	39	39⅝
Gen Pub Util NY	5⅜	5⅜
Gen Tel Elec	25⅞	25⅞
Gen Tire	21	19⅞
Genesco	4⅛	4⅞
Georgia Pacific	17⅞	17¾
Getty Oil	45⅝	46½
Gillette	34⅝	33⅞
Goodrich	18½	19½
Goodyear	20	19⅞
Gould Inc	21¼	21⅝
Grace	36	37⅞
Gt Atlic & Pacific	4⅝	4⅞
Greyhound	15	15⅝
Grumman Corp	24⅞	24⅞
Gulf Oil	29⅞	30
Gulf & West	15⅜	16
Heinz H J.	30⅝	30⅝
Hercules	19½	19⅝
Honeywell	75⅞	76⅝
IC Inds	32⅞	32⅝
Ingersoll	49⅝	50⅝
Inland Steel	20½	21½
IBM	59½	60⅝
Int Harvester	5⅞	6
INCO	12⅞	13¼
Int Paper	35⅞	36⅞
Int Tel Tel	26	26⅞
Irving Bank	45	46⅞
Jewel Co	30⅝	30⅝
Jim Walter	18½	17⅞
Johnson & John	37	37⅞
Kaiser Alumin	14⅝	14⅝
Kerr McGee	27⅞	30⅞
Kimberly Clark	60½	60⅝
K Mart	18⅝	18⅝
Kroger	28⅝	28
L.T.V Corp	16⅝	16⅝
Litton	52¼	52⅞
Lockheed	41⅞	41⅞
Lucky Stores	12⅞	13⅝
Manuf Hanover	31⅞	31⅞
Manville Cp	13⅞	14
Mapco	31⅞	33⅝
Marathon Oil	73	73⅝
Marine Midland	24⅝	24⅞
Martin Marietta	28½	28
McDonnell	31½	32⅝
Mead	20⅝	21
Merck	73⅝	73⅞
Minnesota Mng	55	55⅝
Mobil Oil	21⅞	22½
Monsanto	64½	65⅞
Morgan J. P.	55	55⅞
Motorola	54⅞	55⅝
NCR Corp	44⅝	45⅝
NL Industries	24	24⅞
Nabisco	31⅞	31⅝
Nat Distillers	22	21⅞
Nat Med Ent	15⅝	15⅝
Nat Steel	22⅞	22⅞
Norfolk West	45⅞	45⅝
NW Bancorp	21⅞	22⅞
Norton Simon	21⅝	21⅞
Occidental Pet	21⅝	21⅞
Ogden	33	33⅞
Olin Corp	19½	19⅞
Owens-Illinois	24½	25⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	23⅝	23⅞
Pan Am	3⅛	3
Penney J. C.	32⅝	32⅞
Pennzoil	37⅞	38⅞
Pepsico	37½	37⅞
Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]

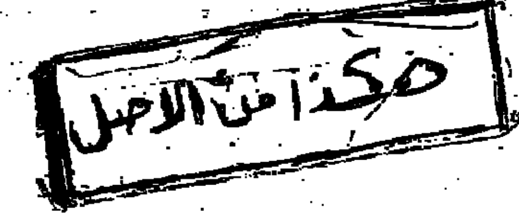
	Mar 3	Mar 2
Proctor Gamble	83⅝	82½
Pub Ser El & Gas	19¼	19⅝
Raytheon	31⅝	32¼
RCA Corp	17	18
Republic Steel	21⅞	22⅞
Reynolds Ind	46⅞	46¾
Reynolds Metal	21	21⅝
Rockwell Int	29¼	29¾
Royal Dutch	27½	27⅞
Safeways	29½	29⅞
St Regis Paper	27⅞	27⅞
Santa Fe Ind	14⅞	14⅞
SCM	21½	21½
Schlumberger	42¼	44½
Scott Paper	18	18⅝
Seagram	51¼	52⅝
Sears Roebuck	15⅞	15
Shell Oil	31¼	32½
Shell Trans	24½	24½
Signal Co	22⅞	22⅞
Singer	13⅞	14⅞
Sony	13⅞	13½
Sth Cal Edison	31¼	31⅞
Southern Pacific	33	33½
Southern Rly	85⅝	86⅝
Sperry Corp	29⅞	29⅞
Std Oil Califnia	29½	30⅞
Std Oil Indiana	34⅞	36⅝
Std Oil Ohio	30	31
Sterling Drug	24⅝	24⅞
Stevens J. P.	14	15
Sun Comp	38¼	38⅝
Teledyne	127½	128½
Tenneco	29⅞	27⅞
Texaco	29⅝	30½
Texas East Corp	41⅞	42⅞
Texas Inst	83½	84⅞
Texas Utilities	20⅝	21⅞
Textron	21⅞	22
TWA	19⅞	19⅝
Travelers Corp	40⅝	40⅝
TRW Inc	47	47⅞
UAL Inc	19	18
Union Carbide	45⅞	45⅞
Union Oil Calif	29⅞	29⅞
Un Pacific Corp	35⅞	36⅞
Uniroyal	6⅞	6⅞
United Brands	9⅝	9⅝
US Industries	8⅝	8⅝
US Steel	23⅞	24⅝
Utd Technol	34⅞	35
Wachovia	22⅞	22⅞
Warner Lambert	22⅞	22⅞
Wells Fargo	23⅞	23⅞
Westnghse Elec	22⅞	22⅞
Weyerhauser	27⅞	27⅞
Whirlpool	25⅞	25⅞
Woolworth	17⅞	17⅞
Xerox Corp	36⅞	37⅞
Zenith	12⅞	12⅞

Canadian Prices

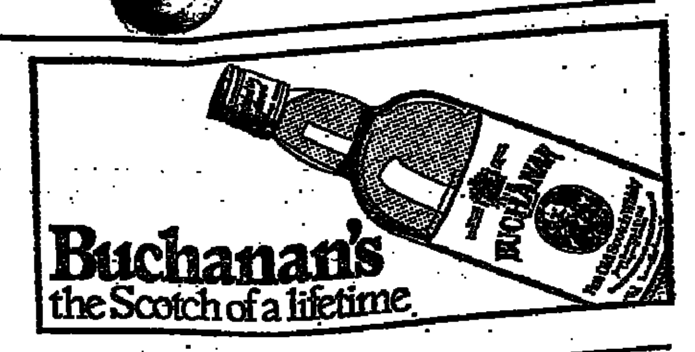
	Mar 3	Mar 2
Abitibi	19⅝	19½
Alcan Alumin	24⅝	25
Algoma Steel	35	35¼
Bell Telephone	17⅞	17⅞
Cominco	48⅝	47⅝
Cons Bathurst	15⅞	15⅞
Gulf Oil	12⅞	13⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	12⅞	12⅞
Hudson Bay Mn	20⅝	20½
Hudson Bay Oil	47⅞	43⅝
Imasco	43	44
Imperial Oil	21½	21½
Int Pipe	15	15⅝
Mass.-Ferguson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Stock Exchange Prices



Nervous selling



ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 1. Dealings End, March 12. § Contango Day, March 15. Settlement Day, March 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
213	178	Assam Frontier	205	-3	14.3	7.0	
465	415	Camellia Inv	463	..	7.1	1.5	..
380	330	McLeod Russel	368	..	11.8	3.2	..
153	133	Do 8.4% Cnv Pf	137	-1	12.0	8.8	..
296	255	Moran	288	..	7.1t	2.5	..
128	93	Surmah Valley	128	..	1.4	1.1	

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	37½	Calcutta Elec	41		8.8	21.4	
34½	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32½	..	500	15.4	..
54	30	Gt Nthn Tele	£34	..	150	4.4	12.8
265	150	Imp Cont Gas	188	..	11.9	6.3	11.9
158	93	Milford Docks	144	..	0.7	0.5	..
193	132	Nesco Inv	133	..	10.0	7.5	
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31¼ ●	..	500	16.0	

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a)	79-1
Amersham International 25p Ord (142)	192-2
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	73
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	30
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	240+2
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	84
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	87-1
Exchequer 13¾% 'A' 1987 (j)	£21⅞+½
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	73
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	104+1
Haynes £1 Ord (150a)	160
Moray Firth Exp	90-3
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05)	263
Nimslo Int $0.20 Ord ($4.25a)	238+1
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	24¼+1¼
Peek Holdings 7p Ord	13½
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	43
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	133
Television South West 5p Ord	15+½
Treasury 3% 1987	£65¼
Treasury 2½% Index Linked 2011 (†f)	£38¼

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Lovell Y. J. (220‡)	Mar 26	262
Smith St. Aubyn (25‡)	Mar 19	39+2

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £35 paid. j £20 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) March 3	Market rates (close) March 3	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8160-1.8250	$1.8225-1.8235	0.07-0.17c disc	0.43-0.53c disc
Montreal	$2.2240-2.2340	$2.2315-2.2325	0.30-0.40c disc	1.25-1.40c disc
Amsterdam	4.72-4.76fl	4.73½-4.74½fl	2-1½c prem	5¾-4¾c prem
Brussels	79.30-79.80f	79.70-79.80f	2 prem-8c disc	par-15c disc
Copenhagen	14.46-14.54k	14.51½-14.52½k	145-225ore disc	530-665ore disc
Dublin	1.2200-1.2250p	1.2225-1.2235p	55-70p disc	160-185p disc
Frankfurt	4.30-4.34m	4.32-4.33m	1⅝-1¼pf prem	4⅝-3⅞pf prem
Lisbon	128.00-129.50e	129.00-129.30e	55-200c disc	140-410c disc
Madrid	185.90-188.50p	188.20-188.40p	5-25c disc	75-105c disc
Milan	2314-2328lr	2323½-2325½lr	11-14lr disc	37½-40½lr disc
Oslo	10.88-10.92k	10.90½-10.91½k	50-par ore prem	30-105ore disc
Paris	10.99-11.05f	11.04-11.05f	½-1½c disc	5¾-6¾c disc
Stockholm	10.50½-10.55½k	10.54-10.55k	145-75ore prem	385-315ore prem
Tokyo	428-434y	430½-431½y	2.90-2.70y prem	8.05-7.70y prem
Vienna	30.20-30.40sch	30.32-30.37sch	17-13gro prem	38-32gro prem
Zurich	3.41-3.44f	3.42-3.43f	2¾-1⅞c prem	5¾-5¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.1 at 90.8.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 13¾ Low 13½

Week Fixed: 13½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13¼	2 months	13⅛
3 months	13	3 months	12⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

	Prime Bank Bills		Trades
1 month	13⁵⁄₁₆-13¾	1 month	14⁵⁄₁₆
2 months	13⁷⁄₃₂-13⅝	2 months	14³⁄₁₆
3 months	12³¹⁄₃₂-12⅞	3 months	13⅞
6 months	13⅝-13½	6 months	15⅛

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14½-14¼	7 months	13⅞-13¾
2 months	14½-14¼	8 months	13⅞-13¾
3 months	14½-14¼	9 months	14-13¾
4 months	14¼-14	10 months	14-13¾
5 months	14-13¾	11 months	14-13¾
6 months	13⅞-13½	12 months	13¾-13⅝

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14-13⅞	6 months	13½-13⅜
3 months	13¾-13½	12 months	13½-13⅜

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14½	3 months	13¾
7 days	14¼	6 months	13⅝
1 month	14	1 year	13¾

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14 Close 15

1 week	14³⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	13⅝-13⅜
1 month	14⅛-14	9 months	13⅝-13⅜
3 months	13⅞-13¾	12 months	13¾-13⅝

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 14¼ 6 months 14¼

Finance House Base Rate 15%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6945-1.7085
Bahrein	0.6845-0.6875
Finland	8.2570-8.2770
Greece	110.70-112.70
Hongkong	10.6665-10.7065
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5160-0.5190
Malaysia	4.1955-4.2255
Mexico	79.00-87.00
New Zealand	2.3090-2.3290
Saudi Arabia	6.21-6.34
Singapore	3.8260-3.8660
South Africa	1.7845-1.7935

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4890-1.4910
† Canada	1.2238-1.2240
Netherlands	2.5960-2.5990
Belgium	43.69-43.74
Denmark	7.9550-7.9650
West Germany	2.3705-2.3715
Portugal	70.50-70.75
Spain	103.05-103.15
Italy	1273-1274
Norway	5.9750-5.9850
France	6.0500-6.0550
Sweden	5.7750-5.7850
Japan	236.25-236.40
Austria	16.61-16.63
Switzerland	1.8780-1.8795

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8163-0.8165

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12⅞-13⅞; seven days, 14⁷⁄₁₆-14¹¹⁄₁₆; one month, 14⁷⁄₁₆-14¹¹⁄₁₆; three months, 14⅜-14⅝; six months, 14¾-15.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $357.10 (an ounce); pm, $353.75 close, $353.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $364-366 (£199.70-200.70).
Sovereigns (new): $86.5-87.5 (£47.50-48).

EUROPEAN FOOTBALL

SPORT

ROUND-UP

Cardiff and York provide tale of two sackings

Cardiff City appointed Len Ashurst as manager yesterday, less than a month after he was sacked by Newport County. Mr Ashurst has been given a two year contract. He takes over from the chief coach, Graham Williams, who has been in charge of the side since November.

Cardiff are third from bottom of the second division, having gained only one point in their last eight league games. Mr Ashurst said after his appointment: "My immediate task is to keep them in the second division. We face a tough ten weeks to the end of the season with many matches away from home. I have to get among the players and give them confidence."

Mr Ashurst guided Newport to promotion, their first for 18 years; they won the Welsh Cup under his guidance and also reached the quarter finals of the European Cup Winners' Cup. But he was sacked after indifferent form this season and replaced by Colin Addison, who had been dismissed by Derby. Mr Williams and the former manager, Richie Morgan, who has been with the club for 17 years, have been sacked by Cardiff.

York City also sacked their acting manager yesterday and the club hope to make an announcement soon about a successor.

Kevin Randall was appointed manager on December 8 after the dismissal of Barry Lyons, who is now York's youth team manager, but since he took charge York have won only one match and are in the bottom four of the fourth division.

Mr Randall's contract until the end of the season as coach will be honoured. He joined York as a player for £8,000 from Mansfield in 1977. Before that he was with Bury, Chesterfield and Notts County and scored nearly 200 goals in his league career.

● Crystal Palace are continuing to cut their wage bill. They have released Elwiss, Hughes and Leahy, and have now cut their staff from 32 to 24 in a few weeks. Elwiss, a £200,000 buy from Preston North End four years ago has been forced out of the game through injury. He played only 20 games for Palace.

Ron Noades, the Palace chairman, said: "We have slashed £2,200 a week off our wage bill. We will save in May, June and July, when we have no income. This will ensure our survival for next season."

● Shrewsbury have sold 5,500 tickets for the FA Cup quarter final tie at Leicester on Saturday — 1,000 more than their average home gate this season.

● Norman Hunter, the Barnsley manager may make his first senior appearance for nearly two years, at Newcastle on Saturday. He is standing by because of injuries to first team players and possible suspensions.

Ringland back

Ringland (Queen's University) is the only addition to Ireland's Rugby Union team for the match against France in Paris on March 20.

IRELAND: H McNeil (Trinity College); T Ringland (Queen's University), M Kiernan (Dolphin), P Dean (St Mary's College), M Finn (Constitution); O Campbell (Old Belvedere), M Kiernan (Dolphin), P Orr (Old Wesley), C Fitzgerald (St Mary's College, captain), G McLoughlin (Shannon), M Keane (Lansdowne), D Lenihan (University College, Cork), F Slattery (Blackrock College), W Duggan (Blackrock College), J O'Driscoll (London Irish). Replacements: J Murphy (Greystones), J Hewitt (NIFC), A O'Reagan (University College, Cork), N Fitzpatrick (Wanderers), J Cantrell (Blackrock College), R Karney (Wanderers).

Miss Konzett wins

Waterville Valley, New Hampshire, March 3.—Ursula Konzett, of Liechtenstein, won the World Cup slalom here today with a time of 1min 29.55sec. Maria Rosa Quario, of Italy, was second in 1min 29.85. Tamara McKinney, of United States, took third place with a time of 1min 29.86sec. Christin Cooper (US) lost her right ski with seven of the 57 gates still to negotiate but still managed to finish in fourth place. However, she was judged to have straddled the gate at which she lost the ski and was disqualified.—Reuter.

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS

European Cup
Quarter-final, First leg
Dyn Kiev (0) 0 A. Villa (0) 0
40,000
Liverpool (0) 0 CSKA Sofia (0) 0
Whelan 27,588
OTHER MATCHES: Anderlecht 2, Red Star Belgrade 1; Universitatea Craiova (Romania) 0, Bayern Munich 2.

Cup Winners' Cup
Quarter-final, First leg
Tottenham (0) 2 Eintracht F (0) 0
Miller, Hazard 38,172
OTHER MATCHES: Legia Warsaw 0, Dynamo Tbilisi 1; Lokomotiv Leipzig 0, Barcelona 3; Standard Liege 2, FC Porto (Portugal) 0.

Uefa Cup
Quarter-final, First leg
Dundee U (2) 2 Radnicki N (0) 0
Narey, Dodds 16,000
OTHER MATCHES: Hamburg 3, Neuchatel Xamax (Switzerland) 2; Real Madrid 3, Kaiserslautern (West Germany) 1; Valencia 2, Goteborg 2.

Fourth division
Blackpool (1) 1 Bradford C (0) 0
Stewart 4,004

Scottish premier division
Celtic (0) 1 Morton (0) 0
McGarvey (pen)

Scottish first division
E Stirling (0) 0 Raith (0) 1
Gibson
Motherwell (0) 1 Dumbarton (1) 1
Carson Brown

Scottish second division
Alloa v Clyde
Postponed
Cow'dnth (2) 2 Meadow'bk (1) 2
Miller, Markie Sproll, Jobson

EUROPEAN YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP: France 6, Luxembourg 0.
IRISH LEAGUE: Cup: Distillery 0, Ards 2.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Telford 3, Weymouth 0.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland: Bedworth 0, Kidderminster 2; Cambridge City 1, Alvechurch 1; Cheltenham 1, Redditch 1; Taunton 0, Bromsgrove 3. Southern: Andover 2, Folkestone 2; Dunstable 3, Hounslow 4.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Bass Cup: semi-final, first leg: Gainsborough 0, Burton 0. League: Mossley 3, Buxton 0; South Liverpool 4, Netherfield 0; Southport 2, Oswestry 1.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham 1, QPR 0; Crystal Palace 2, Chelsea 1; Reading 2, Southampton 4.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Blackburn 0, Manchester C 0; Stoke 3, Burnley 0; West Bromwich 0, Everton 1.
MIDLAND LEAGUE: Heanor 0, Ashby 0.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Kingsbury 1, Marlow 0.
BRITISH POLYTECHNIC CUP: Final: Leeds 4, Sheffield 1.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: London University 0, English Fire Service 0.
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Douai 0, Harrow 4; Oratory 3, Bearwood 1. Cornwall Schools Cup: Newquay 0, Redruth 4; Falmouth 2, Helston 1.

Rugby Union
CLUB MATCHES: Bath 12, Ebbw Vale 14; Coventry 29, Metropolitan Police 6; Guildford and Godalming 10, Surrey University 6; Leicester 17, Royal Navy 12; Llanelli 20, South Wales Police 13; Moseley 22, Birmingham 7; Roundhay 56, Leeds University 0.
BRITISH POLYTECHNIC CUP: Final: Bristol 0, Wales 11.
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Edinburgh 18, Glasgow 9; Sandown IOW 4, Brockenhurst VI Form 12; St Bees 14, Barrow VI Form College 0.

Rugby League
FIRST DIVISION: Barrow 0, Widnes 19; Hull 8, Leigh 4; Hull Kingston Rovers 16, Warrington 10; St Helens 14, Featherstone 4.
SECOND DIVISION: Halifax 8, Keighley 7.

Hockey
LONDON LEAGUE: Oxford University 3, Hawks 1.
CLUB MATCH: Cambridge University 3, Cambridge City 2.
BRITISH POLYTECHNICS CUP FINAL: Men: Oxford 1, Wolverhampton 1 (aet). Women: Brighton 1, Leeds 0.

SQUASH RACKETS
WEMBLEY: British Polytechnics teams championships, finals: men, Leicester 3, Ulster 2; women, Ulster 8, Manchester 1.

Awayday ticket should give Spurs easy ride

By Clive White

Tottenham Hotspur 2
Eintracht 0

This Cup Winners' Cup quarter-final was left teetering on a knife edge last night. A two-goal victory is neither an unbeatable lead nor an impossible obstacle in European competition. But given Tottenham's thoroughly professional approach away from home—they have lost only once this season away from White Hart Lane—they should survive the tempest in Frankfurt a fortnight hence.

Indeed, before last night's first leg Tottenham confidently claimed that even no lead at all would not cause them any great distress. Eintracht's outlook was predictably negative, but disappointingly crude (and unsportsmanlike) for anyone who remembers that memorable football match with Real Madrid in 1960.

Yet through West German eyes it must have been seen as justified until nine minutes from time. Then the nimble-footed Hazard, whose lack of European experience had been evident, took a pass from Galvin, side-stepped Lorant and whipped his shot past Jurtens in goal.

In the end Eintracht failed on several counts, not least in attack where they offered Clemence barely a moment's anxiety. They had promised to chaperone Hoddle and Ardiles throughout the evening's entertainment. Yet these two were allowed a greater freedom than they enjoy in most League matches. Hoddle wallowed in it. In the second minute he found Archibald's fair head with a searching ball. The young Scot nodded down and Hazard gave the Germans a fright before Jurtens cleared with his legs.

Two minutes later German nerves were made still more taut when the magestic Hoddle swivelled to strike a delicious ball down the flank to Perryman. His cross picked out Archibald, who seemed sure to score, but his low shot struck the entangled legs of goalkeeper and defender and looped up over the bar.

Tottenham's build-up was commendably busy and patient, but an incisive break by Eintracht in the 16th minute was a sharp warning against any complacency in Tottenham's fluent back four.

For the most part, Eintracht confidently placed their trust in defeating defence and the sort of piercing, hurtful tackles which are calculated to test a referee's patience. Korbel and Sziedat were two who lived dangerously, although Korbel was eventually booked, thereby missing the return leg.

Thankfully, the much-heralded Pezzey, Eintracht's captain and sweeper, refrained from such crudity. He looked a player who will glow in the Spanish sun for his native Austria this World Cup summer. Here, though, on this biting blustery evening, he was very much in Hoddle's floodlit shadow. Perryman's foresight, however, did once deny him a possible goal in the first half.

Spurs had to wait until the 57th minute for theirs. Ardiles put Hazard into full swing and when his cross came back to the little Argentine he shot meaningfully against a defender. The ball gathered such momentum that when Miller, following up, volleyed it the ball fairly buzzed through the air into the net. Archibald, who, along with the goalkeeper Jurtens, had just been booked, booted the rebounding ball high into the air with vengeful delight.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R Clemence; C Hughton, P Miller, P Price, M Hazard, S Perryman, O Ardiles, S Archibald, A Galvin, G Hoddle, G Crooks (sub: M Falco).

EINTRACHT: J Jurtens; M Sziedat, W Neuberger, K H Korbel, B Pezzey, W Lorant, M Kunast (sub: A Gorts), R Falkenmayer, N Nachtweih, B Nickel (sub: H Goulisch), Bum Kun Cha.
Referee: R Nicolae (Romania).



Down and out in London: Jurtens looks on as Archibald celebrates Miller's goal.

Narey's goal is worthy of Uefa trophy

By Iain Mackenzie

Dundeed U 2
Radnicki Nis 0

Dundee United took another step towards keeping the Uefa Cup in Britain with a two-goal victory at Tannadice Park last night which could and should have been so much more decisive. It will be a lot harder in Nis; but not too hard, one feels, for United who struck wood last night as often as they did the net.

United, with their injury problems left behind, took the game to Radnicki from the start. There was a shot from Dodds and one from Sturrock as the tangerine shirts pushed down on Milenkovic's goal, looking for the early score they wanted so badly.

Milenkovic was solid in goal. Twice he held long range shots close to the chest and twice the ball was punched away cleanly as United surged forward. Holt had one shot which went wide and then with 20 minutes gone Narey cracked the ball inches past the Yugoslav's left-hand post.

A minute later Bannon should have put the Scots ahead. In spite of anguished protests from Radnicki, the referee gave United an indirect free kick almost on the penalty spot after a piece of obstruction. There were eleven blue and white-jerseyed men almost on their own goal-line but when the ball was tapped to Bannon he heaved it yards over the crossbar.

The only danger at the other end was when the ball reached Beganovic who showed almost a Stanley Matthews touch as he weaved through the Scottish defence. Fortunately for United on those few occasions there was no finish to the build-up. The Yugoslav tied himself up as Matthews never did and when he managed to push the ball over there was no one there to trouble McAlpine.

So it remained stalemate with the Dundee side pushing, prodding, pressing without result.

Then in two minutes Dundee United took the steps they wanted towards the semi-finals. The goals could not have come at a better stage in the game: in the 43rd minute Narey hit the ball as only he can. It looked a goal all the way, one of those worthy of a trophy and not just a match.

Two minutes later Tannadice Park's crowd roared its joy as the second one went past Milenkovic. On this occasion Bannon's corner reached Dodds in exactly the right position

Radnicki might have been expected to put in more effort in the second half, looking for the "away" goal which can mean so much. They brought Aleksic on for Radosavljevic moments after Milde went off for Payne. Radosavljevic replaced Bergonovic as the Yugoslavs grew more desperate.

DUNDEE UNITED: H McAlpine; J Holt, M Malpas, R Gough, P Hegarty, D Narey, E Bannon, R Milne, B Kirkwood, P Sturrock, D Dodds.

RADNICKI NIS: Z Milenkovic, B Halilovic, M Obradovic, Z Bojovic, M Vojinovic, M Drizic, A Panajotovic, B Djordjevic, D Radosavljevic, S Nikolic, S Beganovic.
Referee: J Redelfs (West Germany).

Foundation laid for building new Villa

From Stuart Jones
Simferopol, March 3

Dynamo Kiev 0
Aston Villa 0

Aston Villa have surprised us all. Here in the open saucer of a stadium in Simferopol they held the champions of the Soviet Union, a side studded with seven international players, and earned for themselves a golden opportunity of reaching the last four in the European Cup. Their season that had seemed so empty is now suddenly full of the unlikeliest of possibilities.

If the experienced Dynamo Kiev proved to be a deep disappointment Villa showed a composure, a discipline, and a maturity that defied their inexperience. They were, after all, competing for the third time in the competition, Kiev for the thirty-third. Mortimer led his young colleagues superbly, Morley impressed a largely silent crowd, and the defence, commanded by McNaught, protected Rimmer for most of a match that began in the warmth of the afternoon and ended in the cold of the evening.

After a morning test, it was decided that Evans, with an injured shoulder, was not fit enough to carry the burden of containing Blokhin. Bremner was given that task and he soon discovered how onerous it could be. Within five minutes, caught on the wrong side, he watched Blokhin run on and beat Rimmer only for the soft ball to bounce like a blancmange off a post.

The early break scratched the rust away from Kiev, performing in their first competitive match of the year, and for a moment they threatened, as always through their leading scorer, Blokhin. "Take him away, and they are a very ordinary outfit," Tony Barton, Villa's caretaker manager commented later and no one could argue with that brief synopsis.

Unselfish does not seem to appear to be in his vocabulary. Only once did he bother to set up his fellow strikers, but his downward header to Khlus produced one of the few dangerous moments in an otherwise muted display. Although they lost their captain, Bessponov, after 25 minutes and were playing on foreign territory themselves, they seemed to have been overrated.

Villa, as accustomed for eastern European teams, marked man to man at the back, and reinforced their defence with a sweeper, in this case Baltacha. Shaw and Withe found freedom a frequently absent friend but Morley made the most of the room available on the spacious flanks.

With one burst of acceleration, he created Villa's best opportunity on the hour. Released by Mortimer, he left Bal, his constant companion, behind and crossed from the byline. Shaw escaped momentarily but his gentle flick was pushed by Chanov on to a post. It was Morley, too, who provided Villa with their best moment of the first half with a powerful 20-yard drive, but Chanov denied him as well.

The eccentricities of an almost static West German referee marred a tie that rarely flowed. One extraordinary decision to award Kiev a corner when Rimmer caught the ball feet over the line led to an uncomfortable goalline scramble 10 minutes from the end, but moments later, he rightly disallowed a goal tapped in by Yevtuschenko, the second of Kiev's substitutes.

The referee also felt prompted to warn the seated Mr Barton for some over-enthusiastic comments that he clearly interpreted as a criticism. Yet Mr Barton's youngsters had already spoken for him. In two weeks, they could, and now should, make an even louder contribution in the more comfortable confines of their own home at Villa Park.

DYNAMO KIEV: V Chanov; V Bessonov (sub A Gaposhis), V Baltacha, S Zhivratiov, A Domyanenko, V Lozinsky, L Burjak, A Bal, V Khlus, V Veremeyev (sub V Yevtuschenko), O Blokhin.
ASTON VILLA: J Rimmer; K Swain, G Williams, D Bremner, K McNaught, D Mortimer, A Blair, G Shaw, P Withe, G Cowans, A Morley.
Referee: W Eschweiler (W Germany).

Liverpool left with dissatisfied feeling

By Norman Fox

Liverpool 1
CSKA Sofia 0

Almost a year to the day after being ravaged 5—1 by Liverpool at Anfield CSKA Sofia, the Bulgarian champions, returned last night and at the same quarter-final stage of the European Cup, proved much more resolute.

Marking tightly and defending unapologetically, Sofia frustrated a Liverpool team rarely endangered yet finally, and rightly, dissatisfied. The task the holders have left themselves in Sofia in the second leg is comfortably within their resources but not the one they expected, especially after their opening offensive.

The year since Sofia last visited Anfield had seen Liverpool change several faces, but the Bulgarians were not spared the one they probably most feared. Souness, who had driven three of the five past them last season, was still there, and now captain. But the player who immediately threatened them with another rout was one of the comparative newcomers, the precocious Whelan.

The game was totally dominated by Liverpool. Indeed, the word "game" implies competition, and there was virtually none. Sofia merely lay on the rack, compounding their discomfort with frightful defensive errors.

Whereas last year it seemed almost as if every Liverpool attack was destined for success, now their insistent pounding invariably found a Bulgarian foot, head or hand in the way. The longer they were denied, the greater the danger of a troublesome journey to Bulgaria in a fortnight.

There was more venom in Sofia's tackling than on the previous meeting. Souness felt the sting as he tried to give Liverpool some fresh ideas from a deep position. It was always difficult to prise an opening and the longer the game went on, the less Liverpool could afford to risk being caught by a breakaway.

The fear was justified when, early in the second half, the big centre forward Djevisov, escaped with Mladenov, who given a clear run at goal, hurried his shot, which flew wide.

Somehow, Sofia survived the 14 corners of the first half and a continued hammering in the second until, 20 minutes into the second, they were beaten. Rush had been blocked by Dinko Dimitrov and Whelan's header been turned away before Lee slipped a short pass to Whelan who had just begun to move into the penalty area. Whelan controlled the ball and shot from where he was. The ball went between the legs of defenders and by the time Velinov saw it there was no time to stop the ball going into the net.

LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar; P Neal, A Kennedy, M Lawrenson, A Hansen, R Whelan, K Dalglish, S Lee, I Rush, T McDermott, G Souness.
CSKA SOFIA: G Velinov; G Berinski, D Dimitrov, M Tomanov, G Dimitrov, G Iliev, I Yonchev (sub A Dimitrov), R Kerimov, S Djevisov, R Zdravkov, S Mladenov. Referee: M Konrath (France).

So near yet so far: Rush forges a way towards the CSKA goal.

Bayern's shadow looms over Europe

The chances of a new name being inscribed on the European Cup receded last night when past winners, Bayern Munich of West Germany, moved menacingly towards the semi-finals. Bayern, winners in 1974-76, sauntered through their quarter-final first-leg in the manner to which their fans have become accustomed, winning 2—0 against Universitatea Craiova in Romania.

The goals came from the international pair, Paul Breitner and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, in the opening 20 minutes.

Assuming Liverpool and Aston Villa can also reach the last four, Red Star Belgrade look likey to complete the semi-final line-up. The injury-hit Yugoslavs, missing three key-men including their midfield general, Vladimir Petrovic, went down 2—1 to the Belgian champions, Anderlecht, but will feel confident of overturning that deficit in the return.

A freak goal from the Spanish-born midfielder, Juan Lozano, earned Anderlecht their win. Anderlecht's early lead, through Willy Geurts, was cancelled out early in the second half when Red Star equalized with a brilliant effort from Bosko Durovski, who burst through the home defence, rounded the goalkeeper and prodded the ball home.

A crowd of 16,000 in Hamburg's Volkspark Stadium saw Bastrup, Memering and Heesen take SV Hamburg to a 3—2 win over the Swiss club, Neuchatel Xamax in the Eufa Cup quarter-finals. Givens and Luethi scored for the Swiss team.

In the Cup Winners' Cup the holders, Dynamo Tbilisi, received a hostile reception in Poland when they met Legia Warsaw. Sulakvelidze's brilliant 10th minute winner was met by jeers, boos and whistles.

RUGBY UNION

Wales splash through to third win in a row

By Peter Marson

Wales 11 Bristol 0

Wales carried off the *Rugby World* Cup for the third year running when they beat Bristol by two tries and a penalty goal to nil in the British Polytechnics final at Sunbury, yesterday. In the circumstances Wales scored two good tries and Angel performed a minor miracle by landing a penalty but it is unlikely that the rugby, such as it was, will long remain in the memory.

How could it be otherwise when gale force winds had ushered in showers of torrential rain which nearly flooded the ground and transformed the London Irish pitch into something like a bog. Swimming around in speculative circles, Wales and Bristol could only have felt frustration as they tried to play rugby in what was more an aquatic event.

Taking the last fence together is fast becoming something of a tradition for these two, though to secure a place in their fourth successive final Bristol qualified as losing semi-finalists. It was to have been a great day for North Staffordshire, Bristol's conquerors at the penultimate hurdle, but the examiners and a student 'day of action' had combined to ravage their XV and they had to withdraw.

To have picked up the merest scent of victory Bristol needed to score half a dozen points at least before turning to face the buffeting and trickery of a cold wind. In those early stages it dominated events and as Bristol and Wales wrestled with their common problem, my neighbour pondered the question whether the tide was

By half-time James had failed with three attempts at goal, and Yeandle, pouncing on a poor clearance, had made the running for a try wide out on the left by Harris. Angel then sent an improbable penalty skidding over the bar from 30 metres, and in injury-time a slanting run by Ham from a ruck 10 metres out led to a try by Yeandle.

WALES POLYTECHNIC: G Webb; L Jones, J Harris, G Williams, A Yeandle, R Angel, S Ham, D Gilson, J Organ, S Peters, P Evans (captain), A James, T Shaw, A Jones, M Cartwright.
BRISTOL POLYTECHNIC: D James; F Sagoe, R Evans, P Ward, P Walford, A Cutchom, W Morris, C Mills (captain), A Jones, R Walker, M Brook, J Brain, J Willis, C Kelly, W Hart.
Referee: L Prideaux (North Midlands).

☐ Nigel Rees, the London Welsh fly half who has been out of the side with a back injury since September, makes his comeback in Saturday morning's match against Cardiff at Old Deer Park.

Rees is one of three players returning after lengthy absences through injury as the Exiles make four changes to the team beaten by Moseley in last weekend's John Player Cup match. The centre, Jim Williams, who injured a shoulder on New Year's Day, takes over from Rob Best and the lock forward, Chris Howcroft, who broke a bone in his hand on Boxing Day, displaces Richard Thomas.

Nigel Rees ends his long spell on the sidelines at the expense of Richard Owen, while John Hurley comes in on the wing

☐ Nigel Roberts, who led Oxford against Cambridge in the 100th university match at Twickenham last December, will miss next season's match. Roberts has failed to meet academic requirements at Jesus College.

A kick that earns Vale victory

By Alan Gibson

Bath 12 Ebbw Vale 14

There have not been many moments of glory for Ebbw Vale this season, with much bother about injuries, players moving away, players growing older. They arrived late at Bath, not because of fog, but one of the wobbles, now traditional in the West, of the Severn Bridge. But there was nothing wobbly about their play and they won by a goal and two tries to three tries.

It was a windy and sometimes wet evening, and the Vale had the fluctuating wind mostly at their backs. They scored first a try by Denmead on the left after a searching long kick by Stephenson. Bath drew level after a half hour, with a try by Jones

Just when it looked as though Bath might be sorting themselves out, Bow made an interception in his own half, and ran fast and heartily for the try. Almost at half-time, Stuart Lewis scored an excellent try on the left, which Bow converted. Bath, less nimble in the soggy conditions, bucked up in the second half, and after 10 minutes Ralston scored a good try.

Several times more Bath were close to the line, but kept fumbling their passes, and only in the last minute did a stout defence yield. All credit to the vigour with which their opponents, hardly more than a scratch side, held out.

The last try, an admirable one, was scored by Martin and he could have made the match a draw with the last kick, but topped it.

BATH: C Martin; P Simmons, A Rees, C Ralston, B Trevaskis; J Horton, S Lewis, J Stephenson (captain), K Jones, N Gaymond, R Hakin, J Hall, R Spurrell (captain).
EBBW VALE: W Bow; R Denmead, D Best (rep: J Bowles), M Dobbs, Stuart Lewis, J Stephenson (captain), K Norkett, Steve Lewis, P Ransome, M Sibthorpe, P Gardner, A Jones, S Duke, G Dennett, G Davies.
Referee: D L Thomas (North Midlands).

BADMINTON

Mrs Gilks back in favour with England's selectors

By Richard Eaton

England's team announced yesterday for the European championships in Boblingen, West Germany, on April 11 to 17, looks strong enough both to regain the European title and to erase the bitterness of a particularly virulent quarrel concerning Gillian Gilks.

Just before the previous European matches two years ago, Mrs Gilks pulled out of the team at the last moment because of disagreement over travelling arrangements. England lost the title and the row precipitated the end for the former world No. 1 as a top class singles player. Now her vast experience has been reintegrated into the team, harnessed nicely with two promising young doubles players, Martin Dew and Gill Clark.

This means the team is strong both in talent and in spirit. Karen Chapman and Barbara Sutton, both past national doubles champions, have been omitted to accommodate Mrs Gilks; her present attitude provides a remarkable change from the old animosity. On Friday at Gateshead, she admitted she was enjoying playing for England again.

Bygones are clearly bygones after another row of two years ago. It was then that the two 20-year-olds Steve Baddeley and Nick Yates were picked for their first European championships, and one or two established players who were omitted did not like it and said so. This time the youngsters are key members of the team and the controversial selection has been proved correct beyond all doubt.

England have a fine chance of winning all three doubles titles and prowess in doubles should make England favourites to win back the team title they regained from Denmark at Preston in 1978 and lost again on the ill-fated trip to the Netherlands in 1980. England's traditional strength in this area is probably stronger than usual with the interesting new partnership of Mike Tredgett and Dew to add to the world championship pairing of Nora Perry and Jane Webster, and Mrs Gilks, also battling for a team place. This time they expect no last-minute mishaps.

MEN'S SINGLES: S Baddeley (Sussex), N Yates (Kent), K Jolly (Essex), R Stevens (Essex).
WOMEN'S SINGLES: J Webster (Suffolk), S Poden (Guernsey), H Troke (Hampshire), K Bridge (Surrey).
MEN'S DOUBLES: M Tredgett (Gloucestershire), M Dew (Middlesex), Stevens and A Goode (Herts).
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: N Perry (Essex) and Webster, G Gilks (Middlesex) and G Clark (Kent); Mixed doubles: Tredgett and Mrs Perry, Dew and Mrs Gilks, Goode and Miss Clark, Baddeley and Miss Bridge.

England won the series against Japan, sponsored by Crest Hotels, on Tuesday when they took a 4—1 winning lead at Aston Villa Sports Centre to go 3—0 up in the five-match tournament.

Mrs Perry and Miss Webster, England's celebrated world doubles champions, clinched victory with a 15-4, 15—0 win over two 19-year-olds, Kimiko Kitada and Kimiko Ginnai.

There were singles wins for England's number 1 Ray Stevens and Karen Bridge, who continued her recent fine form which enabled her to beat Miss Webster, the national champion, in the Essex Open at the weekend. The only hiccup on the way to victory was a surprise defeat for England's other national champion Steve Baddeley, who was unusually below par in a 9—15, 12—15 defeat to the Japanese national champion, Kinji Zeniya.

RESULTS: Tredgett (Gloucestershire) and Dew (Middlesex) beat Tsuchida and S Miyamori 15—3, 15—; Perry (Essex) and Webster (Suffolk) beat Kitada and Ginnai 15—4, 15—0; Stevens and Goode (Herts) beat H Hasegawa and T Teuli 15—10, 15—12. Final score: England 3, Japan 1.

SNOOKER

Thorburn and Taylor in semi-finals

David Taylor and Cliff Thorburn moved into the semi-final stages of the £38,000 Yamaha Organs snooker trophy at Derby on Tuesday night. Taylor, finalist in this event last year, clinched his place with three successive victories. He beat Thorburn, Alex Higgins and Tony Meo by the same 2-1 score.

Taylor was joined by Thorburn, the Canadian based at Walton-on-Thames, who beat Meo 2-0 and went through despite a 2-1 defeat by Alex Higgins in the last match of the day.

RESULTS: Group three: T Griffiths (Llanelli) bt D Mountjoy (Ebbw Vale) 2-1. Frame scores (Griffiths first): 136—0, 36—8, 63—. Mountjoy bt J White (Tooting) 2-(81—28, 75—54). G Miles (Birmingham) bt White 2-1 (27—, 84—, —48).

Group two: Taylor bt Meo 2-1. Frame scores (Taylor first): 10—100, —0. Thorburn bt Meo 2-0 (81—42, 67—). Higgins bt Thorburn 2-1 (128—13, 41—, 103—26).

Final moves to Kenya

The final of the £30,000 Classic Pro-Am golf tournament sponsored by State Express, will break new ground this year. It will be staged from November 29 to December 2 at Muthaiga, Nairobi, instead of Penina, Portugal, as in recent years. A total of 16 teams will go to Kenya.

Two for Molyneux

Mrs Irene Molyneux (Cherwell), playing on her home green, won two titles in the English Women's Indoor Bowling Association championships at Oxford yesterday. In the singles, she beat Mrs Penny Carter (Lincoln) 21-13, and in the fours, she skipped her Cherwell rink to a 33—6 victory over Solent.

RESULTS: Singles: I Molyneux (Cherwell) 21, P Carter (Lincoln) 13. Pairs: Teesside 20, Desborough 14. Triples: Falcon 14, County Arts 11. Fours: Cherwell 33, Solent 6.

CRICKET

Prime Minister warns of grave implications

By John Witherow

The unofficial England cricket tour of South Africa seemed set to continue last night despite a strong appeal from cricket authorities in this country to the 12 players to return home and a tougher statement from Margaret Thatcher warning of the international implications.

A letter from the Test and County Cricket Board delivered to the team members after they had started their first match warned them they could jeopardize the India and Pakistan tours to England this summer, thereby affecting county finances and the possible future livelihood of their fellow cricketers. The appeal was made as Sunil Gavaskar, the Indian captain, reinforced warnings that India would cancel its tour if any of the players were included in a Test side.

Although the letter, which spoke of the "very strong reaction in England and other countries" to the matches will add to the already considerable pressure on the players, they have stated their determination to continue with the series against provincial and national sides.

In any case, the tour manager, Peter Cooke, said it was too late to cancel. "Once the tour has got underway, the players can't break their contracts, so there is no chance of the tour being called off," he told reporters.

In the House of Commons, Mrs Thatcher went further yesterday in criticizing the tour than she had on Tuesday, when her refusal personally to condemn the players' action angered the opposition and some of her backbenchers.

Her cautious line on Tuesday was interpreted to have been prompted by her desire to prevent the opposition taunting her with the views of her own right-wing, 50 of whom have signed a Commons motion congratulating the cricketers. But the situation was complicated late on Tuesday when liberal Conservatives tabled their own motion stating that the tour was neither helpful, sensible or in the best interests of the game.

In a Parliamentary written reply to Mr Gwilym Roberts, Labour MP for Cannock, Mrs Thatcher said: "The ramifications of this tour could affect the financial structure of cricket in this country and jeopardise the future of multi-racial international cricket. It could also have implications for international sport generally."

She said that although it was described as a "private tour" the composition of the party and the series of Test matches could only be seen as a major sporting link with South Africa. She added: "I deeply regret that the Government were not given the opportunity to discuss the matter beforehand."

Further Government disapproval came from Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary, who said in Nairobi that the tour was regrettable and "the results of this will be damaging to everybody." If the players continue to ignore the appeal from the TCCB, their case will be discussed by a full board meeting next Tuesday when action, if any, will be decided. Perhaps significantly, yesterday's letter did not repeat the warning made last August that players, Test careers could be in jeopardy if they flouted TCCB policy by appearing for representative teams in South Africa.

But as this is at the centre of the Indian's threat not to tour, with all its sporting and financial implications, it seems likely that some decision will be taken. The TCCB, however, had its fingers badly burned four years ago during the Kerry Packer episode when it tried to ban some players from Test and county cricket.

The text of the TCCB letter released in London yesterday was:

"We must make you aware of the very strong reaction in England and other countries to the proposed participation by you and other English cricketers in international calibre matches in South Africa.

"In particular, the India and Pakistan tours to the United Kingdom this summer could clearly be in danger if the proposed matches take place, thus seriously affecting county finances and the possible future livelihood of fellow cricketers.

"If it is thought practicable for you to do so, we urge you to reconsider your position and refrain from playing in any such matches."

As a result of this a resolution put forward yesterday by Northamptonshire which in effect proposes both the English and South African players from Test and county cricket seems unlikely to succeed. Maurice Fenner, secretary of Kent CC, commented: "It would appear at first sight to be an extreme step in view of the likely legal difficulties involving a player's livelihood," and Yorkshire's secretary, Joe Lister, said: "on the face of it, the resolution seems to drastic, but I think it is something that should be gone into much more deeply.

It was also no clearer yesterday who would be the 13th player to join the side. Derek Randall, tipped as a possible recruit and presently playing in Australia, said he knew of no offer and was contracted to play for North Perth until April 7. After his commitments ended in Australia he would return to Nottinghamshire.

The Australian Government have expressed regret over the visit by the English cricketers to South Africa because of the Government's Gleneagles Agreement, a foreign affairs spokesman in Canberra said.

Every Australian first class cricketer has been warned of the probable consequences of playing cricket in South Africa. In a letter from the Australian Cricket Board last August each player was told that "participation on South Africa may place at risk your eligibility to play for Australia".

Australian Cricket Board chiefs yesterday were not surprised at the announcement of the South African visit by an unofficial team, but would not comment on it.

The former England Captain, Tony Greig, who himself may be the thirteenth player to join the tour party, said in Sydney today that many top Australians might be induced to play in South Africa.



Gooch hits out in typical fashion during the first day.

Kuiper makes English XI struggle

Pretoria, Mar 3 — The strength of South Africa's cricketing talent was demonstrated here today when the under-25 XI restricted the English XI to 152 for seven in 66.2 overs on an easy-paced wicket and then scored 51 for one in the final period of the opening day of the two-day match.

Despite perfect conditions, the English batsmen struggled against the seam bowling of the captain, Adrian Kuiper, aged 22, of Western Province, who took five wickets for 22 runs in eight overs.

Only the English captain, Gooch, top scorer with 33, and Aniss, with 30, were able to handle Kuiper. Boycott partnered Gooch in the day's most productive partnership, 53 for the first wicket in 95 minutes; Boycott, who scored only three in the first hour, contributed 13 runs.

Aniss and Willey (23) put on 49 for the fourth wicket and then Knott shared useful stands with Emburey and Lever before Gooch declared shortly after tea. The under-25 side got off to a quick start, with Seeff hitting 18 off 23 balls including three fours, before he edged Taylor to Knott.

ENGLISH XI: First Innings

*G A Gooch, b Kuiper	33
G Boycott, c Venter, b van Vuuren	13
W Larkins, lbw, b Kuiper	2
D L Amiss, b Kuiper	22
P Willey, c Richardson, b, Kuiper	23
† A P E Knott, b Carse	27
J E Emburey, lbw, b Kuiper	2
J K Lever, not out	13
Extras	9
Total (7 wkts dec)	152

D L Underwood, L B Taylor and M Hendrick did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—53, 2—54, 3—61, 4—110, 5—111, 6—126, 7—152.

BOWLING: Radford, 9—1—27—0; Carse, 15.2—5—22—1; van Vuuren, 10—3—19—1; Anker, 21—10—43—0; Kuiper, 8—1—22—5; Allan, 3—0—10—0.

ROUND-UP

RUGBY UNION

'Mr Leicester' calls it a Day after years on top

By David Hands

Jerry Day, secretary of the John Player Cup holders, Leicester, is to resign his post at the end of this season after 17 years' service. He has threatened to do so several times in the last 18 months.

Yesterday he said: "I feel I need a rest from the demands of the job. The club is on the right lines and should go on being successful."

Mr Day has been associated with the club since 1945, when he played in the first game at Welford Road after the war. When his playing career, at lock or flank forward, ended he soon became involved in the administrative side of Leicester's affairs.

He guided the club through some difficult days in the early 1970s to the eminence which they have enjoyed over the last four years as England's most successful club.

Once described by another leading Leicester light, "Chalkie" White, the coach, as a "visionary", Mr Day's influence was paramount when the club began a youth XV in 1972, a team which has developed Paul Dodge, the present England centre.'

His dry sense of humour concealed true affection for the Leicester club and a sincere concern for the state of the game in Engand. Happily he will continue on the club's selection committee and as a vice-president. Peter Wheeler, Leicester's former captain and England's hooker, said yesterday: "If they took down the goalposts they wouldn't be missed as much as Jerry". An apt comment.

SCORES AND RESULTS

TENNIS

LEADING ATP STANDINGS: 1, J McEnroe (US) average 110.33 pts; 2, J Connors (US) 84.07; 3, I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 77.89; 4, B Borg (Sweden) 68.33; 5, J-L Clerc (Argentine) 63.20; 6, G Vilas (Argentine) 57.31; 7, E Teltsher (US) 43.81; 8, J Kriek (SA) 43.69; 9, A Mayer (US) 40.53; 10, V Gerulaitis (US) 39.88.

GRAND PRIX: Leading Earnings: 1, I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) $216,500; 2, T Smid (Czechoslovakia) 147,625; 3, J Clerc (Argentine) 132,750; 4, J Sadri (US) 112,300; 5, J McEnroe (US) 92,625; 6, J Connors (US) 90,000; 7, F Buehning (US) 81,250; 8, B Taroczy (Hungary) 75,750; 9, J Kriek (SA) 74,156; 10, P McNamara (Australia) 65,000.

GOLF

US TOUR: 1, C Stadler $108,188; 2, SJ Miller $102,227; 3, A Bean $87,931; 4, W Levi $78,505; 5, T Watson $72,484; 6, J Simons $67,411; 7, J Pate $66,275.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New York Knicks 108, San Diego Clippers 101; New Jersey Nets 130, Washington Bullets 124; Milwaukee Bucks 101, Detroit Pistons 91; Boston Celtics 101, Dallas Mavericks 97; Chicago Bulls 112, Philadelphia 76ers 109; San Antonio Spurs 119, Houston Rockets 117; Kansas City Kings 125, Utah Jazz 117; Indiana Pacers 132, Denver Nuggets 124; Golden State Warriors 117, Cleveland Cavaliers 108; Portland Trail Blazers 119, Phoenix Suns 108.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Crawley v Tonbridge (7.30).
FA YOUTH CUP: Fifth round: Aston Villa v Sunderland (7.0).
RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Bradford Northern v Castleford (7.30).
BADMINTON: England v Japan (Bletchley, 6.30).
SQUASH RACKETS: ISPA championship (Abbeydale, Sheffield, 5.30).

IN BRIEF

Pakistan leave out eight

Lahore, Mar 3 — Eight of the 10 Pakistan players who have refused to play under the captaincy of Javed Miandad have been omitted from a provisional team announced for the first test match against Sri Lanka, starting in Karachi on Friday.

Ejaz Butt, chairman of the Pakistan cricket selectors, said negotiations with the players were continuing. "Doors have not been closed", he said. The players omitted are: Majid Khan, Zaheer Abbas, Imran Khan, Sarfraz Nawaz, Mohsin Khan, Mudassar Nazar, Sikandar Bakht and Wasim Bari.

TEAM: Javed Miandad (captain), Mansoor Akhtar, Rizwan-uz-Zaman, Salim Malik, Wasim Raja, Haroon Rashid, Salim Yousaf, Iqbal Qasim, Tausif Ahmed, Tahir Naqqash, Rashid Khan. — Reuter.

Britons miss Copenhagen

The British paur skating champions, Susan Garland and Ian Jenkins, have withdrawn from the world championships in Copenhagen next week, John Hennessy writes.

Miss Garland suffered a leg injury during training last week and has been told to rest for 10 days. The British pair were sixth in the European championships at Lyons recently.

The holders of the world title, Irina Vorobieva and Igor Lisovski, of the Soviet Union, may also have to withdraw. They were not among the team of Russians who flew from Moscow to Copenhagen yesterday. Lisovski was injured in training recently, which may have contributed towards their finishing only third in Lyons.

Young Britons take challenge

Dr Jonathan Palmer's rout of the foreign opposition in last year's Marlboro British Formula Three championship has inspired young Britons taking up the challenge of the 1982 Marlboro series, which starts at Silverstone on Sunday.

Dave Scott, the Sussex driver, at the age of 19 top 1981 Grovewood award winner and already a contracted Lotus Fomula One test driver, Martin Brundle of Norwich, and James Weaver of Harlow, are all running with strongly competitive teams this year in their attempts to step up into grand prix racing, a move encouraged by the Marlboro championship with Formula One test drive prizes for the first three at the end of season.

CCPR happy with agreement

On behalf of the governing bodies of sport who have developed partnerships with the tobacco industry, the Central Council of Physical Recreation have welcomed the agreement reached between the industry and the Government to sustain sponsorship of certain sporting activities, at least until the end of 1985.

Peter Lawson, the CCPR general secretary, said: "We are delighted with this announcement as it clears away the uncertainties of the last few months and will allow those bodies who wish to take advantage of support from the tobacco industry to plan ahead for the improvement of sports opportunities and events throughout the UK. We trust that British sport will now be allowed to get on with the administration of its own affairs in partnership with industrial concerns who have an interest in the welfare of British sport."

Toivonen leads

Lisbon, March 3.—Henry Toivonen, in an Opel Ascona, was in the lead in the Portuguese rally after the first part of the first leg. The Finn won the first three of the eight special stages on Today's route in the Serra de Sintra region.

LEADING STANDINGS (after three special stages): 1, H Toivonen (Finland, Opel Ascona), 13min 43sec; 2, W Rohrl (WG, Opel Ascona), 13:15; 3, H Mikkola (Finland, Audi Quattro), 13:19; 4, M Mouton (France, Audi Quattro), 13:23; 5, J-L Therier (France, Porsche), 13:31.

Looking ahead

Auron, France, March 3. — Young skiers from 22 countries will take part in the world junior Alpine skiing championships here from tomorrow until Sunday. Organizers hope the championships will enhance nearby Nice's chance of staging both the winter and summer Olympics in 1922. — Agence France-Presse.

De Wolf triumphs

Sassari, Sardina, March 3. — Alfons de Wolf, of Belgium, today won the Cagliari-Sassari race, outsprinting a group of eight cyclists to the finish line. De Wolf won the 216-kilometre race in 5hr 42 min 3 sec.

LEADING PLACING: 1, A de Wolf (Belgium), 5 hr 42 min 3 sec; 2, P Bincoletto; 3, G Mantovani; 4, S Milani; 5, S Contino; 6, P Ghirardo; 7, S Fraccaudo; 8, V Penizza; 9, E Kuiper (Netherlands), all same time; 10, A van Houwlinger (Netherlands), 5:42:59. — AP.

Injury halts Callan

Richard Callan, of Leicester, has withdrawn from Britain's 3,000 metres at the European indoor athletics championships in Milan this weekend because of a leg injury leaving Ken Newton, of Sheffield to represent Britain.

GOLF

Improving Faldo set sights on victory

From Mitchell Platts
Orlando, Wednesday

Severiano Ballesteros and Nicholas Falo lead and impressive Europen contingent into action in the $300,000 Bay Hill Classic which starts on the Bay Hil club and lodge course here tomorrow. Sandy Lyle, Mark James, Sam Torrance, Howard Clark, Pete Oosterhuis, Bernhard Lange, of West Germany, and Manuel Pinero, of Spain, are also in the field.

Ballesteros who won the Greater Greeboro Open in 1978 and the US Masters two years later, and Falo, who has made six successive halfway cuts since joining this year's tour in Phoenix in January have become as familiar on this circuit as Oosterhuis; but for the other six this tournament could represent only a mild irritation with the tour.

Langer, winner of two titles on the European circuit last season when he finished No 1 in the money list, might prove an exception. His only previous appearance in America was in the World Series last August from which he can draw confidence because he finished tied for sixth position after having the lead after the first round. He is planning an extended campaign taking in probably six tournaments. His prodigious length off the tee should enable him to make a healthy assault on this 7,089 yards, par 71 course.

Langer has the application and dedication which has carried Faldo into prominence over here this season. Falo, seventh in the Hawaiian Open three weeks ago, finished 11th in the Doral Open last week and he has now won more than $20,000. He calculated that it will require $30,000 to secure a position among the leading 125 this season who will automatically earn exemption for next year's tour.

However, he will not be taking any chances. After a holiday next week his plan is to play through to the Colonial National Invitational Tournament from May 13 to 16 before returning to the European tour.

"If I can keep finishing in the top ten it will keep my confidence on a high plane and the next step will be to win", Faldo says. "I have been improving each week and I don't think my game is ever been more solid. Without doubt my short game is better than ever. Winning is a two-stage affair. You need to get into the hunt and then you have to play the back nine on the last day as best you can." Andy Bean, who won here by seven shots last year and who won the Doral Open last Sunday, will be among the favourites to win the $54,000 first prize in the Florida sunshine. Jack Nicklaus, who has missed this tournament for the last two years is also in the field.

Belle Robertson takes the lead

Belle Robertson yesterday handed in a 70 against the par of 72 at Santa Ponsa, Majorca, to take the lead at the half-way stage of the qualifying round for the Spanish ladies championship, Lewine Mair writes.

The 1981 British champion's score further paved the way for Britain to finish the day four shots out in front in the Nations Cup, an international team event run within the qualifying round. Wilma Aitken and Janet Soulsby, who were playing with Mrs Robertson had, respectively, a 74 and a 76.

With each nation allowed to enter two teams of three, Mary McKenna, Claire Hourihane and Vicki Thomas joined forces to return the 224 tally good enough to have them tying second with France.

TENNIS

British underdogs with tails up against Italian triumvirate

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Rome, March 3

The fuss about playing games with South Africans has some odd repercussions. A grand prix tournament in Copenhagen was cancelled because its organizers refused to upset South African competitors. So, a former Australian Davis Cup player, Ross Case of Queensland, is filling in a spare week by practising here with the British team, who play Italy in a first-round tie on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Another Australian Davis Cup player, Paul McNamee, who happened to be in London having treatment on his back, practised with the British players a fortnight ago on the indoor shale courts at Wimbledon. Last week, in Monte Carlo, they had an even more distinguished sparring partner: Bjorn Borg.

The British Davis Cup team inspire respect these days. They have come to Rome with their morale high and two weeks of solid preparation behind them. Their top man Christopher Mottram is something of an exception because in that period he has played an outdoor tournament on a hard court at Palm Springs and an indoor tournament in Genoa. But Mottram is clearly in form — and is working hard to adjust his game to the slow shale

Britain were practising at the time of day when they will have to compete, because the singles on Friday and Sunday will begin at 10.30 (Saturdays doubles will start at 1.30). "The sun is going to be quite tricky because at 10.30 it's directly above the court", Paul Hutchins, Britains' team manager said today. The draw will be made tomorrow and Hutchins is hoping that Britain's second string, the left-handed Richard Lewis will be drawn to play the second match because by that time the left-hander would be less directly inhibited by the glare.

Britain are not the obvious underdogs they would have been in Rome five years ago. Their Davis Cup record had given them confidence. Mottra has shown that he knows how to beat Adriano Panatta and Corrado Barazzutti. Lewis must be given a chance, even on uncongenial shale, because of the assurance he is adding to competitive tenacity. In doubles, Andrew Jarrett and Jonathan Smith are feeling perky because, this year, they have already won a grand prix tournament and been runners-up in another.

By contrast there have been signs of some decline in the zest and competitive confidence of Panatta, Barazzutti, and Paulo Bertolucci, a once-mighty triumvirate It seems possible — although, all things considered, slightly improbable, — that Britain could win a Davis Cup tie in Italy for the first time since 1926.

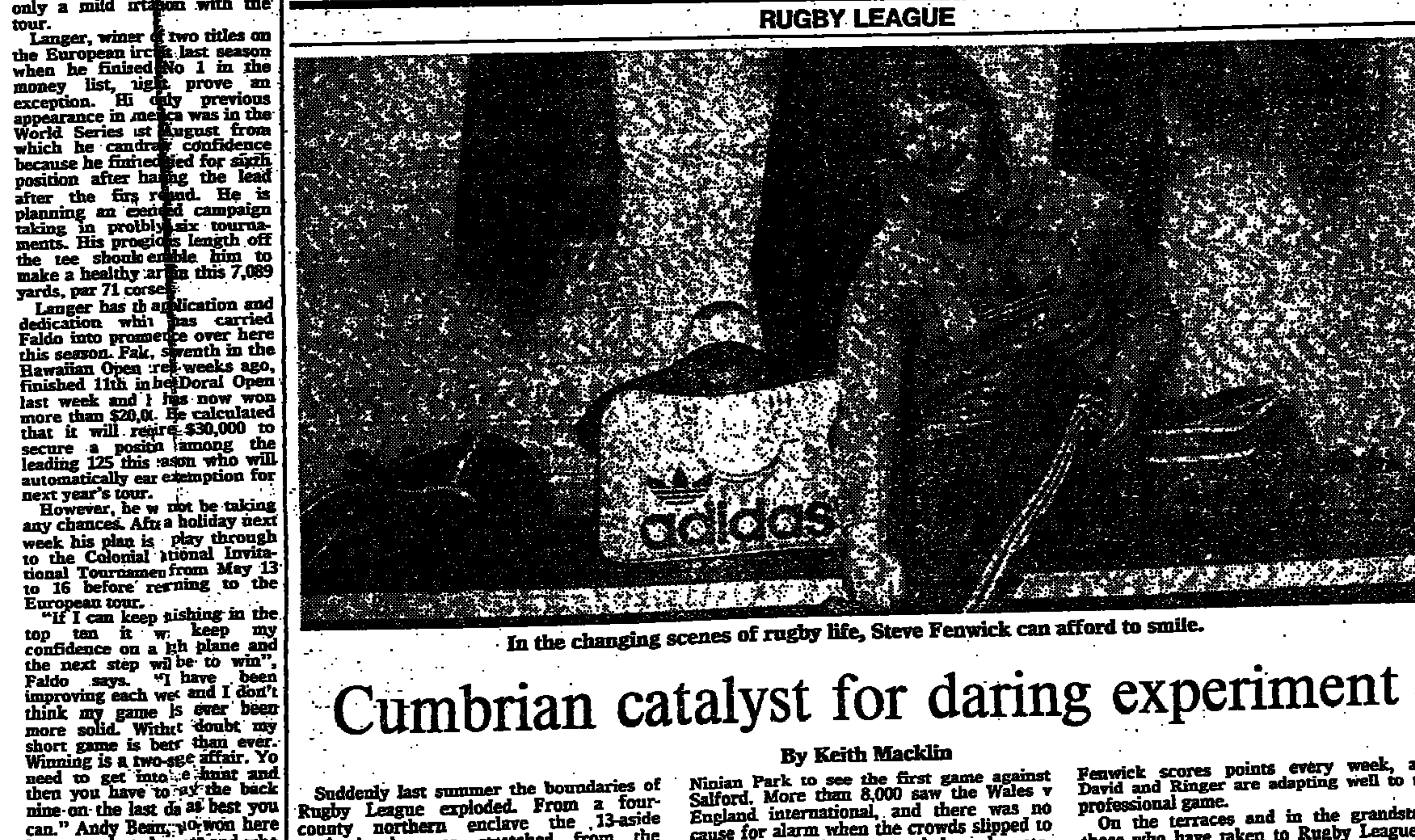
Lendl drops out of Wimbledon

Ivan Lendl will not play at Wimbledon this year. He cannot get sufficient practice on grass. Czechoslovakia does not have a single grass court. His decision to miss Wimbledon, together with hints that Borg may do the same, is a sharp reminder that the game's greatest championships are no longer an isolated peak in the fixture list, Rex Bellamy writes.

Players can be far more selective these days. Many of them either find Wimbledon too staid or resent the fact that for a month they must adjust their games to grass.

Lendl is single-minded and practical. Just as Borg has failed to win the United States championship on hard courts and John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors have failed to take the French championship on shale, Lendl may reasonably feel that his nature and his game are too inflexible to permit the high-speed improvisations a Wimbledon champion needs.

RUGBY LEAGUE



In the changing scenes of rugby life, Steve Fenwick can afford to smile.

Cumbrian catalyst for daring experiment

By Keith Macklin

Suddenly last summer the boundaries of Rugby League exploded. From a four-county northern enclave the 13-aside professional game stretched from the Borders of Scotland to London and South Wales. For years officials of the northern handling code had dreamed of national expansion, and Fulham had made a spectacularly successful entry into the second division, winning promotion at the first attempt.

Other football clubs noted the success of Fulham; Carlisle United and Cardiff City applied for entry. With undisguised delight the Rugby League Council welcomed the new arrivals at the summer annual meeting, and the game achieved new horizons and new status. However, the stories and fortunes of the two clubs differ widely.

Carlisle have made an even bigger impact than Fulham, in playing terms, by going to the top of the second division and looking favourites to win the title. Their attendances, while not as big as Fulham's last season, are big enough to keep the new club viable and to encourage the belief that Rugby League can survive in north Cumbria.

In South Wales the Blue Dragons of Cardiff City have not made the impact expected in the rugby-mad principality. There has been premature and sometimes malicious talk of a quick collapse of the venture.

This rumour has been firmly and categorically squashed by David Watkins, the one-time idol of the Arms Park crowd and now the managing director of Cardiff City Rugby League Club. "We have a five-year plan to develop here at Ninian Park," he said.

The Cardiff experiment went off with a big bang, a 10,000 crowd turning up at Ninian Park to see the first game against Salford. More than 8,000 saw the Wales v England international, and there was no cause for alarm when the crowds slipped to around 4,000, a figure regarded as adequate. But there was a long gap due to the big freeze, and the attendance at the home game against Huyton slumped to just over 1,000; Mr Watkins began to worry and look for reasons. With aggressive optimism he found them.

"We went nine weeks without a home game", Mr Watkins says. "If you are bringing a new sport into an area you have to give the people continuity of interest." Nevertheless he makes the point that Cardiff's Rugby Union Club, with a century of tradition behind them, often get gates of 3,000 and even 2,000.

Another problem for Cardiff — and one which was feared and expected — has been the entrenched opposition from Rugby Union diehards. Mr Watkins feels that, with some honourable exceptions in Cardiff papers, the South Wales press have not given the Blue Dragons a fair chance. Little constructive publicity is given to Rugby League outside the boundaries of Cardiff, and many stories about the new club gloat over their struggles or are cynical about their ambitions.

Although promotion seems beyond Cardiff this season, Mr Watkins expects his team to finish comfortably in the top six or eight of the second division. Next season, he says, the blue dragons will make an assault on promotion. His ideal is to field a side consisting of Welsh players, and an encouraging sign for him is that very many Rugby Union players from throughout the valleys write asking for trails. Great names from the Rugby Union past of Wales have already made their impact at Ninian Park. Fenwick scores points every week, and David and Ringer are adapting well to the professional game.

On the terraces and in the grandstand those who have taken to Rugby League in Cardiff have developed strong loyalties and enthusiasm. A local park-keeper, who works regularly on Sundays, is taking a holiday this month so that he can watch in the flesh the game he has grown to like on television, and an accountant in the city said he had seen every Blue Dragons home game. Everyone acknowledged that the biggest fight is against union prejudice.

A much less tense situation exists in the northern outposts of the game at Carlisle. Carlisle are certain of promotion and could pip Oldham for the championship. In an area of sparse population Carlisle have built up their attendances to an average of nearly 3,500.

Colin Hutchinson, the Carlisle director who does an excellent public relations job for both football and Rugby League, is guardedly thrilled at the success of the 13-a-side venture. "One reason we went in for Rugby League was to get maximum stadium utilization for Brunton Park. We are building a complete sports complex here; and we want all facilities to be fully used.

Mr Hutchinson has been amazed at the response of the Carlisle public to the largely unfamiliar handling game.

Mr Hutchinson and the Carlisle directors are full of excellent promotional schemes and at the end of the month there will be a Festival of Rugby League at Brunton Park. On Friday, March 26 there will be a second division evening game against Rochdale Hornets and on the following Sunday afernoon a home game with Huyton. In between there will be a meet-the-players party, and an Open day on the Saturday.

BOXING

Magri's way to escape from tight corner

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

When Charlie Magri went down in the ninth round from a little left hook from a fresh Mexican 20-year-old from Los Angeles, one Cipriano Arreola, Terry Lawless, Magri's manager, did not know whether his heart was in his boots or in is hat. It was only when the final bell went and Magri was awarded the bout 98½ to 96½ that Mr Lawless got his breath back. But from today he has a lot of heart searching to do.

Where does his one time world beater go from here? Mr Lawless said after the bout on Tuesday night at the Albert Hall that Magri needed two more contests before he was put in with the world flyweight champion, Antonio Avelar, of Mexico, which rules out the May 4 Wembley title bout with Avelar.

But it is easier said than done to find a man who is not going to give Magri's chin a smart tap and put him on the floor again. Unless, of course, they go back to Tijuana to find one of those horizontal Mexicans. There is no one in Europe. Magri has flattened them all and the British ones are best avoided. Magri is in a corner. It will take all the ingenuity of Mickey Duff, the matchmaker, to get him out of it.

There is only one way out. After a decent interval he showed form with the world champion, if he must. It would be folly to leave the Stepney boxer on a hiding to nothing for much longer. He is not going to improve. There seems no point in looking for the old Magri. He is the old Magri. And if he is given the chance to challenge Avelar, who knows he might just pull off one of those cup tie giant-killing acts.

The Arreola brothers, Cipriano and Adriano, who outclassed the British bantamweight champion, John Feeney, of Hartlepool, left us with one important lesson: never underestimate someone who has reached the national Golden Gloves finals, which the brothers did. Only a chauvinist cynic could have expected the 19 and 20-year-olds to be down-and-out Mexicans looking for a fast buck. I have not seen such refreshing faces in the British ring for a long time; immaculately turned out they were.

While things are looking dark at one end of the scale for Mr Lawless it is brighter at the other end for him. He launched his heavyweight, if that is what one does to heavyweights, yesterday. He is Frank Bruno.

Mr Lawless believes that Bruno is potentially the greatest heavyweight ever in Britain. Bruno wanted to turn professional two years ago but was rejected by the Board because he was short-sighted. But Mr Lawless found two doctors who could cure short-sightedness — one lived in the Soviet Union, the other in Colombia. Bruno went to Colombia where he was operated on successfully by Mr Jose Barraquer. He received his licence and now he faces a Mexican heavyweight on St Patrick's day.

Stafford supreme

Atlantic City, March 3.—Roger Stafford, the United States welterweight, knocked out David Madrid, of Mexico, in the first round of their 10-round bout here yesterday. Stafford, ranked third by the World Boxing Association (WBA), now has a career record of 19 victories, two defeats and a draw.

The result gives him the right to challenge the unified world welterweight champion, Sugar Ray Leonard. The bout will take place in May at a venue yet to be arranged. Stafford's last contest was a points victory over Jose "Pipino" Cuevas three months ago.—Agence France-Presse.

SKIING CONDITIONS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans-Montana	120	160	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	1
Power snow on good base							
Flaine	155	410	Good	Heavy	Good	Fine	3
Fresh snow							
Kitzbühel	95	195	Good	Heavy	Good	Fine	-1
South-facing runs slushy							
Les Arcs	140	250	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	1
Fresh snow on firm base							
Niederau	70	230	Good	—	Fair	Cloud	10
Warm weather but good skiing							
Verbier	70	250	Good	Good	Good	FineW	2
Great skiing everywhere							
Wengen	30	130	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	-1
Excellent piste skiing							

In the above reports, supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from tourist boards:

AUSTRIA

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather		°C
Alpbach	55	170	—	—		-4
Axamer-Lizum	—	90	—	—		-2
Badgastein	45	210	—	—		-2
Brand	65	220	—	—		-1
Gargellen	140	230	—	—		-5
Hochsölden	40	200	—	—		-7
Ischgl	120	270	—	—		-2
Kaprun	—	250	—	—		-8
Loch	200	300	—	—		-2
Lermoos	60	310	—	—		-4
Liens	15	80	—	—		-4
Mayrhofen	10	95	—	—		-4
Mitterndorf	90	330	—	—		-5
Obergurgl	145	210	—	—		-6
Obertauern	255	315	—	—		-7
Saalbach	130	180	—	—		-4
Schruns	20	230	—	—		-2
Serfaus	70	230	—	—		-6
Söll	90	175	—	—		-5
Wildschönau	—	220	—	—		-4

ITALY

	L	U			
Abetone	50	150	—	—	—
Bardonecchia	40	150	—	—	—
Bormio	70	100	—	—	—
Canazei	35	150	—	—	—
Cervinia	115	340	—	—	—
Claviere	70	100	—	—	—
Cortina	30	90	—	—	—
Livigno	80	110	—	—	—
Macugnaga	20	200	—	—	—
Madesimo	50	150	—	—	—
Madonna di C	60	180	—	—	—
Ortisei	30	80	—	—	—
San Martino	60	120	—	—	—
Selva	30	80	—	—	—
Sestriere	70	90	—	—	—
Vipiteno	0	100	—	—	—

NORWAY

	L	U			
Finse	—	150	Good	—	-7
Geilo	—	80	Good	—	-4
Norefjell	—	90	Varied	—	-2
Oslo	—	80	Hard	—	-8
Rjukan	—	80	Powder	—	-4

RACING

Cheltenham's £2m wisely spent

By Michael Phillips Racing Correspondent

How money is spent for the betterment of racing is guaranteed to provoke endless argument. With so many different parties interested in a share of the cake, the only hope is to please some of the people some of the time. It will be interesting to see what the reactions are when Cheltenham's latest face lift is unveiled by Lord Plummer, before the start of this year's National Hunt Festival in just under a fortnight.

When it was announced that the Levy Board had agreed to loan Cheltenham £1.6m to help finance the next stage of their redevelopment, which has just cost £1,965,000, there was criticism that the project was unnecessary and that the money could be better spent elsewhere. However, when the critics see what has been achieved in the last 11 months I believe that they will concede that the money has been used to good effect.

The redevelopment has entailed a new parade ring and weighing room, a covered Tote betting hall, a betting shop near the paddock, a horse walk in front of the stands that will allow horses to return to the unsaddling enclosure after each race in full view of spectators, new bars and new cloakrooms.

What I particularly like is the way that the hill there has been used to create a vast amphitheatre. This will enable many more people to get a better view of the paddock and the unsaddling enclosure than hitherto and also create an excellent atmosphere.

Miles Gosling, Cheltenham's chairman, is convinced that the public will approve of the new area behind the stand which has been increased substantially to provide better circulation and he is also sure that the inclusion of the winners' enclosure in one end of the parade ring will also go down well.

I am also convinced that the public will like getting a glimpse of their heroes as they walk back after the race in front of the stands. Hitherto, the victors and the vanquished have had to trek back between the course and the car park out of sight from one and all.

In spite of the considerable cost of the improvements, the price of admission for the three-day Festival remains unchanged from last year, with club badges at £15 and a three-day badge available up to next weekend for £40.

The meeting scheduled for Lingfield Park today was abandoned yesterday because the recent storms had left the course waterlogged. Leaving Ludlow holding the stage.

Last year Martin Pipe caused one of the sensations of the season when he trained Baron Blakeney to win the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham. Baron Blakeney, starting at 66-1, beat the hot favourite, Broadsword. Now Pipe, who trains near Wellington in Somerset, is beginning to entertain hopes of winning the same race at Cheltenham with Cornish Granite, who runs in the first division of the Corvedale Novices Hurdle this afternoon.

Cornish Granite began his jumping career well enough at Wincanton a week ago when his victory clearly did not take some by surprise as he was backed down to 6-1 from 10-1 beforehand.

To stand any chance of following in Baron Blakeney's footsteps at Cheltenham, Cornish Granite must first deal with Peter Anthony and Jupiter Express today. Peter Anthony has already won over today's course and distance, while Jupiter Express performed with notable promise in the same race, considering that it was his first venture on a racecourse. With John Edwards' stable currently on a crest I expect Jupiter Express to take advantage of the 10lb he receives from the other two.

Now that the majority of Tim Forster's horses have shrugged off the after affects of the virus, which played such havoc with the stable's plans no one should be surprised if Very Light wins the Forbra Gold Cup. At the expense of Lewis Homes and Oakprime.

Most of Forster's horses have needed a race since the stable swung back into action last month, so there is ground for believing that Very Light will have improved since he ran so well to finish half a length behind Fort Fox at Huntingdon.

Bob Champion and Aldaniti will be reunited on Saturday for the first time on a racecourse since their memorable triumph in the Sun Grand National 11 months ago. Aldaniti was confirmed this morning by his trainer, Josh Gifford, as a definite starter for the £14,000 added Greenall Whitley Breweries Handicap Steeplechase over three miles. Gifford said: "Aldaniti is very well and will be ridden by Bob on Saturday. He did not ride the horse at Ascot because of the weight and I put Richard Rowe up."

□ Broadsword has been backed with Ladbrokes from 100-30 to 11-4 for the Champion Hurdle and is now joint-favourite with Daring Run. Other leading prices: 7-2 Ekbalco, 8-1 Heighlin.

□ The Michael Dickinson-trained Bregawn has been cut from 100-30 to 11-4 favourite with Corals for Saturday's Greenall Whitley Breweries Handicap Steeplechase at Haydock Park.

Lingfield cancelled

Today's Lingfield Park meeting was cancelled because the course was waterlogged, bringing the number of National Hunt fixtures lost this season to 81.

Levy decision page 2

Rodman enjoys himself on way to Festival

Fred Winter landed his fiftieth winner of the season when Rodman, a 5-4 on favourite, had a confidence-boosting victory in the Sidbury Handicap steeplechase. Rodman has suffered problems with his jumping, but gave a fine exhibition yesterday and never put a foot wrong.

Winter said: "I know it was a bad race, but he couldn't have won any easier. It was just what the horse wanted, and he will now go to Cheltenham, where he has a choice of three engagements." Rodman was watched by his American-based owner, Mrs Juan Ceballos, who will make the return trip to England when the horse runs at Cheltenham.

The gamble of the race was on Prince of Pleasure, backed from 7-1 to 4-1, but he showed a reluctance to struggle over the final two fences when under pressure from Peter Scudamore, and finished third.

Three other Cheltenham contenders were successful at Wetherby. Saint Jonathon, who ran in the Derby and 2,000 Guineas, showed he has great potential over hurdles when landing his first success at the winter game in the first division of the Cowthorpe Novices Hurdle. He beat Perialos by a runaway 10 lengths.

Saint Jonathon will now run in either the Waterford Crystal Supreme Novices Hurdle at the Festival or the Panama Cigar Hurdle final at Chepstow on March 13. The winner, who started at 5-2 on, was always going easily in the hands of John O'Neill. He cruised to the front two out, and despite a slight mistake at the last, won impressively.

The Drunken Duck earned a place in the Foxhunters at Cheltenham with a battling four-lengths victory over Killamonan in the Arnold G. Wilson Land Rovers Hunters Steeplechase qualifier. Broderick Munro-Wilson owns, trains and rode the nine-year-old, who fought back bravely on the flat.

The Newmarket trainer, Jeremy Hindley landed his first jumping winner for nine years when Arkan beat Latest Love by a length in the Harewood Novices Hurdle. Arkan, confidently held up by Robert Earnshaw, led on the run-in, taking over from Latest Love, who had shown the way from three out.

Hindley said: "He blew up after today's race, and I will give him one more outing next week, before he tackles the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle". Hills immediately quoted Arkan at 25-1 for the four-year-old crown at the Festival meeting. Ardar, the 2-1 favourite, from Peter Easterby's Malton Yard, finished a well-beaten third.

STATE OF GOING (official) Ludlow: good to soft. Tomorrow: Newbury: hurdle, back stretch heavy; remainder soft, chase course soft. Haydock: chase course good, hurdles good to soft.

Steel Trader (right) leads Lilac Lady on his way to a Worcester win

Ludlow

1.45 BORDER OPPORTUNITY HURDLE (Selling handicap: £591: 2m) (16 runners)

1	000004	PAUW (B) (G Rayes) M Stephens 6-11-10	R Millman
2	0000	CLASSIC TALENT (J Baker) J Baker 5-11-8	Michelle Manning
3	30-0000	COLD BLOOD (Mrs T Hassell) K White 6-11-6	D Howes
5	0042-00	C TOP (B Stamper) A Smith 5-11-0	J Wathen
8	p-00p	ROCHE GRANGE GIRL (S Torr) S Torr 5-10-12	T Wall
9	004001	GAMBLING WREN (DB) (P Riley) W Clay 6-10-11 (7 ex)	Diane Clay
12	p0uf00	SICILIAN GOLD (K McCourt) M Chapman 5-10-7	G Charles-Jones
13	p00p0p	MUSICAL BRIDGE (P Swann) M Chapman 4-10-6	P Dever
14	00p000	HUNTING HEIR (G Hill) Mrs Pitman 5-10-4	A Balmer
15	00202	MELFORD MIST (W Musson) W Musson 4-10-3	R Stronge
16	p0-0000	FRIESLAND LASS (B) (B Bewick) J Peacock 5-10-2	G Evans
17	0p4020	REDESIGN (M Jones) T Marshall 4-10-2	J Davies
18	000002	PHEASANT BRIDGE (W Williams) J Bradley 5-10-2	P Luddicoat
20	000p-f0	DEMI FEU (Miss S Griffiths) Miss Griffiths 6-10-2	A O'Hagan
21	030000	HANDSOME STRANGER (Mrs B Robinson) M Lambert 5-10-2	D Sutton
22	000040	METELA (T Pocock) R Pocock 6-10-2	P Nicholls

2 Gambling Wren, 4 Melford Mist, 5 C Top, 7 Pauw, 8 Redesign, 10 Handsome Stranger, 12 Sicilian Gold, 16 others.

2.15 STOKESAY STAYERS' MARES HURDLE (Handicap: £1,201 added: 3m 1fl 80yds) (20)

3	4444	SPARTAN DAISY (Mrs D Henderson) N Henderson 6-11-7	S Smith-Eccles
4	2312-01	JULY THE FOURTH (P Mellon) I Balding 5-11-6 (5 ex)	B Reilly
7	30-0rp0	CROSA (S Jones) J Fox 7-11-1	S Jobar
8	121000	BORDER GEM (J Baker) J Baker 9-11-1	J Williams
9	04-0032	BELLINO (Mrs A Philip) W Musson 5-10-13	A Coogan
11	03403-0	TULAROWENA (Mrs D Tucker) Mrs Tucker 7-10-12	Mrs J Hembrow
13	301-100	SIRENIA (Miss N Schicht) N Gaselee 5-10-10	R Linley
14	000030	ABLE WREN (D J Sinclair & Sons) M Tate 7-10-9	S Keightley 4
15	3000-f0	CARRIE ANN (M Pipe) M Pipe 10-10-8	Lorna Vincent
16	034-00f	CILL DARA MIST (D Kenny) K Bishop 7-10-8	P Nicholls 7
17	221-040	MISTY GLEN (Mrs R Bradley) J Bradley 7-10-8	G Davies 4
18	401300	MOONVEIN (M Roche) G Fletcher 5-10-5	P Scudamore
19	300004	ROYAL CLASSIC (R Savery) D Wintle 5-10-5	J Suthern
20	u0300	ANTERES (A Chilton) Mrs Kennard 4-10-4	R Muggeridge 7
21	031040	QUEEN'S MAGIC (A Nixon) A Nix 5-10-2	R Dennis 7
24	000-012	POLARITA (A Aylett) A Aylett 9-10-0	G Jones
25	4ffpfp	WILD BEAUTY (Mrs B Cobden) J Cobden 8-10-0	P Hobbs
26	00000	SPARTAN MILL (S Ruff) J Peacock 7-10-0	G Evans 7
27	24030-0	PARK LASS (Mrs P Rigby) Mrs Rigby 9-10-0	R Crank
28	00-3f10	ARTAC CHARTER (J Frost) R Frost 5-10-0 (5 ex)	Mr J Frost 7

2 Bellino, 11-4 July The Fourth, 5 Spartan Daisy, 7 Sirenia, 8 Able Wren, 10 Polarita, 16 others.

2.45 BROMFIELD CHASE (6-y-o novices: £768: 2m) (10)

2	232033	PIRATE SON (D) (P Hampson) Mrs Rimell 11-12	S Morshead
3	002400	ANOTHER DRAGON (Miss B Connop) D Nicholson 11-7	P Scudamore
5	0-00pff	CASHED IN (C Cottrell) K White 11-7	C Smith
6	01-00f	CO MEMBER (Mrs J Finding) T Forster 11-7	H Davies
7	0000-	CONEY GLEN (Mrs D Joyce) V Bishop 11-7	Mr C Crozier
9	/000p-0	HANACHOW (C Bridgett) C Bridgett 11-7	Mr C Bridgett 4
10	2210-0f	HOODED CROW (Miss A Usborne) J Priday 11-7	G Jones
13	00-4f04	OXFORD LANE (C Henty) P Bailey 11-7	R Linley
14	00p	PARAGON PAUL (W Townsend) N Ayliffe 11-7	M Ayliffe 4
16	p00-00p	WEAVERSLAKE (B Morgan) B Morgan 11-7	P Carvill

5-2 Pirate Son, 3 Another Dragon, 7-2 Co Member, 4 Oxford Lane, 8 Hooded Crow, 14 Cashed In, 25 others.

3.15 FORBRA GOLD CUP CHASE (Handicap: £1595: 3m) (19)

2	p31f42	LEWIS HOMES (CD) (Lewis Bros) Mrs Rimell 8-11-7	S Morshead
6	3-01332	VERY LIGHT (D) (Lord Chelsea) T Forster 8-10-8	H Davies
7	2041f4	SECRETARY GENERAL (D) (D Adam) N Henderson 7-10-8	S Smith-Eccles
8	2222bb	OAKPRIME (Oakprime Meats) D Nicholson 7-10-7	P Scudamore
9	23f4r-p	MASTER SPY (D) (Mrs T Sainsbury) T Forster 13-10-7	Mr T Thomson Jones
10	200040	CHINA COTTAGE (CD) (B Peppiatt) P Bailey 9-10-6	R Linley
11	1-30pfp	ANOTHER PROSPECT (D) (H Thursfield) R Juckes 10-10-6	P Carvill
13	0-32243	CHEERS (CD) (J Evans) J Edwards 10-10-5	P Warner
15	0-21041	FROSTY PARK (CD) (D Meade) A Barrow 10-10-1	R Hoare
17	2-0f04	MANDOLIN KING (R Edmondson) G Thorner 8-10-0	P Barton
18	2-34404	SNOW BUCK (B Jenks) W Jenks 9-10-0	R F Davies
20	400124	FLASH HARRY (F Yardley) F Yardley 9-10-0	C Smith
21	0-41b00	FLAMENCO DANCER (J Oakes) R Perkins 8-10-0	C Grant
24	02240u	COOLAFANCY (CD) (Mrs R Henriques) M Henriques 11-10-0	J Francome
26	030200	JACKSTONES (D) (Mrs R Heathcote) J Spearing 11-10-0	R Dickin
29	f04f-p0	WYNSOR HOUSE II (C Curtis) K Bishop 10-10-0	P Nicholls 7
30	0pr0-p0	ROSAKET (Mrs K Proudman) J Roberts 9-10-0	S Keightley 4
31	00f0f	MIGELITTO (T Hodgkins) M Chapman 10-10-0	G Charles-Jones 7
32	0u-20u0	DODSCOTT WOOD (W Tanton) W Tanton 8-10-0	M Barrett 4

3 Very Light, 7-2 Oakprime, 9-2 Secretary General, 11-2 Lewis Homes, 7 Cheers, 8 Flash Harry, 12 Master Spy, 14 Coolafancy, 20 others.

3.45 CORVEDALE HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o: £414: 2m) (18)

1	204000	ATLANTA LADY (B) (A Ridout) A Ridout 10-10	P Hobbs
2	00	CANDAULES (A Speelman) C James 10-10	G McNally
4	1	CORNISH Granite (D) (G Palmer) M Pipe 11-6	S Smith-Eccles
7	003	DON TOMY (Maincrest Ltd) D Barons 10-10	S Cargeeg 7
13	0	JUPITER EXPRESS (D McLaughlin) J Edwards 10-10	P Blacker
14	0	KING'S JUG (D Timothy Ltd) Mrs Rimell 10-10	S Morshead
17		LOI-CHOU (C Bridgett) C Bridgett 10-10	Mr C Bridgett 4
18	000	MAYGATE (B) (L Bevan) O O'Neill 10-10	J Suthern
19		MINTESSA (Mrs J Harding) W Francis 10-10	R Crank
21	442	MUSIC CITY (S Mallec) J Bradley 10-10	G Davies 4
22	p	NINESTONES (Mrs B Cobden) J Cobden 10-10	R Muggeridge 7
23	4001	PETER ANTHONY (H Nicholson) D Nicholson 11-6	P Scudamore
26	p	POST EARLY (A Barrow) A Barrow 10-10	R Hoare
28	002	RAPID LAD (S Borsberry) J Spearing 10-10	A Webb
30	430	REGENCY BRIGHTON (D Morris) M Tate 10-10	—
32	0	ST BRIDE (D williams) R Frost 10-10	Mr J Frost 7
33	0	TELLINGO (R Brown) R Brown 10-10	R Hyett
34	p00	TENNIS TRACK (R Hickman) R Hickman 10-10	G Charles-Jones 7

6-4 Cornish Granite, 3 Peter Anthony, 5 Rapid Lad, 6 Music City, 10 King's Jug, 16 Don Tomy, Regency Brighton, 20 others.

4.15 ALDON CHASE (Handicap: £1373: 2½m) (15)

1	0103-0u	PIZZA (CD) Mrs S Green) N Gaselee 11-11-10	R Linley
2	21020p	BROTHER WILL (D) (S Hunt) L Kennard 10-11-8	J Francome
3	0uuf21	HARDY GLEN (D) (P Baylis) M Oliver 10-11-6 (5 ex)	Mr J Weston 4
4	p-p3143	FIXED PRICE (Mrs B Kearney) Mrs Rimell 8-11-1	S Morshead
5	432422	PRINCE OF NORMANDY (C.D) (H Gittins) H Gittins 10-11-1	S Holland
6	023-314	INSULATION (Mrs B Merson) G Merson 8-10-7	P Hobbs
8	3f43pp	PEMBI CHASE (Mrs H Edwards) D Barons 9-10-6	S May
9	32/22-1	MASTER MELODY (W Hackett) W Hackett 11-10-6 (5 ex)	M Bastard
12	0f4113	CORBY GLEN (Healhaven Stables Ltd) J Spearing 10-10-5	R Dickin
13	4f03-00	MENAI MAN (B Jenks) W Jenks 8-10-4	R F Davies
15	2b0000	PRINCE MOTACILLA (Mrs E Cox) Mrs Pitman 7-10-1	C Brown
16	012300	LLACCA PRINCE (C) (J Priday) J Priday 10-10-0	A O'Hagan
17	0-0p4b2	COTTAGE RHYTHM (C Knipe) C Knipe 6-10-0	P Scudamore
19	00-40rp	OLIVER HARDY (H Chasman) Mrs Waring 7-10-0	S Keightley 4
20	0240fp-	KALLIOPE (Mrs C Black) Mrs Black 9-10-0	R Crank

11-4 Fixed Price, 7-2 Corby Glen, 4 Hardy Glen, 5 Master Melody, 7 Prince of Normandy, 10 Pizza, 14 Insulation, 20 others.

4.45 CORVEDALE HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o: £414: 2m) (18)

7	003	CHINA RUN (F Howles) F Yardley 10-10	C Smith
10	00	DOUBLE REVENGE (N Stephens) J Spearing 10-10	A Webb
11	p00	EYTON NICKIT (F Beddoes) K White 10-10	—
12	00	FITZGAYLE (A Darlington) D Barons 10-10	W Smith
17	0	MILAN ROAD (J Cullen) M Oliver 10-10	P Hobbs
18	0140	ONLY A SHANTY (B) (Sheikh Khamsin) L Kennard 10-10	J Francome
19	00	PEARL OF WISDOM (T Smith) R Holder 10-10	P Richards
21	00	PRINCE BEOWULF (O O'Neill) O O'Neill 10-10	P Stone 7
22		QUEEN'S CLUB (W Wellings) W Whiston 10-10	R F Davies
23		ROCHE GIRL (S Torr) S Torr 10-10	R Hyett
24		SILVER SURPRISE (Mrs B Davis) M Pipe 10-10	—
25	000	STAR OF SALFORD (Salford Van Hire) D Nicholson 10-10	P Scudamore
26		SUBURBAN SUE (E Birchall) E Birchall 10-10	M Bradbourne
28		THRUCHAM LAD (E Barber) J Edwards 10-10	P Blacker
29		TIM WHISKY (G Lockett) P Ransom 10-10	B R Davies
32	p0	WESTERN KNIGHT (G Palmer) M Pipe 10-10	S Smith-Eccles
33	040	WING VELVET (Mrs M Curley) J Wright 10-10	A O'Hagan 7
34	p0b	WISEMANS BRIDGE (Mrs S Oliver) Mrs Oliver 10-10	M Caswell 7

3 Only A Shanty, 4 Western Knight, 9-2 China Run, 5 Star Of Salford, 7 Wing Velvet, 8 Milan Road, 14 Fitzgayle, 16 Pearl Of Wisdom, 20 others.

Ludlow selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.45 Melford Mist. 2.15 July The Fourth. 2.45 Another Dragon. 3.15 Very Light. 3.45 Jupiter Express. 4.15 Master Melody. 4.45 Star of Salford.

Wetherby results

Going: Good to soft

1.45 (2.0) COWTHORPE HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £690: 2m)

SAINT JONATHON, b h by Welsh Saint—Climbing Rose (R Swift), 5-11-0 (2-5 fav) 1
Perialos .... P Barton (13-2) 2
Mad For Action .... D Goulding (14-1) 3

TOTE: win, 11p; places, 10p, 31p, 39p. Dual F: 33p. CSF: 43p. M H Easterby at Great Habton. 10l, 15l. Supreme Bid (14-1) 4th. 16 ran. NR: Owen Gail.

2.15 (2.23) ARNOLD G. WILSON LAND-ROVER CHASE (Qualifier: Hunters. £831: 3m 100yds)

THE DRUNKEN DUCK b g by Potty Express — Polly Buckle (B Munro-Wilson) 3-12-3 B Munro-Wilson (4-6 fav) 1
Killamonan .... E McIntyre (9-4) 2
Solar Bee .... T Reed (8-11) 3

TOTE: Win, 13p; places, 10p, 15p. Dual F: 17p. CSF: 23p. B Munro-Wilson, at Horsham. 4l, 4l. Royal Nugget (14-1) 4th. 6 ran.

2.45 (2.56) HAREWOOD HURDLE (Novices: 4-y-o. £690: 2m)

ARKAN b c by Prince Tenderfoot—Adamantos (Sultan Adham) 10-7 R Earnshaw (9-4) 1
Latest Love .... P Barton (3-2) 2
Ardar .... J O'Neill (2-1 fav) 3

TOTE: Win, 34p; places, 11p, 19p, 18p. Dual F: 56p. CSF: £1.35. J Hindley, at Newmarket. 1l, 4l. Grinders (25-1) 4th. 23 ran. NR: Sharp Tor.

3.15 (3.27) SICKLINGHALL CHASE (Novices: £1,625: 2¾m 100 yd)

FINAL ARGUMENT, b g by No Argument — Dear Rose (G Bartholomew) 6-12-1 R Barry (4-5 fav) 1
Onapromise .... C Grant (7-1) 2
Kindred .... C Pimlott (9-2) 3

TOTE: win, 21p; places, 12p, 22p, 18p. Dual F: 46p. CSF: 69p. G W Richards, at Greystoke. 6l, 5l. Ballygore (10-1) 4th. 11 ran.

3.45 (3.57) MICKLETHWAITE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,987: 3m)

CORAL JOHN, b g, by Pongee — Soladur (F Scotto) 6-9-10 Mr E McIntyre (12-1) 1
Tom Noel .... D Lancaster (14-1) 2
Inkling .... S Youlden (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.42; places, 28p, 17p, 27p, 17p. Dual F: £8.34. CSF: £18.86. Tricast: £456.98. W A Stephenson, at Bishop Auckland. 1l, nk. Tall Order (9-2 fav) 4th. 22 ran. NR: Tolestar.

4.15 (4.24) EAST KESWICK OPPORTUNITY CHASE (Handicap: £2,338: 2m)

BADSWORTH BOY, ch g, by Will Hays — Falcado (D Armitage) 7-11-10 C Bell (8-11 fav) 1
Dusky Duke .... G W Gray (100-30) 2
Ice Plant .... M Stephens (3-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 17p. Dual F: 29p. CSF: 32p. M Dickinson, at Harewood. 4l, 20l. Fittermore (33-1) 4th. 4 ran.

4.45 (4.53) COWTHORPE HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £690: 2m)

COOL DECISION, b g, by Furry Glen — Aran Jacket (C Platts) 5-11-7 C Pimlott (4-7 fav) 1
Singalong Sam .... D Dutton (12-1) 2
Rheinloken .... J J O'Neill (3-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 10p, 28p, 12p. Dual F: £2.28. CSF: 97p. Miss S Hall, at Leyburn. 1½l, 4l. Calmaculton (33-1) 4th. 19 ran.

PLACEPOT: £6.70.

Worcester results

Going heavy

1.30 (1.33) FERRY HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: £690: 2m)

JOHNS PRESENT b g by Gift Card — Kirmeen (J Sinnott) 4-11-4 P Richards (3-1) 1
Celtic Brew .... S Morshead (7-2) 2
Sacha's Song .... C Candy (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win: 40p. Places: 14p, 17p, 36p. Dual Forecast: 57p. C.S.F. £1.41. R Holder at Bristol. ½l, 3l. Raga 5-2 fav. Dargai (20-1) 4th. 20 ran.

2.0 (2.1) SIDBURY CHASE (Handicap. £1,744: 2m)

RODMAN, b g by Relko — Neptune's Daughter (Mrs J Ceballos) 8-11-7 J Francome (4-5 fav) 1
Solar Lad .... Colin Price (16-1) 2
Prince of Pleasure .... P Scudamore (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 13p; places, 11p, £1.17. Dual F: 93p. CSF: £1.44. F Winter at Lambourn. 4l, 2½l. Dear Mount (13-2) 4th. Nr Mustard.

2.30 (2.32) FERRY HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: 2m)

STEEL TRADER b g Push On — Ballylife (G Massey) 5-11-7 P Scudamore (11-4 fav) 1
Lilac Lady .... M Nuttall (10-1) 2
Lawnswood Miss .... C Astbury (3-1) 3

TOTE: Win: 49p. Places: 18p, 18p, 13p. Dual Forecast: £3.15. C.S.F. £3.12. D Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold. ½l, 2½l. Brooks Law (11-2) 4th. 18 ran. NR: Kings Town.

3.0 (3.1) MARK FIVE CHASE (Handicap: amateurs: £1,616: 3m)

ASHLEY HOUSE b g by Vicker's Pride J McLoughlin) 8-11-3 Mr D Browne (6-4 fav) 1
Solnitalla Boy .... Mr T Houlbrooke (6-1) 2
Ballyspillane .... Mr M Bradstock (25-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 19p; places, 10p, 21p, 35p, 18p. Dual F: 72p. CSF: £1.07. Tricast: £13.77. M Dickinson at Harewood. 41,201. Armagnac Princess, (9-2) 4th. 17 ran.

NR: Pongee Boy, Choral Festival, Gemini Miss.

3.30 (3.32) DAILY MIRROR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS CHAMPIONSHIP HURDLE (Round 7) (Handicap. £1,690: 2¼m)

LORD LEIGHTON, ch g, by Vaguely Noble — Gentle Thoughts (S Hunt) 6-11-10 (B) P Nicholls (7-2) 1
Raise The Bid .... M Caswell (6-1) 2
Stone Mist .... C Mann (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win: 46p. Places: 13p, 10p, 49p, 11p. Dual F: 96p. C.S.F. £2.41. Tricast: £20.12. L Kennard at Taunton. 10l, 1l. Sea Cargo (3-1 fav) 4th. 16 ran.

4.00 (4.01) FORT ROYAL CHASE (Novices handicap: 2½m)

BANNORAN b g, by Random Shot — Riggin Banks (Ld Vestey) 6-10-8 P Scudamore (11-4 fav) 1
Bonzo Omen .... K Mooney (7-2) 2
Another Breeze .... R Linley (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win 64p. Places 23p, 21p, 50p. Dual forecast: 69p. CSF £1.34. Tricast: £10.93. D Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold. 2½l, 8l. Crozurry (14-1) 4th. 15 ran.

4.30 (4.33) FERRY HURDLE (Div III: Novices: £690. 2m)

CARE, b g, by Dear Gazette — Villa Nova (S Sansbury) 6-11-7 H Davies (4-6 fav) 1
Jupiter's Gem .... M Nuttall (8-1) 2
Nimble Dove .... Cecil Price (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 17p; places, 11p, 12p, 18p. Dual F: 49p. CSF: 66p. T Forster, at Wantage. 3l, ½l. Pretty Sharp (33-1) 4th. 16 ran.

PLACEPOT: £3.50.

Recruitment Opportunities

HORIZONS

The Times guide to careers training

New economic high fliers

Careers in computing are becoming more structured, like the industry, writes Edward Fennell

As jobs in manufacturing and commerce disappear into the black hole of the microprocessor revolution, it is not surprising that many people want to make a career in computers —or to start a second one. According to the National Computing Centre, the premier financial position in the the industry has just edged itself into economy and is expanding at an impressive 16 per cent a year.

In the early days computing was an open career market. Given ability and training, anyone could get on. Today, prospects are more tightly tied to formal qualifications and educational background. Patterns of career development are being established which exclude the unqualified, and the industry is becoming graduate-intensive. Up to 90 per cent of staff in *some areas have degrees.*

Moreover, a professional élite is emerging who have received their basic training with the major manufacturers. It is these companies, rather than the users, which are breeding the high fliers.

"If you join a big manufacturer", said one computing engineer, "it's like being at Sandhurst—you're getting the best training and forming all the right connexions. But if you are on the outside of that charmed circle *it is very difficult to make it to the* top."

Geographically, too, the computing business is becoming more restricted. It is calculated that half the computers in Britain are located in the South-east, and those unwilling to move to London or the Home Counties may face limited prospects. IBM, for example, has its national headquarters, a major manufacturing plant and a research centre (the company's largest outside the United States) all in Hampshire. *All this suggests that* the industry is settling down and becoming more structured after a period of rather disorderly growth. The growth is continuing but it is more institutionalized.

Big opportunities in research

Judged in career terms there are fairly big differences between the hardware and software sides of the business. To work on the hardware requires a highly technical background. Firms such as ICL, IBM and Honeywell recruit graduates in electrical, electronic and production engineering, physics and computer science and set them to work in a variety of design and manufacturing functions.

Because of the speed of innovation there are also considerable opportunities within research. The larger companies have extensive research and development facilities—sometimes operating in intense secrecy—which are continually pushing forward the limits of knowledge and techniques.

Recruitment policies on the software side show a marked split in employers' attitudes. Some clearly indicate that preference is given to graduates with a relevant background in subjects like maths, computer science or numerate sciences. For example, Logica, one of the major software consultants, has a strong tradition of recruiting only graduates who already know their way around computing techniques.

About half its new recruits have *degrees in computer science* while the rest have science, maths or electronic engineering backgrounds. On the other hand, Logica admits to being a bit unusual in this respect. Both its competitors and other major computer users regularly take on graduates of any discipline and train them from scratch. For some time now it has been argued that the best programmers are those with linguistic rather than mathematical ability (although this is by no means the universal opinion).

The door therefore remains firmly open to graduates from a variety of disciplines. This applies also in specialities like sales work and technical authorship, where a background *in the arts or social sciences could* be an advantage.

However, while it is definitely an asset to have a degree, prospects are by no means closed to the non-graduate. Many major companies run computer training schemes which are open to "A" level-qualified applicants. There is also the National Computing Centre's own Threshold scheme for young people which requires minimal educational qualifications and claims a subsequent employment record of about 80 per cent.

Because of the rapid growth of computer use there has also grown up, outside of the big corporations, a wide range of small-scale computing outfits. Indeed, at a certain level, computing has become a cottage-industry, with self-employed programmers and programme-writers selling their services to users who need systems tailor-made to meet their own requirements. The growth of "software houses" has been a feature of recent years, as has been the emergence of management consultants (including prestigious firms like the accountants Arthur Andersen) who specialize in providing applications.

*The best course is to get into com*puters young. Relevant degrees are available through most universities and polytechnics, and some technical colleges run the TEC/BEC Computer Studies Course.

For more information contact the National Computing Centre, Oxford Road, Manchester M1 7ED.

More emphasis on self-help

Michel Syrett looks at skills exchange schemes, a community-based form of barter



With less money available to local colleges and adult education institutes offering part-time courses and evening classes, there has been a growing interest in the value of less formal, community-based learning methods. A practical result has been the development of skills exchanges, based on the principles of community self-help and the barter system of exchanging goods, services and time.

The theory behind these exchanges is simple: members teach or pass on a skill in return for one which they wish to acquire. The scheme allows them to pick up a wide variety of skills at little or no cost, while putting their own skills and talents to profitable and constructive use.

The idea was pioneered by Age Concern, who set up a skills exchange scheme called Link Opportunity to provide an outlet for the untapped skills of retired people. It is now used by younger people. New members give their names and addresses to the organizer, together with details of the services and skills they can offer, and the services and skills they wish to acquire. The organizer matches them with those offered by other members of the group, and marries the two.

In the early stages of the scheme, skills and services were paid for by specially printed "link tokens" (illustrated above), each worth one hour of the member's time.

The most successful exchange now in operation, known as "The Network", is based in Liverpool and sponsored by the Merseyside Council for Voluntary Service. Membership is free and as with the Link Opportunity schemes, no money is involved.

The organization depends on the reliability of its members for its *success, and participation* in the scheme includes a commitment to a small amount of time running the office.

The skills which can be acquired or exchanged under these schemes have included gardening, music lessons, vehicle assessment and repair, photography, tax advice, bricklaying, typing, painting and decorating, language lessons and soft toy making. A wide network of similar exchanges could prove to be a simple and *cost-effective alternative* to conventional evening classes. It would also provide a productive outlet for the skills of unemployed people, who could take part without sacrificing their unemployment or supplementary benefit.

There are as yet few exchange registers in operation, but there is no reason why local communities should not start their own; the scheme is simple in principle and requires little money to operate.

If the scheme is run on formal lines, it is possible to fall back on the financial support of a sympathetic body. In October 1979, the Network was offered a grant of £31,000 over three years by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust; basic office equipment is provided by the Merseyside Council for Voluntary Service.

Alternatively, individuals can set themselves up as agencies for the exchange of skills, using community facilities—for example, those provided by local community centres and the advertising potential of local noticeboards.

Further information is available from Age Concern, who can give details of the Link Opportunity *schemes now in existence. Write to* the Information Office, Age Concern, Bernard Sunley House, 60 Pitcairn Road, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 3LL; or Network, Inner Temple, Temple Lane, Liverpool 2.

Educational, Careers and Re-training

■ . . . (JESUS SAID): And this is the will of Him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth in Him, may have everlasting life."—St. John 6: 40.

BIRTHS

COUSINS.—On March 1st at Cuckfield Hospital to Sue and Richard—a daughter (Elizabeth Alice).

CUNNINGHAM.—On February 27th at the Westminster Hospital to Jane (née Lambert) and Mark—a daughter (Clementine).

EBY.—On February 18, 1982, at the Danderyds Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden, born to Mr & Mrs Michael J. Eby, a daughter (Elizabeth Ann).

EDMONDSON.—On March 2nd at St Thomas's Hospital to Margaret (née Strachan) and Jim—a son (James).

GRANT.—On March 1st to Janet (née Bayliss) and Jungles—a daughter.

HAYLES.—On March 2nd, at Princess Christian's, Windsor, to Elizabeth and George—a daughter (Emma).

LEADER.—On March 1st, in Yeovil, to Nicola (nee McKay Forbes) and Tim—a daughter (Harriet) a sister for Jamie.

MACKINTOSH.—On February 19th to Jani and Colin—a daughter (Lucy Miranda).

MATTIN.—On February 28th at Southmead Hospital, Bristol, to Jaqueline (née Filzet) and Reg—a son (Alexander).

MEAKIN.—On February 26th to Sue (nee Spillane) and William—a daughter (Eleanor Joan Alban), a sister for Lucy and Hannah.

SCOTT.—On March 1st, 1982, to Jenny and Patrick—a daughter.

SCOTT.—On 3rd March at St Georges, Christchurch, New Zealand, to Marian (née Black) and Christopher—a daughter (Rebecca Margaret).

WARD.—On March 3rd in Lisburn to Caroline (née Harley) and Christopher (Charles)—a daughter (Sophie Ann), a sister for Arabella.

WHITTINGTON.—On March 3rd at King George Hospital, Ilford, to Jean (née Westlake) and Alan—twin daughters (Victoria and Emma).

BIRTHDAYS

VICTORIA. — Congratulations on our quarter century. — Love *Stephen*.

MARRIAGES

SILVER WEDDING

BACON-BAILES.— On 4th March 1957 at West Wickham, Kent, Paul Bacon and Fiona Bailes. Present address: PO Box 2634, Khartoum, Sudan.

BANERJI: MOSTYN.—On 4th March, 1957, in Munnar, Kerala, India, Ranjit to Sara Ann. Now at Henfield, West Sussex.

DEATHS

BRYANS.—On March 3rd, peacefully in Winchester Fay, beloved wife of Hal, much loved mother of Pamela Murdoch and of her grandchildren and great grandchildren. Funeral private. No flowers.

COLLINS.—On 28th February, 1982, peacefully in hospital, Kathleen, aged 90, widow of William Wilson Collins, F.C.A., dearly loved mother of Anne Bersley, "Wayfarers", Burley, Ringwood, Hants, and a loving grandmother and great grandmother. Service at Burley Parish Church, on Tuesday 9th March, at 11.15 am, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only please. Donations if desired to Church of England Children's Society at Hawks Lease Children's Home, Chapel Lane, Lyndhurst, Hants.

COOPMAN.—On February 26th, Richard Arnold Coopman M. Phil. FRICS, beloved husband of Rosalie and dear father of Jeremy. Family funeral has taken place. Memorial service, West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley Street, W1, on 9th March, [illegible]

. . .

SWISSJET/HOTELSUISSE. Low fares daily to Switzerland. 01-930 1138.

TRAVELAIR INTERCONTINENTAL Low Cost Travel. Est. 1971. 372 Euston Rd., N.W.1. Tel: 01-380 1566. Telex 892 834. IATA ATOL 109. Govt. Bonded. Late bookings welcome. Visas obtained.

SKI BARGAINS every wk. from Gatwick & Birmingham (up to £35 off). Freedom Holidays. 01-741 4471 (24 hrs). ATOL 432.

NO NEED TO STANDBY.—USA, Canada, Latin America, Africa, Australia, Middle East. Late bookings, one way short stays. —Fast Travel, 01-485 9306 Air Agents.

CARIBBEAN RESERVATION SERVICE. 300+ hotels, villas, apartments in 22 islands/countries: + flights and inclusive hols. The one-stop no. for the Caribbean. 01-390 1166. ABTA.

GREECE "CRETE". Superb villas by the sea. Valexander. 01-402 4262. ABTA.

S. AMERICA. Daily flights. LAB Airlines. 01-930 1442.

DEATHS

TANQUERAY.—On March 3rd, at Mount Alvernia, Guildford; Harry Aubrey, aged 74 years, the loved husband of Kitty, father of John and Heather and much loved grandfather. Cremation at 2 pm, on Monday, 8th March, at Guildford Crematorium. Family flowers only to Monk & Sons, 3 Artillery Terrace, Guildford.

WARD. — FRANCIS LAWRENCE, on February 28th, peacefully at home, 18 St James Terrace, Winchester, beloved husband of Caroline. Cremation private. Service of thanksgiving at 2.30 pm on Tuesday, 9th March at St Swithun upon Kingsgate, Winchester. Family flowers only.

WHITSTON.—On February 28th, aged 86, peacefully in hospital, Margaret Mary Victoria (Madge Elliott) beloved wife of Laddie and darling aunt of Doreen, John, Stephanie and Anne.

WILKINSON.—On February 26th, peacefully at home, in her 82nd year, Gwenllian Hector (Gwenihie), beloved mother of David and Louise and dearly loved grandmother. Enquiries to F. W. House and Son, Lymington, 73142.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BAYLEY.—A *service of remembrance and thanksgiving for the life of Olivia Violet Bayley, will be held at Chelsea Old Church,* at 11.30 am, on Thursday, 11th March.

FORBES.—A service of thanksgiving *for* J. Guthrie T. Forbes will be held at Christ Church, Southgate, on Monday 15th March at 3 pm.

SWETENHAM.—A memorial service for Brigadier J E Swetenham, DSO, will be held at York Minster, on Monday, 29th March, at 2 pm.

WILLIAMS.—A *Memorial Service for Professor C H Williams will be held in the Chapel at Kings College, London, on Monday 8th March 1982,* at 5.30 pm.

IN MEMORIAM

HARRIS, EUPHEMIA DOROTHY.—In ever-loving memory of our darling Mum. We thank you *sweetheart* for all your love and devotion.—Dadwad and *Osaisy* Billy Buntnums, Jacky, Peter and *Dickums*.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SOMEONE BLIND SAYS:

"I can't see—but that's the [illegible]

. . .

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MENTAL ILLNESS

The stress of modern life can bring mental or nervous breakdown to anyone. We all know someone who has suffered or needs help.

THE RICHMOND FELLOWSHIP

through its 37 therapeutic communities helps people to recover and re-establish themselves in society. Its College trains people to work in this specialised field.

Funds are urgently needed to meet ever-increasing calls for help.

Donations and bequests will be gratefully acknowledged by

Elly Jansen OBE
THE RICHMOND FELLOWSHIP (a)
8 Addison Road
London W14 8DL

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

CTA

Book now for great savings on return flights. Prices from: AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND £349 (£295 o/w)

INDIA	£385
HONG KONG	£374
BANGKOK	£299
SINGAPORE	£349
KUALA LUMPUR	£345
TOKYO	£525
EAST AFRICA	£325
WEST AFRICA	£345
MIDDLE EAST	£225

European destinations from £54 return

62 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1
Tel: 01-437 6070
-437 7364 439 6542

** SNOW BARGAINS **
1 WK BY AIR FROM £99

Superb value in the very top resorts for individuals, couples or small groups by air from Gatwick or Manchester, coach or ski-drive in chalets, hotels and self-catering. In Courmayeur, Meribel, Val d'Isere, Verbier, La Plagne and Courchevel, etc.
For instant availability and bookings on all dates throughout the winter call:

SKI WEST
0373 864811 (24 hours)
ATOL 1383 AITO

WORLDWIDE SUPERSAVERS

The lowest quotation to any destination incl. Lagos, Accra, Nairobi, Dar, Europe, Larnaca, Middle East, Cairo, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Khartoum, Delhi, Bombay, Karachi, Bangkok, Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo, Manila, Australia, N.Z., Jo'burg, Canada Americas.

TOURTRAV LTD.
22 Old Quebec St. London W1
01-409 2017/1868
Open Sat.
(Air Agents)

AUSTRALIA/NZ

. . .

PERALTA. *Tuscany, has 12 rooms* with shower/wc in restored hillside houses. Restaurant, bar and pool overlooking olive groves. Florence 90 min from £50 p.p. p.w., b and b. April-October. 01-228 1360.

INDIA. For the independent traveller. Prices from £370 p.p. Cox & Kings Travel. 01-459 8292. ABTA.

DUBROVNIK. Yugoslavia. April, May and June departures. Hotel, flight, half board from £92 1 week, £126 2 weeks. Tedmans. 01-653 8260. ABTA.

VALEXANDER offers availability! Good March departures most destinations in Europe. Tel. 01-402 4262. ABTA. ATOL 278.

GREECE. Skopelos, luxury villa and yacht for rent, privately owned, prices from £60-£180 pp. pw.—For details phone 01-398 2010.

AMAZING FARES
NO EXTRAS

MALAGA	21 Mar. 3 wks	£69
	11 Apr. 3 wks	£75
PALMA	13 Mar. 3 wks	£55
	8 Mar. 1 wk	£70
	18 Apr. bk 5 May	£70
	24 Mar. 1/2 wks	£80
MAN-LAS PALMAS		
	8 Mar. 2 wks	£119
MAHON	7 Mar. 1/2 wks	£70
LISBON	6 Mar. 1/2 wks	£60
CRETE	23/4 back 11/5	£95

Worldwide destinations on offer
Call :
JULIA'S JOURNEYS
75 Tottenham Court Rd.
London W1
01-637 8382
01-636 6211
Airline Agents

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SKI SNOWBALL
MAD MARCH SALE!

£25 OFF ALL REMAINING MARCH HOLIDAYS

Les Arcs by coach £64.00
Puy St Vincent by coach £59.00
Risoul by coach £61.00
Avoriaz by air, 20th March only, £84.00

SKI SNOWBALL
280 Fulham Road,
London NW10.
Tel: 01-352 1191 (24 hours)
ATOL 1502

AUSTRALASIA AND WORLD WIDE

With 11 years experience we are the market leaders in low cost flights.
Sydney, £315 o/w £450 rtn. New Zealand £351 o/w £682 rtn. Around the World £567.

TRAILFINDERS
46 Earls Ct. Rd., W8 6EJ
European flights: 01-937 5400
Long haul flights: 937 9631
Government licensed/bonded.
ABTA ATOL 1458

UP, UP AND AWAY

Save on scheduled air fares to JO'BURG, RIO, BUENOS, MONTEVIDEO, DAR, SEYCHELLES, MAURITIUS, BANGKOK, NAIROBI, TOKYO, SINGAPORE, TANGIER, ALGIERS, LUSAKA, CANADA, [illegible]

. . .

FOR SALE

OBTAINABLES. We obtain the unobtainable. Tickets for sporting events, theatre, etc., including Little Foxes, Covent Garden, Cats, Rugby, Internationals. 01-839 5363.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANOS: H. LANE & SONS. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices. 324 Brighton Rd, Sth Croydon. 01-688 3513.

THE PIANO WORKSHOP. Restorers and retailers of fine pianos. Hire with option to purchase. Free or subsidised credit. Open Sundays. 3 Fleet Rd., NW3. 01-267 7671.

BELARUS UPRIGHT PIANO, 2 yrs old. £995. 874 3901.

WANTED

ANTIQUES, FURNITURE AND OBJECTS. Michael Lipitch 01-440 7797.

LARGE BOOKCASES, old desks, books, pictures. Pentons. 01-722 8386.

ENGLAND-WALES. Wanted, 6 seats. 01-247 6525 ext 235 (urgent).

SERVICES

GRAYSTON TUTORS. O & A Easter revision course, residential. 093 686 3876.

FIND FRIENDSHIP, love and affection.—Dateline Computer Dating. Dept. T.1. 23 Abingdon Road, London W.8. 01-938 1011.

WHEN IN LONDON rent a TV or video recorder by day/wk/mnth. [illegible] 4469.

. . .

RENTALS

KEITH CARDALE GROVES

ONSLOW SQUARE, SW7. Elegant ground floor flat. Reception, kitchen, two bedrooms, two bathrooms. Only £175 p.w., c.h., c.h.w., lift, porterage and telephone, Garage avail by separate arrangement.

KENSINGTON W14. Superb spacious ground floor flat. Two receptions, kitchen, breakfast room, five double bedrooms, two bathrooms, cloakroom. £325 p.w. NEGOTIABLE c.h., c.h.w., lifts, porterage and entry/telephone.

Contact: JENNIFER RUDNAY 629 6604.

NATHAN WILSON & CO

Quality flats and houses available in Hampstead, Belsize Park, Highgate and surrounding areas. Prices from £56 p.w. to £375 p.w. For a friendly, efficient letting service call us today.

794 1161

EMBASSY family seek unfurnished house, convenient to Belgrave Sq. 4 beds, 3 receptions, suitable for formal entertaining. Up to £300 excl. p.w. (usual comm. required). Clayton Bennett Haycock. 584 6863.

£160 P.W. Kensington: delightful 1 bedroom flat beautifully modernised and furnished to a very high standard. Ground floor overlooks gardens. Full porterage.—Aylesford & Co., 351 2383.

BELGRAVIA. Superb luxury interior designed fabulously furnished penthouse, 5 rooms, kitchen, 2 bathrooms every possible amenity, with private elevator and large sunny roof terrace.—01-584 8732.

. . .

Dated this 16th day of February, 1982.
VICTOR ELLIS CURRIE
Director

FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

OIL & GAS INVESTORS SOUGHT for 1982 exploration programme. Private exploration firm operating in Mississippi and Louisiana. Reply to Sunbelt Royalty, Inc., P.O. Box 658, Natchez, Miss. 39120 USA.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

RECEPTIONIST/ TELEPHONIST

required for prestigious Mayfair offices. Applicant must be experienced. Good appearance and pleasant speaking voice essential. Age 25+. £5,800 p.a.+, bonus scheme, 4 weeks holiday.

Ring Margaret on : 01-493 6822

SECRETARY PUBLIC RELATIONS

Young, energetic and expanding PR Consultancy requires enthusiastic and experienced secretary/P.A. Working directly for the MD, the successful applicant will have office management responsibilities. An understanding of PR and of word processors an advantage. Four weeks holiday, annual bonus and salary around £7,000 depending upon age and experience.
Call Lynn Robinson on 353 0188 (no agencies)

Sarah Hodge

P.A.
N.W.10
c. £6,250 + +

Spread your PA wings with this go-ahead successful Computer Co. Your PA/Sec. talents combined with driving licence enables you to get out of the office. High degree of organisation, client contact and admin.

Phone Barnadette on 499 7781
Recruitment Consultants
115 New Bond Street, London W1

La Crème
SECRETARIAL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
TO £7,500
Shorthand
Legal Secretary
International City Firm
01-836 4086

La creme de la creme

Exclusive...for a perfect secretary

As a top secretary, you're used to operating at Director level. You've earned your status through hard work and by being good at your job — very good. Above all, you're a born organiser who instinctively knows what needs to be done, and when, and gets on with it without waiting to be asked.

Now here's a chance to join a company that reflects your professionalism. We're Towco — a dynamic building services organisation with an outstanding record of successful growth — and we're looking for a good communicator with your qualities to help our Chairman make the best use of his time — and meet a demanding work schedule.

Based at our offices in Isleworth, where we employ around 80 staff, you'll be responsible for providing a comprehensive secretarial service which will include audio typing, organising meetings and making travel arrangements. Experience at a similar level in an industrial organisation would be an advantage.

Obviously you'll possess first-rate secretarial skills and will display a confident, mature approach. You must also be in tune with the problems faced by a busy Chief Executive and be capable of providing vital support whenever necessary. Ideal age range 30s/early 40s.

As you would expect, we'll negotiate an exclusive senior level salary and benefits package in line with your experience and abilities.

Please write with details of your career to date to: Tim Bartle, Chairman, Towco Limited, Towco House, 177-179 Spring Grove Road, Isleworth, Middlesex.

towco

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY GERMAN/ENGLISH

M.A.N. Mechanical and Structural Division

We are a large and successful heavy engineering group in West Germany.

One of our directors needs a top-level Secretary, fluent in both German and English, possibly also French, who is reliable, efficient, with fast and accurate shorthand and typing.

Our director has a modern lively approach to work and needs someone of similar outlook, who can manage hectic situations, and generally become thoroughly involved in the international work handled by the division. Previous experience at a similar level preferable.

Benefits commensurate with the level of the post, incl. salary of c. DM45,000 p.a. The works are at Mainz-Gustavsburg, a pleasant location near the city of Mainz.

Please apply in writing to our London office:
M.A.N.-G.H.H. (G.B.) Ltd.,
4-5 Grosvenor Place,
London, SW1X 7DG.
Attn. Christine Hudson



Laura Ashley require
Home Furnishings/Design Co-ordinator
to be based at our studios in London. Experience in the interior design field essential, together with appropriate formal design qualifications. Will involve some travel.

Home Furnishing Production Planner/Buyer
to be based at our headquarters in mid-Wales to work with a group developing and marketing the expanding home furnishing collection. Candidates should be educated to degree standard with relevant marketing and buying experience. Will involve some travel.

Please apply in writing to the Marketing Director, Laura Ashley Limited, Carno, Powys, Wales SY17 5LQ.

PROGRESSOR/ADMINISTRATOR
International Contract Furnishers

Busy company seeks person to progress deliveries and co-ordinate forwarding arrangements. This is a challenging position and only applicants with organisational ability and proven management experience should apply. The successful candidate, ideally aged between 25-35, must have a pleasant manner and be able to cope cheerfully under constant pressure and deal methodically with a large volume of paperwork. We are offering a generous salary negotiable from £8,000 + bonus + LVs. The working environment is excellent. Please apply in writing to: Sheila El Hadery, Interiors International Ltd., 2 Ridgemount Place, London WC1E 7AG or telephone 01-580 0383.

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT
Help us organise our tanker fleet!

We are seeking a fast, accurate typist with good shorthand and audio skills to provide a first-class, all-round secretarial and administrative service to two of our managers concerned with the day-to-day operation of our tanker fleet.

Your 4/5 years' secretarial background must include experience at senior management level. Personally well organised, with a responsible and flexible attitude to work and priorities, you must have a good telephone manner and preferably be in your mid-20s.

We will provide an attractive salary, LVs at £1.50 per day, an interest-free season-ticket loan, and excellent modern offices.

If you are not content with working on the fringes of a job, call Gilly Turner on 01-589 8181 ext 278 for an application form; or write to her at Burmah Oil Tankers Limited, Bowater House, 68-114 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LR.

ITN

SECRETARY TO EDITORIAL MANAGER

ITN needs a Secretary for the Editorial Manager, who is responsible for editorial administration and Eurovision affairs. A-level education, good secretarial and administrative abilities, tact and strength of character are essential for this post. Please write, giving brief c.v. and daytime telephone number, to ITN Personnel Office, 48 Wells Street, London W1P 4DE.

CITY BANKERS
£8,000

A major International Merchant Bank seeks a PA/Secretary with Banking experience. This is an interesting and demanding position at Director level, calling for good organising ability and social confidence. Benefits include excellent mortgage subsidy and lunch allowance. 100/60 skills needed.
Phone 629 5645

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 2921

JUST JOBS

Needs senior and junior level secretaries for local and W8.
And also temps always urgently nteded.
219
Kensington High Street, W8.
938 1977

La creme de la creme
continued on page 14

هكذا من الاصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Psychosexual Differences (2). Search and Rescue. Brick by Brick. Ends at 7.55. At 9.05 For Schools, Colleges. 9.05 Brazil. 9.27 It's Your Choice. 9.46 It's Maths. 10.10 Science Workshop. 10.32 Scene (After the Goldrush). 11.05 Near and Far. 11.30 Search. 11.55 On the Books. 12.20 Interval. 12.30 News After Noon. 12.57 Financial Report. And news headlines. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. National conservation contest is launched by Dr David Bellamy. 1.45 King Rollo. 1.50 Bric-a-Brac. 2.00 You and Me. 2.15 For Schools, Colleges. Music Time. 2.40 Television Club. 3.00 Close Down. 3.15 Holiday. India's attraction; the Yugoslavian town of Rovinj; pony trekking in Wales (r). 3.55 Play School (see BBC 2, 11.00am).

4.20 Pixie and Dixie: cartoon. 4.25 Jackanory: Bernard Holley reads more from Joan Eadington's Jonny Briggs and the Giant Cave.

4.40 Huckleberry Finn and His Friends: Episode 9. The murderer Indian Joe is at large.

5.05 John Craven's Newsround.

5.10 Blue Peter: Viewers are asked to design an ideal suit for Peter Duncan, co-presenter of the programme.

5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.25 Nationwide.

6.55 Tomorrow's World: A computer that works under water; a camera that does not use a conventional roll of film or cartridge; a new bionic arm. And items on genetic engineering in farming, and making nuclear waste solid and safe. The reporters are Peter McCann and Kieron Prendiville.

7.20 Top of the Pops: with David 'Kid' Jensen.

8.00 The Kenny Everett Television Show.

8.30 Goodbye Mr Kent: The sorely tried landlady now has her lodger's mother on her hands — and in her bed. With Hannah Gordon, Richard Briers, Gwen Nelson.

9.00 A Party Political Broadcast: David Steel, on behalf of the Liberal Party (see also BBC2, 10.45 and ITV, 10.00 pm).

9.05 News: with John Simpson. And weather.

9.30 Shoestring: Another Man's Castle. Another in this drama series about a crime reporter working for a West Country radio station. Tonight, Shoestring (Trevor Eve) goes into action after a removal van, full of furniture, is stolen from a motorway service station. Co-starring Michael Medwin (as the radio station manager), Doran Godwin and Liz Crowther, with John Forgeham as guest actor (r).

10.25 Question Time: Robin Day is again in the chair as an audience puts questions to Peter Shore; Anna Coote, the women's rights champion; Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for Northern Ireland; and Bonnie Angelo, of Time Life magazine.

11.25 Perry Como's Bahamas Holiday: A second screening of this sun-soaked entertainment which features a host of Bahamian artistes including Captain and Tennille with King Bonaparte and his steel drum band; Loretta Swit, and the Royal Bahamas Police Force Band (r).

12.10 Weather forecast.

BBC 2

Open University. From Petroleum to Polyethylene; 7.05 Levels of Meaning; 7.30 Geophysical Techniques. Ends at 7.55am; At 11.00 Play School: Geoff Nichol's story The Compost Heap. The presenters are Chloe Ashcroft and Brian Cant. 11.25 Closedown. Nothing then until 3.55 Muggeridge: Ancient and Modern. Penultimate film in this biographical series consisting of a running interview and highlights from TV films in which Malcolm Muggeridge has appeared. Today: the period covered is from 1971 to 1978. Includes: Heroes and Heroines, A Satirist Satirised, and Muggeridge in Wax (r).

4.50 Caught in Time: Amateur film of past life in St Boswells in the Scottish Lowlands (r).

5.10 Charles Rennie Mackintosh: The house (Hill House) that Mackintosh built for Glasgow publisher Walter Blackie in 1902 (r).

5.40 Laurel and Hardy: Their First Mistake* (1932). A baby is adopted.

6.00 All creatures Great and Small: Slaughter by poisoner (r).

6.55 County Hall: Local government serial. Who leaked a report to the Press? 7.20 News: with sub-titles.

7.25 History on Your Doorsteps: (See Choice).

7.50 The Shogun Inheritance: Ritualistic tea drinking in Japan (r).

8.30 Russell Harty: with the evangelist Billy Graham and David Essex.

9.00 Call My Bluff: Tonight's players: Frank Muir, Liza Goddard, Hugh Leonard, Arthur Marshall, Eve Pollard and Richard Stilgoe. The MC is Robert Robinson.

9.30 Forty Minutes: Saved in the Nick of Time: How Nick Mead gets in ahead of the demolition squads and saves bits of Britain for posterity.

10.10 Kyung-Wha Chung Plays Bach: Specifically, she plays Bach's Concert for violin and strings in E Major (BWV 1042) with the Scottish Chamber Orchestra. We also hear the ovrture and minuet from Handel's Ode for St Cecilia's Day.

10.45 Party Political Broadcast: by David Steel, the Liberal leader.

11.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test: The featured group is Japan (Tin Drum is their latest LP.) Also The Thompson Twins (Tom Bailey, Pete Dodd and John Roog), formed in 1977. Ends at 12.15am.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools. Physics in Action. (9.30); My World. (9.52); Seeing and Doing. (10.09); Geography Today. (10.26); Biology A-level. (10.48); Basic Maths. (11.05); Tubes and Tunnels. (11.22); Middle-English. (11.39)]; 12.00 The Woofits: The Special Offer. 12.10 Get up and Go! with Beryl Reid; 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family saga, set in the last war; 1.00 News from ITN. 1.20 Thames news; 1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial; 2.00 After Noon Plus: The case histories of several people addicted to 'tranquilizers. With Dr Peterson of the Institute of Psychiatry. 2.45 Snooker: Fourth day of the Yamaha Organs Trophy, broadcast live from the Assembly Rooms in Derby. Highlights of the day's play can be seen at 10.35 tonight.

4.15 Dr Snuggles: the inventor with Peter Ustinov's voice (r). 4.20 Little House on the Prairie: a kidnapping plot in Walnut Grove.

5.15 Emmerdale Farm: More about Joe Sugden's application for the estate manager job.

5.45 News from ITN; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Thames Sport: national and international coverage.

7.00 Does the Team Think? The public puts questions to a team of laughter makers, not expecting a serious reply — and not getting one. With Beryl Reid, Jimmy Edwards, Frankie Howerd, William Rushton and Tim Brooke-Taylor. Guest questioner: Geoff Capes.

7.30 Rising Damp: Comedy series, set in a lodging house run by the disreputable Rigby (Leonard Rossiter). Tonight: he attempts an act of heroism (r).

8.00 Falcon Crest: Drama serial, set in California wine country, and starring Jane Wyman. Tonight: Chase (Robert Foxworth) is in deep financial trouble.

9.00 Shelley: Comedy series starring Hywel Bennett as the perpetual layabout and Belinda Sinclair as his wife. Still without a job, Shelley sets his face against adversity and takes his wife out to the cinema and the local pub.

9.30 TV Eye: Fighting for the Universities. The cash cuts which threaten both staffs and students. The focus is on Stirling in Scotland, one of the worst hit areas. Its grant has been cut by 27 per cent. A report by Denis Tuohy.

10.00 A Party Political Broadcast: by David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party.

10.05 News from ITN. And Thames news headlines.

10.35 Snooker: The best of the action from Yamaha Organs Trophy tournament in Derby.

12.00 What the Papers Say. A review of what the Press has had to say during the past week. The presenter tonight is Godfrey Hodgson.

12.15 Close: Wynford Vaughan Thomas on the art of being Welsh.

● SAVED IN THE NICK OF TIME (BBC2, 9.30 pm) is a hymn of praise to cannibalism in general and to one in particular, Nick Mead, whose Christian name is punnily absorbed into the title of this latest Forty Minutes documentary. Mr Mead's mission in life is to snatch treasures (or what pass for treasures in the world of architectural recycling) from the jaws of death and give them a new, if alien, lease of life. Thus, the portico that once adorned the front of a Victorian house in Beckenham is now a gazebo in Atlanta, Georgia, in whose shadow a boys' choir trills Nymphs and Shepherds to the accompaniment of flute and harpsichord. And thus the melted-down peal of three bells that once rang out in Marylebone now hangs high in Canterbury Cathedral as a single bell aptly re-christened Trinity.

Nick Mead: Saved in the Nick of Time (BBC 2, 9.30 pm)

CHOICE

● Not entirely unrelated to the Forty Minutes film is HISTORY ON YOUR DOORSTEP (BBC 2, 7.25pm) which ends its eight-week run tonight. It has, I believe, admirably succeeded in doing what it set out to do; which was not just to sharpen our awareness of our environment but make us realise what a powerful affinity exists between local history and family history. Tonight's film, made in the Somerset village of Butleigh, is a perfect illustration of this latter point. Ann Heeley's research into the family who once owned her house, the old post office, did not end there. It developed into a reconstruction of life in the whole village. The attractive book which the BBC has produced to accompany the series (History on Your Doorstep, by J. R. Ravensdale, £4.50p) is not a distillation of the eight films, but a deeper exploration of their themes by an expert. Books in the running brooks, sermons in stones . . . Local historians have never had it so good.

● THE MAKING OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY 1782-1982 (Radio 3, 8.00pm), a series of three lectures, owes its existence to the fact that we have had exactly 200 years of foreign secretaries, beginning with Charles James Fox. The 51st incumbent, Lord Carrington, winds up the series on March 25. Tonight, we shall hear Michael Howard, Regius Professor of Modern History, University of Oxford.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.33 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather and Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 *The Living World . . . and Beyond?* investigates the possibilities of there being life elsewhere in the Universe.
10.00 News.
10.02 Town Hall Rules OK? (new series) Nigel Rees finds out how local government works.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Butter Cookies" by Jo Gill.
11.00 News and Travel.
11.05 File on 4.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 *Brain of Britain 1982.*†
12.55 Weather and Travel and Programme News.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Women's Hour.
3.00 News and Travel.
3.02 Play: "The Garden" by Bob Eaton.†
4.00 Home Base. People and places that don't always make the national headlines.
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 Story Time: "Welsh Fargo" by Harry Secombe (9).
5.00 PM: News magazine
5.55 Weather & Programme News.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.54 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse.
7.30 Kaleidoscope.
8.00 Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra *Concert. Part 1: Greig*, Rachmaninov.†
8.50 Of Ships and Sealing-Wax . . . Textiles and Pigs. John Simpson discusses the economy of Northern Ireland.
9.10 Concert (Part 2) Sibelius. †
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 *A Book at Bedtime: "Confederacy of Dunces"* by John Kennedy Toole (9).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF as above except as follows: 6.25-6.30 Weather and Travel. 9.05 For Schools. 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother. 11.00-12.00 For Schools. 1.55 pm *Programme News.* 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30-12.10 am Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Boyce, Saint-Saëns, Schubert, Dvorak; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Chabrier (mono), J. C. Bach, Mozart, Ibert; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Beethoven; records.†
10.00 Virtuoso Piano Music. Recital: Holman, Saint-Saëns transcr. Godowsky, Busoni, Liszt.†
10.40 Bach Violin Sonatas. Recital.†
11.10 St. David's Music Week. BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra concert: Stravinsky, Jeffrey Lewis, Rimsky-Korsakov. The Stravinsky work is the Firebird Suite, and the Rimsky-Korsakov work is the Symphonic Suite Sheherazade, Op 35. There is a *first performance of* Jeffrey Lewis's Limina Lucis, for organ and orchestra (John Scott is the organist).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert from St. George's, Brandon Hill. Chamber music *recital:* Beethoven, Rossini, Sandor Veress, *Josef Bohuslav Foerster.*†
2.00 Les Pecheurs de Perles. Opera in three acts by Bizet (sung in French; records). The singers include Leopold Simoneau, Pierrette Alarie, Réné Bianco and Xavier Depraz. With the Lamourex Orchestra.
4.05 Music for Cello and Piano. *Recital: Martinu, Jolivet, Balassa,* Francouer arr. Trowell.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 *Shostakovich* Chamber Music. Recital.†
8.00 The Making of British Foreign Policy 1782-1982. Michael Howard, Regius Professor of Modern History, University of Oxford, gives the first of three lectures to mark the bicentenary of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
9.00 BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra. Concert: Tchaikovsky, Brahms.†
10.20 Of the Levitation at St. Michael's by Carey Harrison.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Carnival of Flowers. Hans Werner Henze on record.†

VHF only 5.55-6.55 am and 11.20 pm-1.0 am Open University.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 Jan Leeming.† *8.00* Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 Know Your Place. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew from midnight.† 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†



Harry Secombe, Radio 4 (4.45)

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Andy Peebles. *7.00 The Record Producers.* 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: Summary. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 International Soccer Special. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Rock Salad. 10.15 Ploughman of the Moon. 10.30 My Word! 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 A Pattern of Faith. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. *4.00 World News.* 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. *11.15 Merchant Navy* Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Psychiatry in Action: The Maudsley Hospital. 1.00 Ploughman of the Moon. 1.15 Outlook; News Summary. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Opera Gallery 2.30 Music Now. 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 9 0-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz . Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service *MF 648kHz/463m.*

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

BBC Cymru/Wales 10.00-10.30am I Ysgolion. 12.57-1.00pm News of Wales. 2.15-2.40 I Ysgolion. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 12.12-12.37a.m. The Computer Programme. 12.37 News of Wales. Scotland 12.55-1.00pm Scottish News. 3.00-3.30 The Afternoon Show. 3.30-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.25 *Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00* Current Account. 12.10 Scottish news. Northern Ireland 11.30-11.55am For Schools, 12.57-1.00 News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.25-12.00 Amateur Boxing: (Ulster Senior Boxing Championship). 12.00 News. England 6.00-6.25pm Regional *news magazines.* 12.15am Close.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. *6.00 Coast to Coast.* 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Company, followed by Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Bygones. 4.20 Palmerstown USA. 5.10 Tales of Crime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Bodyline. 6.30 Now You See It. 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 12.00 Seachd Laithean. 12.15 am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 2.30-2.45 Yesterday: Archives of 1962. 4.20 Here's Boomer. 4.50-5.45 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 6.00 This is your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 What the Papers Say. 12.20 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 4.20 Lone Ranger. 4.50-5.45 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Job Slot Extra. 12.05 am Being with God. 12.10 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Palmerstown USA. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30 Cuckoo Waltz. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.05 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 11.22 am-11.37 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.20 pm Mwstl. 4.15 Fanfare for Young Musicians. 4.45 Sêr. 5.10-5.20 Captain Nemo. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 What's on Where. 6.40 On the Water. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.00-10.05 Life in France. 12.00 Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.20 Here's Boomer. 4.45 Schools Challenge. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 News at Bedtime. Closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45 Jason of Star Command. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 England Their England. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-2.45 News. 2.00-2.45 *Not for Women Only.* 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.45 Adventures of Black Beauty. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.35 North Sea Saga. 11.20 Snooker. 12.00 Marie Gordon-Price in Concert with Allan Stewart. 12.30 am Living World.

Grampian As Thames except: 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 The Flying Kiwi. 4.50 Sport Billy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.25 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 It's George. 12.05 am Seachd Laithean with Angus Peter Campbell. 12.20 News. 12.25 Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Tele Views. 6.40 On the Water. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 12.05 am Postscript. 12.11 Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm— 12.05 am News. 12.08 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * *BLACK AND WHITE:* (r) REPEAT

Court of Appeal — **Law Report** March 4 1982 — Chancery Division

When failure to act is an offence

Regina v Miller

Before Lord Justice Ackner, Lord Justice Stocker and Mr Justice May

[Judgment delivered March 3]

An unintentional act followed by a reckless or intentional omission to rectify that act or its consequences could be regarded *in toto* as an intentional act so as to constitute a criminal offence.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) so held dismissing James Miller's appeal against conviction at Leicester Crown Court (Mr Recorder Matthewman, QC) for an offence of arson contrary to section 1(1) and (3) of the Criminal Damage Act 1971, on the grounds that the judge was wrong to reject a submission of no case to answer on the basis that there was absence of *actus reus*, and had misdirected the jury that the applicant was under a duty to put out the fire, and that his omission to do so was sufficient to constitute the offence.

Mr Patrick Thomas, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant, Mr David McCarthy for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE MAY, giving the judgment of the court, said that the facts had not been in dispute. The appellant was a vagrant and had been squatting at a house owned by a housing association.

One evening he had returned there and gone to the bedroom he had been using. He lay down, lit a cigarette and fell asleep before finishing it.

It had set the mattress alight. He woke up shortly afterwards to find the mattress smouldering, but he did nothing to put it out and moved into the next room where he again went to sleep.

Later a police officer saw that the house was on fire. The fire brigade was called and had to rescue the appellant. In his statement to the police he accepted that the fire had been his fault.

Clearly under the decision of the House of Lords in *R v Caldwell* ([1981] 2 WLR 509), there was no question that the appellant had been reckless, so that the *mens rea* of the offence was present and no question had been raised on that.

The issue was whether the actual omission of the appellant to put out the fire in the mattress constituted an *actus reus*, or to put it more broadly, to what extent, if at all, an omission to act could sufficiently found criminal liability. It was argued that there was no *actus reus*, in that the mattress was set on fire accidentally, and that thereafter the mere omission to put that fire out could not give rise to criminal liability.

However, a distinction had to be drawn between the case of persons coming across an already existing danger and doing nothing, and the case of someone who either accidentally or deliberately was responsible for the dangerous situation and failed to act. In this case the appellant could not be said to be in the same position as an innocent bystander.

Unless a statute specifically so provided, or the case was one where the common law imposed a duty to act, then the mere omission to act with nothing more was not criminal. Further, the *actus reus* and *mens rea* must normally coincide.

However, it might be artificial to consider parts of criminal conduct independently, merely because they were separate in point of time. The conduct should be looked at as a whole in appropriate circumstances.

In such cases, of which the present was an example, an intentional act followed by an intentional omission to rectify it or its consequences, or a reckless omission to do so if that was a sufficient *mens rea* in the particular case, should be regarded *in toto* when reality and common sense so required, and that might well be a matter for the jury.

Whether on the facts there was an element of adoption by the offender of what he had done earlier, by what he deliberately or recklessly failed to do later was highly relevant.

Accordingly, although the correctness of the recorder's direction that the appellant was under any duty at criminal law to extinguish the fire was doubtful, the whole of the appellant's conduct should be considered together and could and should be regarded as one act.

There was the significant element of adoption present, and the recorder was correct in leaving the case to the jury on the basis that the question was whether the appellant's omission was reckless, as defined by their Lordship's house in *Caldwell.*

Accordingly the appeal was *dismissed.*

Leave was granted to appeal to the House of Lords.

Solicitors: Mr L S. Manson, Birmingham.

Correction

In *In re Signland Ltd* (*The Times* February 24) counsel for the company was instructed by Mr Howard A. Rivers, Hounslow, and not by Harveys, Lewisham.

Handing down judgments

Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation v Marine Transportation Co Ltd

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice *Cumming-Bruce, Lord* Justice Donaldson and Lord Justice Oliver) said on March 3 that in future in appropriate cases reserved judgments would not be read out but copies would be handed out to the interested parties. *In cases of general public* interest the usual practice of reading the judgment in open court would be continued.

The court, in a reserved judgment, dismissed an appeal by the plaintiffs from the decision of Mr Justice Mustill ([1980] 1 Lloyds List Rep 638) who had entered *judgment for the defendants.*

The judgment of the court was not read but copies were supplied to counsel and some copies were handed down.

LORD JUSTICE CUMMING-BRUCE said that that practice would be followed in his Lordship's court in those cases in which the court was satisfied that those interested were the parties, the law reporters, and a very limited number of members of the public to whom the judgment, *by arrangement,* could be given.

In those cases in which the court took the view that the public generally was likely to be interested the usual practice of giving the judgment in open court would be followed. This was the first time that *the court* had followed the practice followed by Lord Justice Donaldson in the Commercial Court.

LORD JUSTICE DONALDSON said that the system operated in the Commercial Court in order to save the time not *only of* the judges but of counsel, solicitors and commercial parties whose time was extremely valuable. It was not intended to deprive the shorthand writers of their normal business of supplying *copies* of the judgments.

Jury standard of proof

Regina v Corcoran

No particular form of words was required to be used by a judge when giving directions to a jury on the standard of proof in a criminal case as long as he made it clear to them what was well known to be the criminal standard of proof, Lord Justice Dunn (sitting with Mr Justice Cantley and Mr Justice Sheldon) held in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on February 26.

No jurisdiction to quash error of law

Bousfield and Others v North Yorkshire County Council

Before Mr Justice Dillon

[Judgment delivered March 3]

His Lordship dismissed as misconceived and an abuse of process an application by the plaintiffs, Mr Eric Charles Bousfield, and two others, as trustees of the 2nd Earl of *Halifax*, by way of originating summons in the Chancery Division, for a declaration that they were entitled to have part of Tillmire Common, Heslington, North Yorkshire, in their freehold ownership, forming part of *unit number CL 84,* removed from the register of common land maintained by the defendant, North Yorkshire County Council.

His Lordship held that where it was claimed that a decision of an inferior tribunal ought to be quashed for error of law on the *face of the record* the appropriate procedure was by an application for judicial review before the Queen's Bench Divisional Court. The defendant had applied to strike out the proceedings on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction to *grant the declaration sought.*

Mr Francis M. Ferris, QC, and Mr Nicholas Asprey for North Yorkshire County Council; Mr Robin E. Auld, QC, and Mr W. R. Griffiths for the plaintiffs.

MR JUSTICE DILLON said that the proceedings related to land known as Tillmire Common at Heslington in North Yorkshire, which had been registered as common land under the Commons Registration Act 1965. The plaintiffs, who were, or *claimed to be owners in fee* simple, were the trustees of a settlement created by the Earl of Halifax.

His Lordship said that section 5 provided for the registration of provisional registrations and for objections thereto, and that any provisional registration which was confirmed by a commons commissioner, on a reference under section 5, or to which no objection in due time was ever made, became final and was to be entered in the register accordingly. Section 18 provided for an appeal by case stated to the High Court, and such appeals were assigned to the Chancery Division.

The present proceedings were not, however, such an appeal. What had happened in this case — and his Lordship apprehended that it was a frequent situation — was that the registration of Tillmire Common had become final, but no rights of common at all had been registered in respect of the land.

Section 13 provided for amendment of the register where any land registered under the Act "ceases to be common land", and by section 14 the court could order the register to be amended where "(b) the register has been amended in pursuance of section 13 and it appears to the court no amendment or a different amendment ought to have been made and that the error cannot be corrected in pursuance of regulations made under this Act; and, in either case, the court deems it just to rectify the register". Again proceedings under section 14 were assigned to the Chancery Division.

Under section 22, "common land" meant "(a) land subject to rights of common . . ." or "(b) waste land of a manor not subject to rights of common" but did not *include a town* or village green or any land which formed part of a highway.

The plaintiffs took the view that the registration of Tillmire Common as common land carried the seeds of its own destruction and that since no rights of common had been or could now be registered, *it was outside* the statutory definition and so had ceased to be common land.

Accordingly on December 18, 1980 they applied to the defendant registration authority to amend the register under section 13 (a) and regulation 27, but their application was rejected on the ground that the land had "not ceased to be common land". In essence the defendant was thereby rejecting the construction of section 13 (a) put forward by the plaintiffs: namely, that land ceased to be common land by virtue of the Act itself if no rights of common had been or could be registered.

The defendant at that stage assumed without inquiring that the plaintiffs were right in saying that the land was not "waste land *of a manor*", but in the course of the hearing Mr Ferris had stated that information had reached the defendant from a third party to the effect that Tillmire might once have been, and if so still was waste land of a manor.

The defendant having given its decision, as mentioned, the plaintiffs issued an originating summons on August 14, 1981. On November 24, the defendant issued a notice of motion asking that the summons be struck out and all further proceedings *stayed on the grounds either that* the court had no jurisdiction to entertain it; or if there was jurisdiction as a matter of discretion because the appropriate procedure, if any was an application to the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, for judicial review under Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

The originating summons, as issued, sought a declaration "that the plaintiffs upon lawful application under section 13 . . . are entitled to have that part of Tillmire Common . . . in their freehold ownership . . . removed from the register . . .".

His Lordship read those words, as Mr Ferris did, as referring to some future application contemplated by the plaintiffs. On that basis the court clearly had no power to give relief.

Parliament had conferred the jurisdiction to amend the register on the defendant and not on the court, and the court had no jurisdiction to anticipate the decision of the defendant on a future application; see *Barraclough v Brown* ([1897] AC 615).

Mr Auld, however, said that the summons related not to the future but to the present application, and that, the defendant having erred in law, the plaintiffs were entitled to be declared entitled to have the land removed from the register, because no rights of common had been registered.

Some points were clear. First that the Chancery Division had no appellate jurisdiction to hear an appeal from the defendant's decision refusing to amend the register.

Second that although, if the defendant had amended the register, the Chancery Division would have had jurisdiction under section 14 to consider the amendment, the Chancery Division had no jurisdiction, on the plain wording of section 14, where *the defendant refused* to make any amendment. The court had no power to consider afresh a matter already decided by an inferior tribunal, when the decision of that matter had been committed by Parliament to that tribunal.

Beyond *that Mr Ferris* conceded that the defendant's refusal to amend could have been challenged by applying to the Queen's Bench Divisional Court under Order 53, for judicial review, if an application were made in due time, and that it could be so challenged now, if the Divisional Court gave leave.

But an application for judicial review did not involve a rehearing of the application rejected by the defendant, nor did it involve an appeal against the defendant's decision. *It was merely the* way in which the courts acted in a supervisory capacity on well recognised principles in relation to inferior tribunals: see *Anisminic v Foreign Compensation commission* ([1969] 2 AC 147, 195) *per* Lord Pearce.

Mr Ferris also conceded that, in the light of the *Anisminic* decision, if the inferior tribunal's error went to jurisdiction, in the broad sense, the High Court had jurisdiction to entertain an action by an aggrieved party for a declaration that the tribunal's decision was a nullity, but even so, he argued, the court ought to refuse to entertain proceedings for a declaration, and ought instead to leave the aggrieved party to apply for a judicial *review.*

The question of jurisdiction as opposed to discretion therefore came down to this, that Mr Ferris submitted that an error of law by the tribunal within its jurisdiction, as opposed to an excess of jurisdiction, could only be corrected by judicial review, and not by seeking a declaration, even though the error of law appeared on the face of the record.

Mr Ferris adopted the statement of Professor Wade's *Administrative Law* (4th edition) at *p508, that declaration was not* available for error on the face of the record and that only certiorari would do.

If the tribunal gave a decision in excess of its jurisdiction, the decision was a *nullity* from the outset, the aggrieved party ought not to be burdened by it, and it was logical to conclude that the High Court had jurisdiction to entertain an action for a declaration that it was a nullity; compare *Pyx Granite Co Ltd v Ministry of Housing and Local Government* ([1960] AC 260, 268).

Where, however, the complaint was that the inferior tribunal had erred in law on the face of the record, the decision was not a nullity. It was a wrong exercise of a jurisdiction which the tribunal had, as opposed to a usurpation of a jurisdiction *which it did not have; see R v Medical Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Gilmore* ([1957] 1QB 574, 588) *per* Lord Justice Parker.

The questions seemed to be: (1) Whether the logic had led the High Court to entertain, as an alternative to judicial review, actions for declarations that decisions of inferior tribunals were nullities for errors of law going to jurisdiction, led to the conclusion that the High Court also had jurisdiction in an action for a declaration that the tribunal's decision was invalid for error on the face of the record, even though such a decision was not a nullity.

(2) Whether, so far at any rate as a judge of first instance was concerned, the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Punton v Ministry of Pensions (No 2)* ([1964] 1 WLR 226), precluded the court from entertaining the present summons, even as amended as indicated above, or whether the decision in *Punton's* case depended entirely on the personal relief sought in that case, which merely raised a question of law for decision, and would whatever the answer given have left the decision of the inferior tribunal, the National Insurance Commissioner, stand*ing.*

Even if, however, the court had jurisdiction, the remedy of the declaration was discretionary, and the court clearly had full power to strike out or stay the proceedings if as a matter of discretion the court considered that the plaintiffs should apply for judicial review

His Lordship had formed the clear view that even if there was jurisdiction the plaintiffs' claim ought to be heard in the Queen's Bench Division, on an application for judicial review and not in the Chancery Division. His Lordship did not propose to say anything further as to jurisdiction, since anything he did say would be *obiter* and of no assistance.

Order 53 provided a carefully designed procedure to deal expeditiously with *applications* for judicial review. An important requirement was that the applicant should apply *ex parte* to the Divisional Court for leave to make the application.

The Commons Registration Act and the proceedings provided for *by sections 14 and 18 were* concerned with matters which were peculiarly within the territory of the Chancery Division.

The question of law which the plaintiffs were seeking to raise was not a question of ancient law or ancient rights, and did not concern any problem as to manorial waste. It was merely a question as to the true construction and effect of an Act of Parliament which was less than 20 years old.

Such a question, be it easy or difficult, could just as well be dealt with by judges of the Queen's Bench Division as by judges of the Chancery Division.

There was nothing in the question raised, assuming there was jurisdiction, to override the general practice that proceedings under the supervisory jurisdiction, where it was claimed that a decision of an inferior tribunal ought to be quashed for error of law on the face of the record, ought to be brought before the Queen's Bench Divisional Court and not in the Chancery *Division.*

The summons was misconceived and an abuse of the process of the court. Leave to appeal was granted, if required.

Solicitors: Lee Bolton & Lee; Dibb Lupton & Co, Leeds.

When judge can extend time

Devlin v Fell

Mr Justice Woolf held in the Queen's Bench Division on February 4 that a single judge could as a matter of discretion exercise the power of the court to extend time in which to lodge a case stated by magistrates under Order 56 of the Rules of the Supreme Court notwithstanding that it was a criminal cause which would be heard by a Divisional Court consisting of two judges.

The proper approach was to regard the single judge as having jurisdiction to deal with questions of time, given that he could always adjourn an application in order for it to be dealt with by a full court if it was appropriate in any particular case.

New sponsorship deals with tobacco industry

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

The Government has concluded two more voluntary agreements with the tobacco industry, on sports sponsorship and general advertising, despite protests by health groups that such agreements do not curb advertising.

The agreement on sports sponsorship allows the amount of money spent by the industry on prize money to rise from £4.5m to £6m, as disclosed in *The Times* last month. All advertisements for tobacco-sponsored events, however, will have to carry a health warning.

Under the second agreement, the industry has promised to spend £3m a year on independent research into health promotion and to agree to some, as yet undermined, further restrictions on advertising.

Both agreements were condemned yesterday by the British Medical Association and Action on Smoking and Health (Ash). The Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh are to meet to decide what concerted action to take.

Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport, announced the new agreement on sports sponsorship in Parliament yesterday in answer to a question from Sir Hector Monro, Conservative MP for Dumfries and a former minister for sport. He said the agreement would run for four years until at least December 31, 1985 and that the existing expenditure ceiling, the actual expenditure in 1976 adjusted for inflation, would be maintained.

Government health warnings are to appear on press and poster advertising for sponsored sporting activities and the industry is to inform the Minister for Sport of any changes in their sponsorship plans. The companies will have to consult the Minister if they want to sponsor any sport not previously sponsored and will not be allowed to sponsor any in which most of the participants are under 18.

The agreement is a snub for Britain's top medical men, since the presidents of eight royal medical colleges wrote to the Minister for Sport in December, calling for an end to sports sponsorship. They said that such sponsorship evaded the ban on tobacco advertising on television because many of the sponsored events, which carried large poster displays, were televised.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Servies, announced in the Commons the new voluntary agreement on advertising. Health groups were disappointed that another voluntary agreement was concluded becaus ewhen Mr Patrick Jenkin, former Secretary of State for Social Services, announced the last one 14 months ago, it was thought that it might be followed by legislation banning advertising. Mr Jenkin said that if a private member's Bill was introduced to that effect the Government would not oppose it.

Mr Fowler said that the £3m to be given by the industry for health promotion would be spent on research projects chosen by a working group later this year. The tobacco industry had confirmed that the new agreement on advertising would cover further restrictions and better presentation of the health warning.

A spokesman for the British Medical Association said yesterday: "We deplore this tacit cooperation in the advertising o fan industry that is causing massive ill health." Mr David Simpson, director of Ash, said: "This is a black day for health. The strongest plea from the very top of the medical profession has been swept aside in favour of giving cigarette pushers what they want. How on earth can health ministers hope to reduce the epidemic of disease and death caused by smoking if their colleagues in other government departments are pulling in the opposite direction?

"The new rule about health warnings on advertising for sponsored events is the one victory for the health department. It is a clear admission that tobacco sponsorship really is just the way of cheating the restriction on ordinary cigarette advertising."

Mr Simpson said that a single extra penny on a packet of cigarettes could provide ten times as much money for sport as that spent by the tobacco industry.

☐ A guide to persuade health authorities to take up the anti-swoking cause has been launched by Action on Smoking and Health (Ash). It suggests that all health authorities adopt a policy to include advice for health staff and patients about giving up smoking, a ban on smoking in hospitals, and publiicty programmes

Home on the range



President Reagan wearing a cowboy hat given to him by a schoolgirl before addressing a rally at Cheyenne, Wyoming. The President defended his budget proposals and promised there would be no retreat on his economic policies. (Page 6).

Opticians make £6m profit on cheap lenses

Opticians have made millions of pounds in profits from the Department of Health and Social Security by recouping cash on cut-price lenses, often cheap foreign imports, at standard rates, the House of Commons Public Accounts Committee was told last night.

Sir Kenneth Stowe, Permanent Secretary at the department, said a full inquiry into the system of reimbursement was to be carried out this year.

But the department had no legal powers to demand the return of the cash, estimated at £6m.

Moscow rife with rumours

Continued from page 1

He has long been associated with the Soviet leader, but became a member of the Politburo only in 1978. But he was prominently ranked at Mr Suslov's funeral and was on hand to greet General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, at the airport on Monday.

By contrast, Mr Andrei Kirilenko, a more senior man, appears to have faded from the picture. A Politburo member for 20 years and long mooted as a successor to Mr Brezhnev, he was less prominent at Mr Suslov's funeral and was not included in the party greeting General Jaruzelski. Considerably greater publicity was given to Mr Chernyenko's award on his seventieth birthday than to Mr Kirilenko's lesser award on his seventy-fifth birthday one month previously.

Another twist to the story, where fresh and contradictory rumours are being spread every day, is the unexplained slighting of General Tsvigun on his unexpected death. Mr Brezhnev did not sign the official obituary, a deliberate breach of protocol; General Tsvigun was not buried at Novodevichi where all senior party officials of similar rank are interred and a large delegation headed by a former friend and colleague, Mr Gaidar Aliyev, the party secretary of Azerbaijan, was apparently told they should not come to Moscow for the funeral.

There may be no real connexion between the arrest of Mr Tsigan, General Tsvigun's death and the rivalry between Mr Kirilenko and Mr Chernyenko. But it is significant that such connexions are being hinted at.

There is a general expectancy at the moment that there might soon be some important political changes within the Politburo. And though the personal position of President Brezhnev would seem as secure as it always has been, rumours about his son, Mr Yuri Brezhnev, a Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, and his daughter, contribute to the uncertainty of what is going on.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Nott's finest hour: a study in martial arts

Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday gave the details of his scheme to make it possible for young people to volunteer for adventure training with the Armed Forces.

He was congratulated by a series of Conservative backbench martial figures who prefaced their questions to him with stirring cries along he lines of: "As a reserve soldier who has completed 30 years of service. . ." This last came from Mr Neil Thorne (Redbridge, Ilford, South, Con), and gave one of the other ranks, Mr Robert Brown (Newcastle upon Tyne, West, Lab), the opportunity to shout back: "Well, get your hands out yer pockets, then".

Undeterred by the risk of such insubordination, another Tory, Mr Keith Best (Anglesey), pressed ahead with: "As a serving Territorial Army officer. . .". Later, Lord James Douglas-Hamilton (Edinburgh West, Con) intervened with: "As another Army reservist. . .".

In the face of these provocative manoeuvres, the People's Army below the gangway on the other side of the House could not, as the saying goes, stand idly by. The Labour left has long made it clear that it cannot tolerate the British Army being stationed in any country, including Britain — particularly Britain.

"As one who has the honour to be a serving officer in the class war", Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab), could well have begun.

Mr Skinner made aggressive noises at Mr Nott throughout the exchanges. Occasionally, he would hold a staff conference with two brother officers sitting with him below the gangway: Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) and Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East, Lab). They decided on a pincer movement. Mr Cryer, shouting from the strategic sedentary position, strafed Mr Nott with a cry of "extend higher education" when the Secretary of State said the scheme was a way of making use of young people. Meanwhile Mr Allaun launched a textbook tank thrust at what he saw as Mr Nott's most vulnerable point. "The scheme is a prelude to compulsory national service for the unemployed", Mr Allaun calmly observed.

All those more traditional soldiers on the Tory benches who had been boasting of their exploits were powerless to defend Mr Nott against this modern, scientific form of warfare. Unless the Secretary of State rallied, the enemy would convince half the country that the Tory scheme was the same as the old compulsory national service, and the war would lost.

Mr Nott stood alone. But he bided his time. Suddenly the Speaker called Mr Cryer. Once out of the sedentary position, he ran amuck. The scheme was "the cynical manipulation of the unemployed", he raved. It was in addition "a public relations exercise" because "the Ministry of Defence is green with envy at the success of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament among young people"

It was completely undisciplined, the sort of thing which has no place in the kind of warfare favoured by such authorities as Liddell Hart, Guderian and Allaun. It was as well that there were no villages near by, since Mr Cryer would have looted them. Mr Nott dealt with him with considerable panache. "I wish we could have got the Hon Gentleman on a youth adventure scheme", he suavely commented. Tory morale recovered. The Labour benches tried a gentler approach. Mr Andrew Bennett (Stockport, North, Lab) complained about the Army mistreating the countryside during manoeuvres. He suggested that, in addition to being taught other skills, the volunteers should be "taught concern" for the countryside. He seemed to have in mind some sort of Queen's Own Environmentalists Regiment, or Coldstream Ecologists. It sounded rather wet.

Mr John Silkin, the shadow defence spokesman, did not oppose the scheme as such, but feared that it would be at the expense of our conventional forces, a line which could not have satisfied the left. As Mr Cryer's chant of "higher education" had made clear, they look forward to the day when swords will be beaten into polytechnics.

The House moved on the Canada Bill. Whereupon Mr Dale Campbell - Savours (Workington, Lab) was ordered out of the Chamber for constantly getting up on a point of order in defiance of the Chair. Court-martialled for disrupting parliamentary history's most boring Bill he deserved a medal.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen visits the annual stallion show of the National Light Horse Breeding Society at Newmarket; 11.30.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attend a gala evening in aid of the Order of St John at the Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences EC2; 7.50.

New exhibitions

Contemporary Canadian tapestries, work by leading weavers, Barbican Centre, Barbican, EC2. Open today 12 to 3; then Mon-Sun 10 to 10, from tomorrow (until July 4).

Wood, clay and watercolours: paintings and sculpture by Bert Roberts, Manor House, Ilkley. Tues-Sun 10 to 5, closed Mon (until April 4).

Watercolours by Chris Deards, pictures are mainly townscapes, many of the Islington scene. Islington Central Library Gallery, 2 Fieldway Crescent, N5; Mon-Fri 9 to 8, Sat 9 to 5, closed Sun (until March 27).

Twenty-two etchings by Anthony Davies and linocuts by John Muafangejo, Moira Kelly—Fine Art, 97 Essex Road, Islington, N1. Tues-Sat 11 to 6, late opening Thurs 11 to 8, closed Sun and Mon (until April 8).

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings, gouaches and graphics by Graham Sutherland. Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork Street, W1; Mon-Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 12, closed Sun (until March 30).

Last chance to see

Paintings by Graham Crowley, Air Gallery, 6 & 8 Rosebery Avenue, EC1; 11 to 6, ends today. Museum, Botanic Gardens, Belfast; 10 to 5, ends today.

Drawings and paintings by third year students of Camberwell School of Art and Crafts, South London Art Gallery, Peckham Road, SE5; 10 to 6, ends today.

Talks, lectures

Catholic theology and the bomb, by Roger Rushton, St Botolph, Aldgate, 1.05.

Penny cheap and nasty—Ernest King collection, by Christine Johnstone, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10.

Anger and bitterness, by the Rev Dr Brian Johanson, City Temple, 1.15.

Bible study: St Luke, St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, 1.30.

English watercolour (1), by Colin Wiggins, National Gallery, 1.

Life between the tides, Natural History Museum, 3.

Entertainers — photography in the theatre, National Centre of Photography, Milsom Street, Bath, 7.

Egypt in the Persian empire, by Amelie T L Kuhrt, University College, London, Gower Street, WC1, 1.20.

Corporations, conventicles, and clubs: the impact of urban growth in the later seventeenth century, by Penelope Corfield, Gustave Tuck Theatre, University College London, 5.

Music

Lost Jockey; voice and keyboard recital, City University, Northampton Square, EC1, 1.10.

Piano recital by William Howard, St Bartholomew-the-Great, 1.10.

Voice and organ recital by Susan Elliott and Ian le Grice, St Giles' Cripplegate, 1.10.

Bach Cantata series: Motet No v. St Mary-at-Hill, Lovat Lane, Eastcheap, 1.15.

Special early evening concert: Coro Cappella, St Anne's and Saint Agnes, Gresham Street, EC2, 7.

Concert by Morley Chamber Orchestra, Morley College, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1, 7.30.

Southampton University Concert Society presents Mitsuko Uchida, a piano recital, Southampton University, Turner Sims Concert Hall, 8.

London Soloists Chamber Orchestra presents an early evening concert, St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, 6.15.

A production of Walton: Facade, and Weill: Mahagonny Songspiel, New Theatre, Strand Building, King's College, 7.30.

Recital by Eileen Lowes, The Hexagon, Civic Centre, Reading, 1.10.

Walks

Best of British pubs night, meet Bond Street Underground, 7.30.

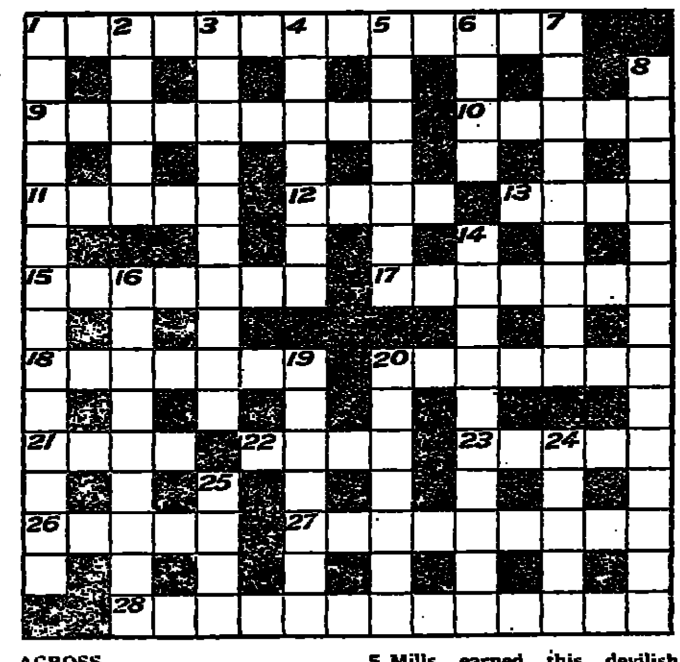
General

Readings and music for Lent based on the prose and poetry of George Herbert, Durham Cathedral, Durham, 8.

Bond winner

The £250,000 Premium Savings Bond prize has been won by 17ZN 301884. The winner lives in Fife.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,771



ACROSS
1 A superlative commander in Italy (13).
9 Supervisor's slip? (9).
10 Vocalize poem in the extremes of youthful zeal (5).
11 Arboreal retreat a girl found (5).
12 Guy may secure this wine from Spain? (4).
13 A denial from a Parisian of unknown identity (4).
15 Purple medick from the lake (7).
17 Lingering, as a boy in elegant surroundings (7).
18 Bone from Munster ruin (7).
20 Unpaid companion in a biblical city (7).
21 Greek intelligence? On the contrary, American (4).
22 One of thirty here which the ignorant don't have (4).
23 It's swinging in the rain (5).
26 Material for Prokofiev (5).
27 Writing symbolic of a curt worker (9).
28 Plutonian aspect associated with the Cheshire Cat (13).

DOWN
1 Lack of basis for Spanish castles (14).
2 Works to make dough, say, to satisfy these? (5).
3 Enid hacked out, taking courses here (10).
4 He took in, in wild glee, what was left (7).
5 Mills earned this devilish description from Blake (7).
6 In adversity see Procne's son (4).
7 Decree involving dinar once (9).
8 Sort of paper lacking writing for a magazine (5,9).
14 Beachcomber's opponent a mole? (10).
16 Patterned like Omar's board of Nights and Days (9).
19 Wet invalid diet (no spirit) for him (7).
20 First act set outside eastern compound (7).
24 Unattractive environment of Sodom and Gomorrah (5).
25 The disorderly state of officers or sergeants? (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,770

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.69
Austria Sch	31.75	29.75
Belgium Fr	89.00	84.50
Canada $	2.30	2.21
Denmark Kr	15.10	14.30
Finland Mkk	8.60	8.15
France Fr	11.45	10.85
Germany DM	4.51	4.26
Greece Dr	116.00	109.00
Hongkong $	11.05	10.45
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.21
Italy Lir	2375.00	2275.00
Japan Yn	454.00	428.00
Netherlands Gld	4.92	4.66
Norway Kr	11.34	10.74
Portugal Esc	132.00	125.00
South Africa Rd	2.10	1.95
Spain Pta	191.50	182.50
Sweden Kr	10.98	10.40
Switzerland Fr	3.58	3.36
USA $	1.88	1.81
Yugoslavia Dnr	97.50	91.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 2.6 at 555.2.

Auctions today

Bonham's, Montpelier Street: European oil paintings, 11; English and Continental furniture, 2.30. **Christie's, South Kensington**: Oriental works of art, 10.30; European ceramics, 2; scientific instruments, domestic and other machinery and writing implements, 2. **Phillips, Blenheim Street**: Chinese shawls and embroideries, lace and costumes, 11; scripophily and paper money, 2. **Phillips, Alphin Brook Road, Exeter**: Victoriana, 11. **Sotheby's, Bond Street**: ballet and theatre material, 10.30 and 2.30; medals, 10.30 and 2. **Sotheby's, Belgravia**: ceramics, 11. **Sotheby's, Rainbow, Torquay**: collectors' items including toys and dolls, works of art including a good collection of European scent bottles and English, Continental and Oriental furniture, 10.

Viewing

Bonham's, Montpelier Street: English and Continental furniture, 9 to 2.30. **Christie's, King Street**: fine English pictures of the seventeenth and twentieth centuries, 9.15 to 4.30. **Christie's, South Kensington**: Oriental works of art, 9.15 to 10: scientific instruments, weights and measures, pens, domestic and other machines, 9.15 to 12; European ceramics, 9.15 to 12; silver, 9.15 to 4.30; printed books, atlases and maps, 9.15 to 4.30. **Phillips, Blenheim Street**: scripophily and paper money, 9 to 1; silver and plate; modern British paintings, drawings and sculpture, all 9 to 4.30. **Phillips, Alphin Brook Road, Exeter**: Victoriana, 9 to 11. **Sotheby's, Bond Street**: carpets; English furniture, Japanese prints, all 9.30 to 4.30. **Sotheby's, Belgravia**: mechanical music and printed ephemera, 9.30 to 4.30.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Coal Industry Bill, remaining stages. Orders relating to mineworkers.

Lords (3): Mental Health Bill, third reading. Antiquities Bill, committee.

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED 1982
Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone 01-837 1234. Telex 264971. Thursday, March 4, 1982. Registered as a Newspaper at the Post Office.

The papers

The Daily Mirror writes today that for the past three years gas prices have gone up at a rate 10 per cent faster than inflation, at a time when the Government says its most important policy is to reduce inflation.

That has not been a price increase, but a tax increase because it is the Government which made the British Gas Corporation do it, it says.

"Gas used to be advertised as the high speed fuel. Under this government the only high speed thing about it has been the rate at which the price has gone up".

The London Standard noted last night that Aslef, the train drivers' union, was preparing for more one- and two-day strikes if the national tribunal to be chaired by Lord McCarthy requested the introduction of flexible rostering. "If Aslef still refuses to recognise common good then its members have no business to be driving trains".

The Washington Post said that the United States campaign against West European participation in the Soviet Yamal gas pipeline was beginning to take on the shrill tone of an ideological vendetta.

It said that Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, proposes that, if the Europeans continue with the pipeline, the United States ought to punish them by withdrawing its troops from Europe. "It would be worse than ironic if the Polish events ultimately turned out to have done more damage to the Atlantic Alliance in the West than to the Russian hegemony in the East".

Sporting fixtures

Racing: Ludlow (1.45).

Rugby League: First division; Bradford Northern v Castleford (7.30).

Badminton: England v Japan, at Bletchley (6.30).

Squash rackets: ISPA Championship, at Abbeydale, Sheffield (5.30).

Sport on TV

ITV: 2.45, Snooker—Yamaha Organs Trophy; 6.30, Thames Sport; 10.35, Snooker—Yamaha Organs Trophy.

Travel

Because of strong winds, Scottish ferry services to Western Isles have been cancelled. British Rail reports there will be delays and cancellations on the Glasgow to West Coast routes. Trains on Newcastle-Edinburgh line also subject to delay. Weather has also affected some British Caledonian flights in Scotland, but the airline advised passengers to book in punctually.

Roads

Scotland: A1: temporary signals near A198 intersection, Lothian and borders; M8: several lanes closed from junction 12 (Cumbernauld) to junction 15 (Townhead); A9: temporary signals in use south of Blair Atholl, Tayside.

North: A1(M): inside lane closed south bound north of Scotch Corner (North Yorkshire); A1: between Selby and Wetherby outside lanes closed.

Information supplied by the AA.

Today's anniversaries

Antonio Vivaldi was born in Venice, 1678. The Royal National Lifeboat Institution was founded at a meeting in London, 1824.

Weather

A depression centred over Scandinavia will be slow moving and will maintain a rather cold, showery, NW airstream over the British Isles

6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Rain early, showers developing but dying out after dark, also sunny intervals; wind W, becoming NW, moderate; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

Central S, central N England, Midlands: Scattered showers, sunny intervals, becoming clear after dark; wind NW, moderate; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Scattered showers, sunny intervals; wind W to NW, fresh; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

SW, NW England, Wales: Showers, dying away later, sunny intervals; wind W to NW, fresh decreasing moderate; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, Aberdeen, SW, NE Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, some heavy, wintry over high ground, perhaps hail and thunder, bright intervals in sheltered places; wind NW to N strong decreasing moderate; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Showers, some heavy and wintry over high ground, later dying out, sunny intervals; wind W to NW, strong, decreasing SW, moderate; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Bright and mostly dry at first, becoming cloudy with rain at times, chiefly in the N. Near normal temperatures, becoming mild in parts of the S.

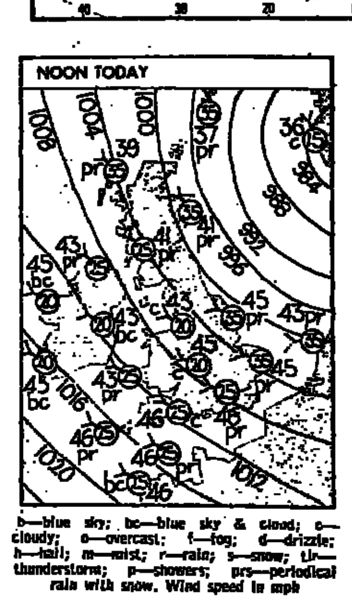
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind NW, strong occasionally gale; sea very rough.

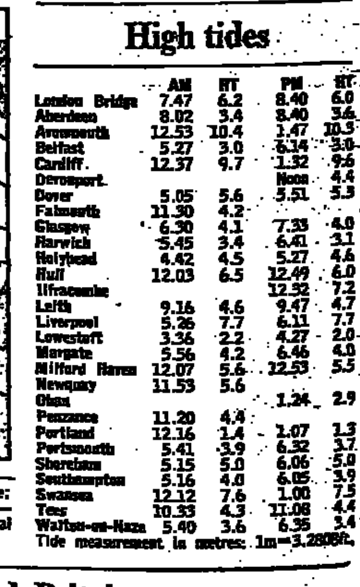
Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NW, fresh to strong, occasionally gale at first; sea rough or very rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, strong to gale, decreasing fresh; sea very rough becoming moderate.

Sun rises: 6.40 am. Sun sets: 5.46 pm. Moon sets: 3.08 am. Moon rises: 11.30 am.
Full moon: March 9

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded
Symbols are on advancing edge





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

Lighting up time

London 6.16 pm to 6.08 am
Bristol 6.25 pm to 6.18 am
Edinburgh 6.23 pm to 6.25 am
Manchester 6.22 pm to 6.18 am
Penzance 6.39 pm to 6.28 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	8	46	Guernsey	r	9	48
Birmingham	f	10	50	Ronaldsway	s	9	48
Blackpool	f	7	45	Inverness	c	6	43
Bristol	c	9	48	Jersey	r	8	46
Cardiff	c	7	45	London	c	11	52
Edinburgh	f	8	46	Manchester	c	7	45
Glasgow	c	7	45	Newcastle	s	9	48

Highest and lowest

Highest day max: Cromer, Poole, Exeter, 12C (54F). Lowest day max: Lerwick, 5C (41F). Highest rainfall: Benbecula, .98in. Highest sunshine: Douglas, Scarborough, 7.6hr.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R: (March 5) 4.10-4.11; SE*; 20SE; SE and 5.45-5.47; SW*; 15SW; SSW. Cosmos 1310R: 18.52-18.57; NNW; 50NE; ESE* and 20.28-20.31; WNW; 25WSW; WSW*. Cosmos 936R: 18.38-18.42; SSW; 85WSW; NNE. Aryabhata R: 20.2-20.5; W; 40SW; SW*. Seasat: 19.36-19.42; N; 20NNW; WNW.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.47	6.2	8.40	[illegible]
Aberdeen	8.02	3.4	8.40	[illegible]
Avonmouth	12.53	10.4	1.47	[illegible]
Belfast	5.27	3.0	6.14	[illegible]
Cardiff	12.37	9.7	1.32	[illegible]
Devonport			Noon	[illegible]
Dover	5.05	5.6	5.51	[illegible]
Falmouth	11.30	4.2		
Glasgow	6.30	4.1	7.33	[illegible]
Harwich	5.45	3.4	6.41	[illegible]
Holyhead	4.42	4.5	5.27	[illegible]
Hull	12.03	6.5	12.49	[illegible]
Ilfracombe			12.32	[illegible]
Leith	9.16	4.6	9.47	[illegible]
Liverpool	5.26	7.7	6.11	[illegible]
Lowestoft	3.36	2.2	4.27	[illegible]
Margate	5.56	4.2	6.46	[illegible]
Milford Haven	12.07	5.6	12.53	[illegible]
Newquay	11.53	5.6		
Oban			1.24	[illegible]
Penzance	11.20	4.4		
Portland	12.16	1.4	1.07	[illegible]
Portsmouth	5.41	3.9	6.32	[illegible]
Shoreham	5.15	5.0	6.06	[illegible]
Southampton	5.16	4.0	6.05	[illegible]
Swansea	12.12	7.6	1.00	[illegible]
Tees	10.33	4.3	11.08	[illegible]
Walton-on-Naze	5.40	3.6	6.35	[illegible]

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	7.6	.13	9	48	Shwr pm
Bridlington	6.0	.19	9	48	Sun pds
Cromer	4.0	.30	12	54	Hail pm
Lowestoft	1.5	.10	11	52	Shwr pm
Clacton	1.2	.10	11	52	Shwr pm
Margate	0.2	.10	11	52	Shwr am
Folkestone	0.3	.30	10	50	Rain am
Hastings	0.3	.44	9	48	Rain
Eastbourne	0.6	.07	9	48	Rain am
Worthing	0.8	.33	9	48	Rain am
Littlehampton	0.7	.35	10	50	Rain
Bognor Regis	0.5	.38	10	50	Rain am
Southsea	—	.31	10	50	Showers
Shanklin	0.7	.51	9	48	Rain am
Bournemouth	1.6	.59	11	52	Showers
Poole	1.7	.49	12	54	Showers
Swanage	1.8	.38	11	52	Shwr am
Weymouth	2.8	.43	10	50	Rain am
Falmouth	3.8	.56	10	50	Showers
Penzance	5.4	.48	11	52	Showers
Jersey	0.3	.26	11	52	Rain
Ilfracombe	2.7	.39	10	50	Showers
Tenby	4.3	.06	10	50	Showers
Anglesey	4.3	.09	9	48	Hail pm
Colwyn Bay	6.1	.18	9	48	Rain pm
Southport	4.6	.48	9	48	Sun ints
Blackpool	4.2	.48	9	48	Shwr pm
Morecambe	2.1	.68	7	45	Shwr am
Douglas	7.6	.30	9	48	Shwr pm
Aldergrove	5.4	.12	9	48	Showers
Eskdalemuir	1.4	.67	7	45	Showers
Prestwick	—	.21	8	46	Shwr pm
Abbotsinch	0.2	.43	8	46	Showers
Tiree	0.1	.71	9	48	Showers
Stornoway	0.8	.63	7	45	Showers
Lerwick	—	.49	5	41	Showers
Wick	0.1	.23	6	43	Showers
Kinloss	—	.19	6	43	Showers
Dyce	3.3	.24	9	48	Showers
Leuchars	3.8	.37	8	46	Showers

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	s	15	59
Akrotiri	s	17	63
Alexandria	f	18	64
Algiers	s	21	70
Amsterdam	r	8	46
Athens	c	11	52
Barbados			
Barcelona	s	15	59
Beirut	f	20	68
Belgrade	f	9	48
Berlin	c	5	41
Bermuda			
Biarritz	s	20	68
Bordeaux	s	19	66
Boston			
Brussels	r	11	52
Budapest	s	10	50
Cairo	f	20	68
Capetown	s	19	66
Casablanca	s	26	79
Chicago			
Cologne	c	11	52
Copenhagen			
Corfu	f	13	55
Dallas			
Dublin	r	5	41
Dubrovnik	s	14	57
Faro	s	20	68
Florence	s	14	57
Frankfurt	c	9	48
Funchal	c	18	64
Geneva	f	9	48
Gibraltar	s	18	64
Helsinki	c	0	32
Hongkong	c	15	59
Innsbruck	f	5	49
Istanbul	s	14	57
Jeddah	c	24	75
Jo'burg	f	27	81
Las Palmas	s	19	66
Lisbon	s	14	57
Locarno	s	11	52
Los Angeles			
Luxembourg	c	7	45
Madrid	s	14	57
Majorca	s	17	63
Malaga	s	14	57
Malta	s	15	59
Mexico City			
Miami			
Milan	s	14	57
Montreal			
Moscow	f	3	37
Munich	f	9	48
Nairobi	f	29	84
Naples	s	14	57
New York			
Nice	s	15	59
Oslo	sl	1	34
Ottawa			
Paris	r	10	50
Prague	f	5	41
Reykjavik	s	-3	27
Perth	s	31	88
Rhodes	s	16	61
Riyadh	c	20	68
Rio de Jan			
Rome	s	16	61
Salzburg	f	8	46
San Francisco			
Seoul	s	8	46
Stockholm	c	3	37
Strasbourg	c	10	50
Tangier	s	22	72
Tel Aviv	c	13	55
Tenerife	s	24	75
Tokyo	s	10	50
Toronto			
Tunis	s	16	61
Valencia	s	20	68
Venice	s	13	55
Vienna	s	10	50
Warsaw	f	7	45
Zurich	s	8	46